# Geographical Names of Manitoba

Protecting
& Managing
our Future

Manitoba
Conservation

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& Managing
*our Future*

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**The statements herein are neither the opinions of the Millennium Bureau of Canada nor those of Manitoba Conservation. They represent slightly more than 100 years of correspondence and research concerning the geographical names of Manitoba and material on file with the Geographical Names Program.**

## Premier's Message

Today, more than ever, Manitobans recognize that the names of our cities, towns, lakes, rivers and other geographical features play a significant role in contributing to our community, cultural mosaic and ultimately, the social well-being of the Province.

A passion for maps draws one to places and their names. Our geographical names are not just words on maps and signs, but are vital communication tools and important elements of culture. The names which people chose for their settlements 100 years ago indicate the kinds of things that were important to them at that time. Whether it was a geographic feature, foreign war, a fictional character or a religious reference, names allow an insight into the perspectives of early Manitobans which most history books cannot.

I know the people of Manitoba are proud of their heritage and whether you are driving, walking or "surfing the net," place names are there to assist in navigation and communication. All too often we take for granted the hardships and sacrifices made by those who first lived here, those who explored and settled, and those who fought for our freedom. Yet we all benefit from the sacrifices made by those determined men and women and this publication is, if only in part, a record of their dreams, goals, sacrifices and accomplishments. It seems fitting that this listing includes the more than 4000 lakes, islands, bays and other geographical features named after Manitoba's World War II fatal casualties under the Commemorative Names Project.

On behalf of the Government of Manitoba, I trust you will enjoy this publication and appreciate the value of our geographical names as unique communication tools and which reveal some aspect of Manitoba's cultural and natural heritage.

Gary Doer

The Honourable Gary Doer
Premier of Manitoba

## Deputy Prime Minister's Message

Congratulations to the Manitoba Geographical Names Program on the publication of this book detailing the location, history and origins of place names in Manitoba.

This publication invites readers to explore Manitoba's rich heritage and culture. The names of places and areas provide us with a fascinating picture about what was important to early Manitobans and provide an insight into the lives of surveyors, war heroes, pioneers, traders, and Native people. Place names reflect the hopes and aspirations of the early pioneers to the province and stand as an enduring testament to their courage, creativity and perseverance.

Le gouvernement du Canada est fier d'appuyer le projet Les noms géographiques du Manitoba avec une contribution financière grâce au Programme des partenariats du millénaire du Canada. Ce programme donne aux Canadiens l'occasion de souligner le millénaire par des initiatives uniques qui seront utiles à leur collectivité et de partager une partie d'eux-mêmes avec leurs concitoyens.

As we contemplate our past and reflect on the type of society we wish to create in the years ahead, the publication of Geographical Names of Manitoba is timely. It embodies the spirit of our national millennium theme, "Sharing the Memory, Shaping the Dream."

Thank you.

Herb Gray

The Honourable Herb Gray
Deputy Prime Minister of Canada and
Minister responsible for the Government of Canada's Millennium Initiative

## Minister's Message

It gives me great pleasure to congratulate the staff of the Manitoba Geographical Names Program and the many volunteers involved in the compilation of this publication. In this millennium year, it causes us to reflect upon the history of Manitoba and to a great extent the history of western Canada.

Place names fascinate everyone, and certainly our province has its share of the striking and the unusual. Such names highlight the natural, cultural and linguistic diversity which characterizes our Province and the people that live within it.

It is important to note that more of Manitoba's historical places are named in our aboriginal languages than any other. These early names provide a fascinating insight into our Province's history as they suggest the attitudes and activities of Manitoba's first residents. Whether a lake was named because it was a traditional winter camping place, a recreational area or because it held some special spiritual significance reveals much about these peoples' relationship to the land. This publication seems an appropriate forum within which to discuss this often overlooked historical resource.

The management of these natural and heritage resources is the responsibility of the Manitoba Geographical Names Program of my department and I am gratified that this is the most comprehensive reference book on this topic thus far produced.

I take this opportunity to thank the Millennium Bureau of Canada for a significant contribution to this project.

The Honourable Oscar Lathlin
Minister of Manitoba Conservation

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# Foreword

This publication is dedicated to the late Dr. Aileen Garland and the late Mrs. Penny Ham, two historians and authors seriously interested in our place names history. I had the pleasure to work with them on a number of name origins and issues early in my career. Their research is reflected in our records as well as in *Place Names of Manitoba*, published by Mrs. Ham in 1980. Recognizing that this reference work has been out of print for some years and that requests continue for a current publication, we chose to produce this comprehensive volume of nearly 12,000 names to mark the new millennium.

It is important to note that Manitoba was the fourth province to participate in a joint federal/provincial toponymic field research project between 1975 and 1978. At that time, significant resources were invested in the verification of existing names and the recording of new names together with their origins. A planned publication based upon this and subsequent archival research never materialized, but much of the text has been incorporated into this reference work.

*Geographical Names of Manitoba* is the collaborative effort of a number of departments, agencies, interested staff and volunteers. Foremost among these are Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Tourism and Manitoba Conservation. The Millennium Bureau of Canada provided a grant towards the production and made the completion of the project a reality. Their contribution is gratefully appreciated.

I acknowledge the time and effort of a number of persons who assisted in the research or were otherwise a significant working contributor to the project over the last 25 years. They include former and current members of the Geographical Names Board of Canada Secretariat, the late Michael Munro, the late René Leduc, Alan Rayburn, Helen Keroot, Barbara MacIntosh, Kathleen O'Brien, Jocelyn Revie, Denise Patry, Heather Ross and Don Kines. Toponymic field research staff included Greg Cook and Gordon Emberley. In our own office, former members of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (now the Geographical Names Board of Canada) Allen C. Roberts and David W. Crandall; former department staff members Margaret Barton, Frances Mellen, Bonnie Cheadle, April Welter, Claudette Blunderfield, Linda Kiselbach, Jack Mercredi, John Hemmerling; and special volunteers during the Commemorative Names Project: Bert Cheffins, Norman Clark, Les Allison, Stanley Fulham, Albert Chartrand and George MacDonald. To these I add my colleagues; Executive Director Jack Schreuder, Assistant Toponymist Des Kappel, Toponymic Projects Officer and editor Dr. A. P. Buchner and project assistants Dale Stevenson, Les Klassen, Ron Palka and Neilona Robinson. Over the years there were many other staff and volunteers involved in the research of geographical names and in particular, the Commemorative Names Project. Their contribution of time and talent is recognized. I apologize to any individuals that I may have overlooked.

Synthesizing the unpublished research of so many people over such an extended period of time is a daunting task and the ever-present temptation is to redo much that has already been done to ensure accuracy. That, however, was simply not possible. The re-examination of all archival materials, including the hundreds of unpublished, historical maps was far beyond the scope of the present project. We have gone to all reasonable lengths to ensure that the information contained herein accurately reflects the information on file with the Manitoba Geographical Names Program as of January 2001.

In this new information age, place names are even more significant elements of our society. I often use the following quotation as a reminder that they should not and cannot be taken for granted:

> *Place names form a permanent register or index of the course and events of a nation's history; they are fossils exposed in the cross-section of that history, marking its successive periods; and so lasting are they that records in stone or brass are not to be compared with them for endurance.*
> William Francis Gagnon (1864 - 1941).

I believe all who are interested in history and geography will, after reading excerpts or this entire document for research or pleasure, agree that it contributes to public knowledge of the province. We hope this publication adds to the mosaic of our natural and cultural history and becomes a valuable reference for the stewardship and management of these unique heritage resources.

Gerald F. Holm
Provincial Toponymist
Manitoba Member, Geographical Names Board of Canada

# Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| A. D. | *Anno Domini*; of the Christian Era |
| ca. | *circa*; approximately |
| CB | Companion of the Order of the Bath |
| CBGN | Canadian Board on Geographic Names |
| CMG | Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George |
| CNR | Canadian National Railway |
| CPR | Canadian Pacific Railway |
| CPCGN | Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names |
| DLS | Dominion Land Surveyor |
| et al. | *et alii; et alia*; and others |
| GBC | Geographic Board of Canada |
| GNBC | Geographical Names Board of Canada |
| GSC | Geological Survey of Canada |
| GTPR | Grand Trunk Pacific Railway |
| HBC | Hudson's Bay Company |
| HBCA | Hudson's Bay Company Archives |
| HBR | Hudson Bay Railway |
| HMCS | His/Her Majesty's Canadian Ship |
| HMS | His/Her Majesty's Ship |
| KC | King's Counsel |
| LGD | Local Government District |
| LL D | Doctor of Laws |
| MD | Doctor of Medicine |
| MLA | Member of the Legislative Assembly |
| MLS | Manitoba Land Surveyor |
| MP | Member of Parliament |
| NATO | North Atlantic Treaty Organization |
| n.d. | no date |
| NL | National Library of Canada |
| No. | Number |
| NTS | National Topographic System |
| NWMP | North West Mounted Police |
| NWT | Northwest Territories |
| OLS | Ontario Land Surveyor |
| OMI | Order of Mary Immaculate |
| PAC | Public Archives of Canada |
| PAM | Provincial Archives of Manitoba |
| PR | Provincial Road |
| PTH | Provincial Trunk Highway |
| QC | Queen's Counsel |
| RAF | Royal Air Force |
| RCMP | Royal Canadian Mounted Police |
| RM | Rural Municipality |
| SGO | Surveyor General's Office |
| SJ | Society of Jesus |
| SS | Steamship |
| WWI | World War I |
| WWII | World War II |

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# Glossary of Some Native Root Words Commonly used in Manitoba Geographical Names

The following do not represent the full range of pronunciation for all of these Native words. The following variations include those which occur in Manitoba geographical names. They do not necessarily represent "official" spellings.

amiko, amisk, amusk, umisk, umusk – *beaver*
(a)ministik, aministikwa(w) – *island*
(w)amistekosew – Englishman
aneemos, aneemus, anemos, animus – *dog, puppy*
anikwachas – *squirrel*
apeeta, apeetow, apetaw, apetow – *half, halfway, middle*
apischee – *small, little*
assapan – *flying squirrel*
asinnee, asinni, assini, assine, usinni – *rock, stone*
assean, asseyan, assinka, usinne – *stony*
atik – *deer, caribou*
atikima(y), atikameg, atikamik, utikumak – *whitefish*
atim – *dog*
(a)tuk – *cold*
awa, awe – *egg*
chachasee, chachewkew, chitek – *pelican*
hahasew – *crow*
kakakew – *crow, raven*
kakeen, kakin, kaneen – *long*
kakepuch – *fall forward, collapse, slump*
kako, kak, kakwa, kakwu, kawa – *porcupine*
ka(manomeen)eekak – *wild rice*
kiasko – *gull*
kanchpeesiskak, kenoosaweo, kinoosao – *jackfish*, also a generic term for "fish"
ka(timew) – *deep*
ka(waka), ka(waki) – *crooked*
keechi, ketchi, kitchi – *big*
kekeso – *Whiskey Jack* (the Gray Jay)
kenkwaka, kwekwuhakao – *wolverine*
keyask, kiask, kiaskos – *gull*
kinapik, kinaypik, kinnapik – *snake*
kinaw, kino – *long*
kinoosao, kinosa(w) – *fish*
kokokoho, kokookuhoo, kokookus – *owl*
kokos, kokus – *pig, bacon*
kuskita – *black*
machew – *hunt, hunting*
mahikun – *wolf*
makese, makasew – *fox*
manido, manito(u), munito – *spirit, god*
manko – *loon*
manomin, manomeen, manomen, mundoman, munnominikan – *(wild) rice*
maskik, muskeg – *swamp, muskeg*
maskosee, maskosis – *grass*
maskwa, muskwa – *bear*
meekinako, mikinak, mistinak – *turtle*
meeswi – *maria* (the fish species)
mikisew, meegeesi, meekisiwi – *eagle*
ministic, ministik, ministiko – *island*
misiketew, mista, mistuhe, mistache, mistahe, mistay, mistu – *big*
mistik – *tree, wood*
mooswa, mooswu, mooswus – *moose*
muheekun, muhigan – wolf
mukatasip, mukayasip, mukataysipwe, mukutasip – *black duck*
mukaysew – *fox*
muskak, muskayk, muskeego, muskeko – *swamp, muskeg*
mwoak, mwoakwu – *loon*
namay, namayo, namaypin, numao – *sturgeon*
neesa, neesoo – *two*
neesho – *double, twin*
neestoo – *three*
neekik, nekik, nikik – *otter*
nepise, nepisew – *willow*
niska, niskew, nisku – *goose*
notigi – *grandmother*
numakoos, numaykoos – *trout*
ochak – *fisher* ( the animal)
okas, okaw, okawi, okow – *pickerel*
ka(pakwa)k – *shallow*
makakaysip, makataysip, makateshib – *black duck*
makate – *black*
okeskimunisew, okeskimunnese, okiskemunise – *kingfisher*
osikis – *saw-bill, merganser*
oskatuk – *jack pine*
oskotim – *beaver dam*
pakwa(w) – *shallow*
pakwanch(i) – *root*
paskisikan, paskisikun – *gun*
paskiskawe – *shooting*
pawistik, pawustik, powistik, powistikow – *waterfall*
peesew, peeshew, pisew, pishew – *lynx*
pinaso, pinaswapik, pinaysi – *thunder*
sakahigan, sakuhikun, sakahikan – *lake*
sakik, sakink, sakitaw, sakitawa, sakitawak – *river mouth*
sakwasew, sakwasi, sakwaysew, sakweesee, sakwesew, saykwasew – *mink*
seepee, sepe, sipi – *river*
sekak, sikak, skeekak – *skunk*
sesep, sisib – *duck*
sesepesis – *little duck*
timeew, timew – *it (water) is deep*
umisk(o) – *beaver*
usik – *cormorant*
utik – *caribou, deer*
utikumak – *whitefish*
uyekis, uyekus – *frog*
wachi – *hill*
waka, waki – *crooked, bent*
wakehao, wakicomenaw, wakikomemaw, wakisew – *crooked*
wapesew, wapisew, wapisi – *swan*
wapithayo, wapiyayo – *ptarmigan*
wapoos, wapus – *rabbit*
wasakamaw, wasakamew, wasakamik, wasaykamak, wasaykamik – *clear water*
waweya, waweyayaw, waweyhao, waweysew, wawiaykamak – *round*
wekusko – *herb, sweet grass*
wachush, (a)wuchusk(o) – *muskrat*
wakok, wukaw – *sand*
wawa, wawe – *egg*
weskunchanis – *Whiskey Jack* (the Gray Jay)
wuskay, wuskwi – *birch*
*yakaw, yakow, yaykow* – sand

# Introduction

The new millennium marks nearly four centuries of European place names in Manitoba and 10,000 years for the Province's Native Peoples. Place names are not static labels associated with geographic localities, but dynamic reflections of our cultural and linguistic heritage.

The key role that Manitoba played in the opening of the Canadian West is indicated by such names as Nelson River, named by Admiral Sir Thomas Button who first raised the British flag on Manitoba soil in 1612. Names such as York Factory and Churchill River stem from the years following the formation of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1670 and the intensification of the Fur Trade.

The next century witnessed the incursion of traders from Montreal and names such as Portage la Prairie (Fort la Reine) and Fort Rouge are associated with the travels of La Vérendrye and his sons.

Names such as Selkirk recall the 1811 cession of land along the Red River and Assiniboine River to Thomas Douglas, fifth Earl of Selkirk and the seed of what was to become the City of Winnipeg. The proliferation of Scandinavian and east European names in the late nineteenth century reflects a new wave of immigrants drawn not by the Fur Trade, but by agricultural and other opportunities.

Across the cultural mosaic of Manitoba's toponymy is the continuing thread of place names of Manitoba's Native Peoples to whom we owe the name of the Province itself as well as its capital city.

The link between geographical naming and the history of an area both effects and reflects local culture. Surveyors, geologists, map makers and businessmen all require shared points of reference in order to function effectively. As an area becomes better known and more frequently visited, the need to give places more specific names increases and with the advent of digital technology, the world becomes effectively smaller. The choice of name identifies the place with the history and culture of that particular people. Place names may be considered heritage resources in that the name chosen reflects what is important to a people at a given point in their history, or at least their individual perspective on their relationship to their environment.

Those who named the towns and natural features were often the first to perceive a special significance to the place. These were the pioneers and early entrepreneurs whose choice of names echoes their connection to a distant homeland and their aspirations for the future.

## *Previous Studies*

The first systematic study of Manitoba's place names was attempted by Robert Douglas of the Geographic Board of Canada and was published posthumously in 1933. Douglas included approximately 2000 names in this work. No claims were made concerning its completeness and the emphasis was upon the names of populated places and natural features that bore upon the former. Nonetheless, this remained the standard reference until the publication of *Manitoba Mosaic of Place Names* by J. B. Rudnyckyj in 1970. In many respects, this constituted an expansion of the earlier work of Douglas, although once again, the volume was not comprehensive. Rudnyckyj included approximately 1400 names and his emphasis was once more upon populated places.

For many years, Manitoba historian Dr. Aileen Garland investigated the origin of the place names of Manitoba. The results of this work were never published, but copies of her extensive notes are on file with the Manitoba Geographical Names Program (MGNP).

A federal-provincial toponymic field research program was undertaken in Manitoba between 1975 and 1978. The entire province was investigated, including remote localities in the north. The field research, coupled with two years of archival work, resulted in thousands of new names which had never before been reported — particularly those in Native languages. These data are on file with the MGNP and are accessible to the general public.

A more thorough, 1800-name compilation was completed by Penny Ham in 1980. Unlike earlier efforts, her *Place Names of Manitoba* was not only based on the records of federal and provincial offices, but also upon extensive province-wide correspondence with concerned and knowledgeable individuals. Unfortunately, despite a considerable public demand for the work, all copies became exhausted many years ago.

Notwithstanding the demonstrated need, up until now there existed no up-to-date and comprehensive source on the history of Manitoba's geographical names. The present volume contains approximately 12,000 entries with origin information drawn from over a century of published and unpublished research and correspondence.

Interest in the origin of these names has increased in recent years, often through genealogical and historical research inspired by centennial celebrations and local history projects. The toponymic resource material, if properly analyzed, can reveal patterns of settlement, exploration, commerce and immigration. In many respects, Manitoba's place names are the enduring legacy of our Province's past.

## *Geographical Names in Canada*

The scientific study and application of geographical names is called toponymy, which derives from the Greek words *topos* meaning "place" and *onoma* meaning "name."

The Geographic Board of Canada was established by Order in Council in 1897. In 1948 it became the Canadian Board on Geographic Names, was reorganized as the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (CPCGN) in 1961 and became the Geographical Names Board of Canada in 2000. The committee ensures consistency in assigning names to geographic features and adherence to established toponymic principles and procedures.

In Manitoba, the Minister of Manitoba Conservation is ultimately responsible for the management of geographical names and this is accomplished through the office of the Provincial Toponymist within the Manitoba Geographical Names Program.

## *Railways and Post Offices*

In many cases, the first indication of a geographic name for a populated place is the establishment of a Post Office or railway point. The orderly delivery of mail requires that a place have a commonly accepted name that is not readily confused with another. Often, early Post Offices took the name of the first Postmaster as it may have been built on his land. In other cases, the name chosen was that of a settler's home in the Old Country. In either event, the name of the community as a whole came to be known by the name of the Post Office and these names reflect the cultural mosaic across the landscape of Manitoba.

The construction of the transcontinental railways is synonymous with the colonization of the Canadian West. Steam-powered locomotives required regular stops to take on fuel and water and the future location of railway stops was a matter of considerable interest. Land speculators sometimes purchased property in hopes of selling it to the railway later. Railway planners occasionally thwarted speculators by establishing points in unexpected locations. Sometimes small communities would spring up if the railway was expected to come through, and often died when it did not. In several instances, an entire community was moved to the railway point when it was established a few miles away. Railway points, like Post Offices were named in a systematic way in order to prevent confusion. Often, the towns which grew up near them took on the name originally assigned by one of the many railway companies or personnel.

## *Manitobans at War*

After the end of the Second World War, the Geographic Board of Canada established a policy to use the names of decorated casualties for any unnamed features requiring names. Manitoba's member of the Board received a copy of the casualty list in 1955 and since that time, the Province has sustained a program to commemorate Manitoba's fatalities of World War II, the Korean conflict and United Nations peace-keeping efforts. At present, 4230 places bear their names. A perusal of some of these entries will reveal that they are overwhelmingly affiliated with the Air Force and a disproportionately high number of officers is represented. This is primarily due to the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan — a plan which capitalized on Canada's clear skies and location far from enemy action in order to train pilots and flight crews for the Second World War. At its peak, 94 schools were operating at 231 sites across Canada and 10,840 aircraft were used to train 131,553 inductees from all over the Commonwealth. Winston Churchill once referred to the Plan as "Canada's greatest contribution to the Allied victory." The number of casualties commemorated in Manitoba's geographical names is a reminder of the cost of that contribution.

## *Native Names*

Manitoba lies near the boundary of four great environmental zones - the grasslands/prairie to the southwest, the Boreal Forest which occupies most of the Province, the tundra to the north of the tree-line and the coastal region along Hudson Bay. These different environments were home to a variety of Native peoples who specialized in making a living in one or more of these unique settings. Various Siouan-speaking peoples such as the Assiniboine and Lakota occupied or visited southwestern Manitoba in earlier times. The Ojibwa or Saulteaux made a living by hunting, fishing and trapping in the forests of southern and central Manitoba. The Cree, perhaps the most numerous group, occupied most of the forested portions of the province with the exception of the northwestern corner which was home to the Dene or Chipewyan people. A narrow strip of land along Hudson Bay was occupied, at least seasonally, by Inuit people and their ancestors. The variety of languages spoken by these people is overwhelming. Even within a given linguistic group, dialectical differences amplified by vast distances and cultural isolation have resulted in considerable variability in pronunciation. As these were not written languages until recently, a given word may be spelled in a variety of ways. Many features were given fairly common names such as Loon Lake or Bear Creek. In such cases, only a representative sampling of spellings of the Native names is given in the main text. Thus Maskwa River (meaning Bear River) is listed only once, although there are officially four rivers of that name in Manitoba. A brief glossary of Native root words commonly used in Manitoba geographical names was included in this introduction for this purpose.

## *Biblical Names*

The rise in literacy in the latter half of the nineteenth century in Europe as well as North America may be credited to state supported mandatory education. Even so, on the "western frontier" books were a scarce commodity. The most widely available book then, as now, was the Bible, and for that reason it was often used to teach reading to young students. It should come as no surprise therefore, that biblical characters, events and places were more familiar to the general population a hundred years ago than they are in many circles today. Thus names such as Bethany, Beulah, Gilead, Hebron, Jordan, Maon, Mars Hill, Mount Nebo, Ophir and Sharon may not be recognized today, but we can be certain that they held considerable significance for Manitoba's pioneers over a century ago.

# Using This Volume

The Manitoba Geographical Names Database contains over 25,000 names and is the most comprehensive resource available on this subject. Nonetheless, it is not exhaustive. The names of many, small or short-lived settlements, School Districts and railway points are not represented. Local and historical names for natural features are not necessarily included despite an ambitious three-year field project to record them in the 1970s. The Manitoba Geographical Names Database (MGNDB) was the primary source of information used in the production of this volume. It includes the nearly 12,000 geographical names for which there is some information regarding their origins. Some of these share a common origin and as a consequence are grouped into a total of approximately 10,500 main entries. Most of these names are officially approved, and as such, will appear on up-to-date Manitoba maps. Slightly more than a thousand names are not officially recognized; they may be historical names no longer in use, or names for features which no longer exist.

### *Alphabetization*

All elements of a geographical name constitute a single proper name and are, therefore, alphabetized letter by letter. These names are shown in both upper and lower case to reflect their approved form.

The names of most physical and cultural features consist of a *specific*, for example, Caribou Hoof in Caribou Hoof River, and Mink in Mink Marsh, and of a *generic*, for example Hill in Crocus Hill and National Park in Wapusk National Park.

These names are listed in alphabetical order, letter by letter, regardless of the number of words in any name, so that Longbottoms Lake precedes Long Creek and Blueberry Rock precedes Blue Hills. There are exceptions to this arrangement:

a) When a generic precedes the specific, as in Lake Wahtopanah, the name is listed as Wahtopanah, Lake;

b) When the name begins with a definite article, as in The Gobbler, it is listed as Gobbler, The. This also applies to names whose elements are wholly approved in French, such as Marais de Guertin, which is listed as Guertin, Marais de.

[Note: Populated place names and administrative area names are not inverted. They are listed in their "natural" format, e.g., The Pas, Lake Audy and Lac Brochet.]

c) When French particles such as "à" or "des" occur in physical or cultural names, they are placed with the generic, resulting in listings such as Nault, Coulée des.

Identical names are listed in ascending order of latitude, with the names of populated places appearing first.

Where an abbreviation is used, such as "St.", the alphabetical arrangement proceeds as though the abbreviated word was spelled in full; for example, St. Adolph precedes Salmon Creek.

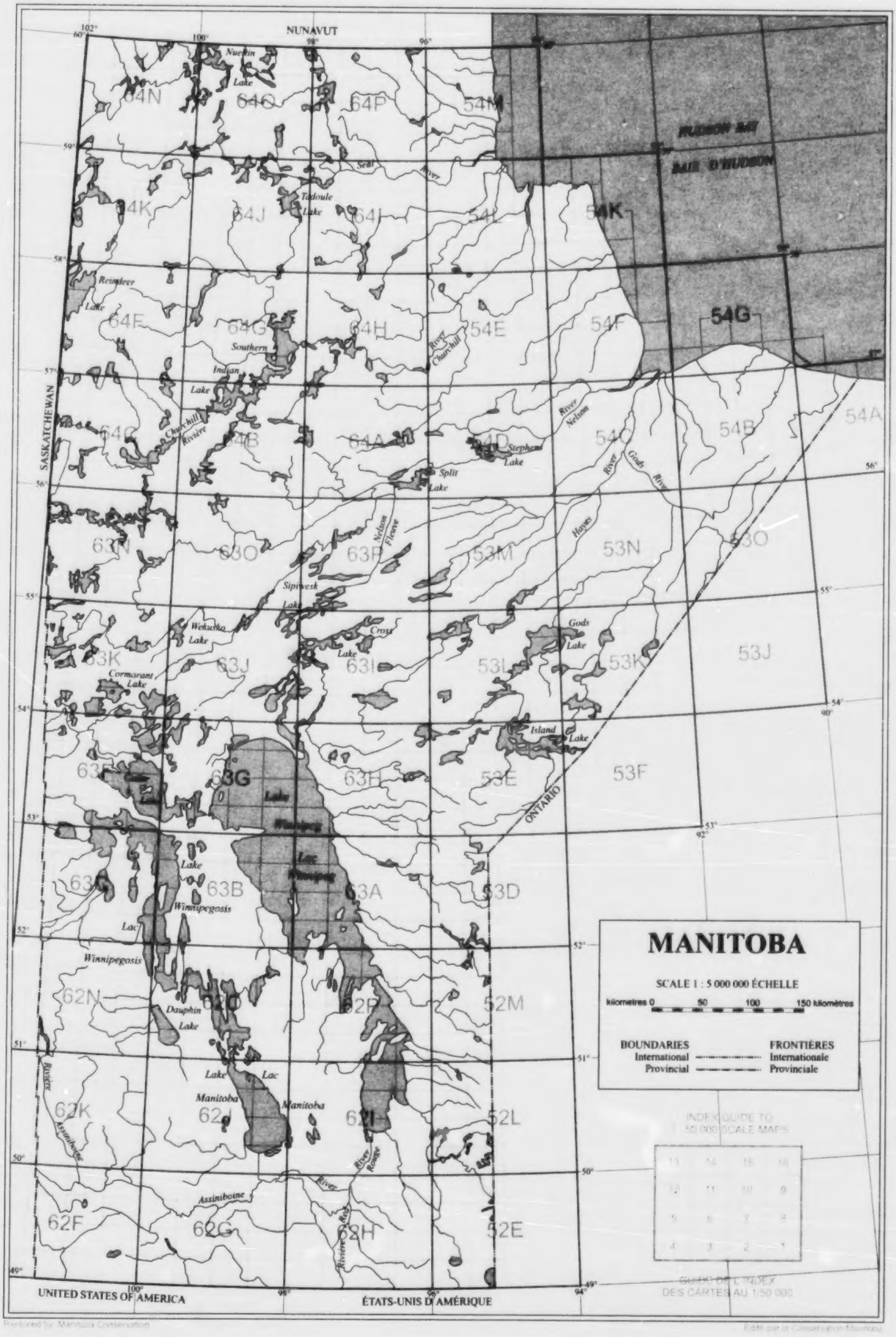
### *Structure of the Entries*

Entries may be listed in **boldface** or in simple *italics*; the former indicates that it is an official name and thus may be found on a current map. Italics indicate that it is not an official name. This group includes historical names, names which have been changed or names which have been rescinded for a variety of reasons.

The geographical name is followed by a map reference in the National Topographic System 1:50,000 series. This is the largest map scale that is available for all of Canada. Reference to Figure 1 (see following page) will give a general indication of the location of the feature. The map reference is followed by a narrative reference to its location. With the appropriate NTS 1:250,000 series map in hand, it will be a relatively simple matter to locate the feature. This is followed by references to the earliest use of the name on maps and information on how the name was derived. Names in Native languages are accompanied by a translation when such is available. The main entry concludes with a listing of other names which have been applied to the feature. Occasionally, these are simply cartographic errors, but in any event, like unofficial names, they appear in italics. A number of entries may be grouped together if they share the same origin such as Manigotagan River, Manigotagan Park Reserve and Manigotagan Settlement.

Features named after war fatalities additionally include information on year of naming, nature of the conflict, rank, name, place of residence, branch of the military and military decorations where such is known.

The references found throughout the text can be found in the Bibliography at the end of this volume. Many of the references, however, are historical maps and in many cases are therefore more difficult for the reader to consult. Some of the more historically important maps are described in the Map References section following the Bibliography.


NUNAVUT
HUDSON BAY
BAIE D'HUDSON
SASKATCHEWAN
ONTARIO
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE
102°
100°
98°
96°
94°
92°
90°
60°
59°
58°
57°
56°
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52L
62F
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52E
Nueltin Lake
Seal River
Tadoule Lake
Reindeer Lake
Southern Indian Lake
River Churchill
Churchill Rivière
Stephens Lake
Split Lake
River Nelson
Nelson Fleuve
Gods River
Hayes
Sipiwesk Lake
Wekusko Lake
Cross Lake
Gods Lake
Cormorant Lake
Island Lake
Lake Winnipeg
Lac Winnipeg
Lake Winnipegosis
Lac Winnipegosis
Dauphin Lake
Lake Manitoba
Lac Manitoba
River Assiniboine
Assiniboine River
River Rouge
Rivière Red
MANITOBA
SCALE 1 : 5 000 000 ÉCHELLE
kilometres 0
50
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150 kilomètres
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DES CARTES AU 1:50 000
Produced by: Manitoba Conservation
Édité par la Conservation Manitoba

Figure 1  Index of NTS 1:50,000 maps of Manitoba.

# Geographical Names of Manitoba

**Aandal Lake** (64 K/5) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Ralph B. Aandal of Winnipeg. He served with the Calgary Highlanders.

*Abbeville* (62 I/13) Northwest of Gimli. The Post Office opened in 1913 on 33-20-4W under Postmaster Zotique Lavoie and closed in 1928. Also a School District on SW 5-21-4W nearby. It was formerly called Vannes (see entry) after the original diocese of Abbé R. Demercier (Garland 1975; from D. Frèmont). It later became Abbeville, named after Abbé Emile J. Labbé. GBC correspondence (1928; from the former postmaster) indicated that in 1913, the Post Office was named Vannes but was changed to Abbeville after the latter closed in 1928. Information appears somewhat contradictory as Post Office records indicated that Vannes Post Office opened in 1907 on 20-20-4W, moved to SE 32-21-4W (near Abbeville) by 1914 and closed in 1945. The CBGN (1952) listed the name as *Abboville* which it rescinded in 1952. Stovel (1915) *Abbeyville*.

*Abbotshall* (62 O/6) Northeast of Dauphin. The Post Office opened in 1916 on 2-28-15W under Postmaster F. W. Orchard and closed in 1920. Also a School District on NE 11-28-15W.

**Abbott Lake** (64 P/11) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant William G. Abbott of Winnipeg. He served in No. 408 Hampden Squadron.

**Abbotts Lake** (62 O/1) East of Dog Lake. Land records indicate that Amos Abbott homesteaded SW 35-23-5W in 1914.

**Abel Lake** (64 K/15) Northeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Sergeant Frederick J. Abel of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Abey Lake** (64 P/6) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Mitchell G. Abey of Winnipeg. He served in No. 418 Boston Squadron.

**Abgrall Lake** (64 K/14) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Hervé Abgrall of St. Boniface. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

*Abigail* (62 F/8) Northeast of Deloraine. A former Post Office on 12-4-21W. See Whitewater entry (62 F/1).

**Abigail Lake** (64 H/15) North of Etawney Lake. Named in 1963 after World War II casualty Lance Sergeant Leonard D. Abigail of Benito. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Abraham Lake** (64 A/9) North of Split Lake. CPCGN records (1975) indicated this to have been named after Abraham Wavey who trapped in this area years ago.

**Abraham Point** (62 I/9) East shore of the Winnipeg River, near the mouth. GBC records (1926) indicated that this point in Fort Alexander Indian Reserve 3 was named after a local family. A survey of the reserve by Harris (1874) confirmed the presence of a family of that name.

**Abram Lake** (64 F/14) East of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Private Albert J. Abram of The Pas. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Abrey Lake** (64 C/3) Southwest of Granville Lake. Named in 1953 after G. F. Abrey (DLS) who conducted surveys in Manitoba in 1880.

*Acadie* (62 I/6) Northeast of Selkirk. First noted on Department of the Interior maps (1876 - 1877) as a proposed Canadian Pacific railway point on a never-built line running northwest from Selkirk across Lake Manitoba at Lake Manitoba Narrows, past Swan River into Saskatchewan to Fort Pelly (NWMP post) and beyond.

**Acheetamo Lake** (53 D/14) Southwest of Island Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning *squirrel*.

**Acheetamonias Point** (52 M/14) On Family Lake. A Saulteaux name meaning *square*.

**Ackerman Lake** (64 N/12) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman Harold A. Ackerman of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Ackland Lake** (64 K/13) North of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Clifford N. Ackland of Winnipeg. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

*Acorn* (62 F/9) South of Brandon. The Post Office opened as Beverley in 1909 and changed to Acorn in 1912 (Parker 1965). Postal records (for Acorn) indicated that the Post Office opened in 1894, closed in 1897, reopened in 1909 and closed in 1917. The 1913 Post Office guide, however, listed Acorn on 35-7-20W, noting "late Beverley," and still under Postmaster J. A. Webster. CPCGN records listed Acorn on 35-7-20W, also as a former Canadian National railway point, and placed Beverly on 14-7-20W as did the 1910 postal guide. The first postmaster was James F. Webster. Since postal records combine the Post Office of Beverley (62 F/6) with Beverly Post Office, it would seem that the name was "reissued" or transferred to the former Acorn Post Office. See Beverley.

**Adair Dam** (62 F/7) Southeast of Lauder. A water control structure on Dooley Coulee named in 1986. Named after homesteader John W. Adair who constructed a small dam near here in 1905.

**Adair Lake** (64 O/1) North of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Flying Officer David K. Adair of Winnipeg. He served in No. 100 Lancaster Squadron.

**Adam Creek** (64 P/10) Flows southeast into Caribou River. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Robert N. Adam of Oberon. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Adam Lake** (64 H/10) Northeast of Northern Indian Lake. Named in 1978 after a local trapper.

**Adams Bay** (64 O/8) Southwest shore of Baird Lake. Named in 1988 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Douglas A. Adams of Newdale. He served in No. 172 Wellington Squadron.

**Adams Creek** (63 N/7) Flows northeast into Burntwood Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman William C. Adams of Selkirk. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Adams Flats** (62 G/11) Northeast of Glenboro. Named in 1977 after Adam Douglas (CPCGN files 1975). The nature of his connection to this place is unclear.

**Adams Hill** (64 O/7) Southeast of Sandhill Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Lloyd H. Adams of Winnipeg. He served with the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion.

**Adams Lake** (64 G/11) East of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Private John H. Adams of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Adams Peninsula** (64 O/8) West shore of Baird Lake. Named in 1988 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Gavin R. Adams of Newdale. He served in No. 87 Hurricane Squadron.

**Adams Rapids** (64 O/4) In the North Seal River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Frederick W. Adams of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

*Addingham* (62 J/7) Northwest of Portage la Prairie. A former Post Office which opened in 1899 on 34-15-9W and closed in 1919. Named after a small village in Cumberland, England (GBC 1905).

**Addison Lake** (64 K/10) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Corporal Willis K. Addison of Winnipeg. He served with the Loyal Edmonton Regiment.

*Adelpha* (62 G/4) Southwest of Killarney. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 3-2-19W and closed in 1892. Also a former Canadian National railway point. It was named after the farm of former Postmaster John R. Stuart (Ham 1980), from the classical Greek word meaning *sister*. He had studied classical Greek in England before emigrating to Canada.

*Adhemar's Fort* (62 G/16) East of Portage la Prairie. First noted by Voorhis (1930) as a North West Company fort, six miles east of Portage la Prairie on the Assiniboine River. It was named after Jacques Adhemar, an employee of that company (Douglas 1933).

**Adie Creek** (54 B/5) Flows northeast into Machichi River. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Leading Supply Assistant William C. Adie of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Avalon*.

**Adlard Lake** (64 J/10) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer William R. Adlard of Winnipeg. He served in No. 429 Halifax Squadron.

**Adolf Anderson Lake** (64 B/3) South of Mynarski Lakes. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Adolf W. Anderson of Selkirk. He served in No. 120 Stranraer Canadian Squadron.

**Aeronca Lake** (62 N/10) West of Winnipegosis. CBGN records (1953) indicated it was so named because an *Aeronca* aircraft crashed near this lake. Also called Mac Lake locally.

**Affleck Lake** (64 N/6) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Allen S. Affleck of Crystal City. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Agarands Lake** (62 G/10) South of Pellys Lake. Named after Paulin and Albertine (née Kergen) Agarand who lived here at one time.

*Agardsley* (62 J/10) Southeast of McCreary. The Post Office opened in 1913 on 13-20-12W and closed in 1934. GBC correspondence (1928; from J. Jones) indicated that the Post Office was named by the first postmaster, H. Agard Gadd, since "Agard was an old family name in the old country with *sley* added to improve it."

**Agassiz Provincial Forest** (52 H/16) East of Winnipeg. The forest was named after glacial Lake Agassiz which once covered about 100,000 square miles of the surrounding area (Garland 1975). In 1824, W. H. Keating, the geologist with the first scientific expedition to the Red River Valley wrote:

> In some places pebbles were as abundant as if we had been travelling upon the bed of some former river or lake; the mind endeavours in vain to establish limits to the vast expanse of water which certainly at some former day overflowed the whole of that country.

Later explorers and geologists such as David Owen (1852) confirmed Keating's view:

> Pembina Mountain is, in fact, no mountain at all, nor yet a hill. It is a terrace of table-land — the ancient shore of a great body of water, that once filled the whole of the Red River Valley.

So striking were the remnants of this lake that in later years they drew comment from such explorers as John Palliser and Henry Hind. By the close of the nineteenth century, it was generally accepted in scientific circles that the lake had formerly existed. The most common explanation for its origin was that it had formed from the meltwaters of a great glacier which had once overridden much of northern Canada. Although he had never visited the area and had not been directly involved in the research, the lake was named in honour of naturalist Louis Agassiz — the most vocal advocate of glacial theory (Buchner 1990). Formerly called Agassiz Forest Reserve.

*Ager* (62 G/8) North of Morden. A former School District (Thompson History Committee 1967) located on 29-4-5W at the crossroads known as *Ager's Corner*. It was named after one of the area's earliest settlers (probably John or Fletcher Ager). The School District was established in 1905 and dissolved in 1960 with consolidation.

**Agerbak Lake** (64 N/3) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Corporal Tage G. Agerbak of Pilot Mound. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Aghaming** (62 P/1) Community north of Manigotagan. This is a Saulteaux name meaning *across the river*.

*Agnew* (62 F/10) South of Virden. A former Canadian National railway point originally called Monda and renamed Agnew in 1905 after the Honourable John H. Agnew, then Provincial Treasurer (Douglas 1933).

**Agoniak Lake** (63 H/2) North of Weaver Lake. A Saulteaux name meaning *many points*.

**Ahasew Island** (54 C/16) In the mouth of the Hayes River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *crow*.

**Ahmos Point** (62 O/11) Northwest Lake Manitoba. Named after local resident Jim Ahmos (CPCGN field documentation). **Ahmos Bay** (62 0/11) Northwest shore of Lake Manitoba.

**Aikenhead Bay** (63 N/3) Kississing Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Lloyd L. Aikenhead of Cartwright. He served in No. 427 Hudson Squadron. Locally called Willsie Bay, after an early prospector.

**Aiken Lake** (53 K/11) South of Edmund Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant John Aiken of Winnipeg. He served in No. 50 Lancaster Squadron.

**Aiken River** (64 A/1) Flows northwest and northeast into Split Lake. Named in 1921 after William Aiken, a Hudson's Bay Company trader in charge of the Split Lake post (1894 - 1895). Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Natuwunan River meaning *he fetches him by water*. Department of Railways and Canals map (1914) *Landing River*, possibly *Foxe's River* in error on a map of Thompson's travels (1813-14).

**Aikens Lake** (52 M/3) Northeast of Manigotagan. Named in 1926 after J. D. Aikens, a forester who examined this area in 1915. Fieldwork indicated the Saulteaux name Namachewe Lake, meaning *left handed*, as apparently a local trapper used his gun in this manner.

**Aimes Point** (62 O/12) Southeast of Salt Point on Lake Winnipegosis. Land records indicate that Aime Jeannotte homesteaded NW 22-30-16W in 1917.

*Airdale* (62 I/3) North of Winnipeg. First noted as a railway point on a Bulman (1905) map. Government railway map (1882) possibly *Air Line Jn*.

**Aitken Island** (63 I/7) Lawford Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Victor A. Aitken of Roland. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Aitken Lake** (64 I/11) West of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private John A. Aitken of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Aitkens Lake** (64 F/3) North of Vandekerckhove Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Sergeant William R. Aitkens of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Akami Rapids** (63 I/15) In Walker River. A Native name meaning *across the lake*.

*Akapasichiwaymosik Lake* (63 F/15) Northeast of The Pas. A Cree name meaning *goes over a high place* (i.e., a portage). There is a trail passing by the north end of the lake.

**Akatimo Lake** (53 E/7) South of Island Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated this to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *starting roots of a lily pad or water lily*.

**Akawacheekamayow Bay** (64 C/8) Northern end of Granville Lake. A Cree name meaning *water in a bay with a narrow neck*.

**Akechepeemaywasik Lake** (64 A/8) South of Waskaiowaka Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *weeds*.

**Akepapeskat River** (64 A/10) Flows east into Asakoochekamak Bay in Waskaiowaka Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated the name was Cree meaning *high cliff rock*. Apparently rocks fell from the cliff and blocked the river.

**Akeroyd Lake** (52 L/3) Southeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Robert K. Akeroyd of St. Vital. He served with the Calgary Highlanders.

**Akik Rapids** (53 E/14) In the Akik River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *kettle or pail*. **Akik River** (53 E/14) Flows east into Collins Bay in Island Lake.

**Akinokumak Lake** (64 A/9) North of Split Lake. A Cree name meaning *long*.

**Akinowkanayak Lake** (64 A/14) Northwest of Waskaiowaka Lake. A Cree name meaning *long point*.

**Akischekamesuskaw Lakes** (64 A/10) West of Waskaiowaka Lake. A Cree name meaning *big reed*.

*Akudlik* (54 L/9) Community southeast of Churchill. An Inuit name meaning *halfway* in the Fort Chimo dialect, so named since it is located halfway between Churchill and Fort Churchill (CPCGN records 1974). Also called Camp 20. In 1956, the federal government moved approximately 300 Dene people from their traditional home along the Manitoba - NWT (Nunavut) border to this camp near Churchill. The move was precipitated by the belief that over-hunting had caused a decline in the caribou herds. Unable to pursue their traditional way of life or access services from Churchill, nearly 100 people died over the next two decades. In 1973, the survivors were allowed to move to Tadoule Lake where they were able to return to their hunting, fishing and gathering lifestyle.

**Akwakosakumin Lake** (64 K/16) Northeast of Lac Brochet. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *rusty water*. CPCGN correspondence (1972; from Mr. Bob Walker) listed the local name Rusty Lake.

**Alan Johnston Bay** (64 N/5) Hillhouse Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer I Alan A. Johnston of Stony Mountain. He served in No. 407 Wellington Squadron.

**Albert** (62 F/6) Rural Municipality southwest of Virden. Established in 1905 by the subdivision of the Rural Municipality of Arthur, and named after Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII (Douglas 1933).

**Albert Beach** (62 I/10) Locality northwest of Pine Falls. This was originally Albert, a Canadian National railway point established in 1925 to serve the summer resort area on 2-20-7E (Douglas 1933). GBC correspondence (1936) indicated the establishment of Traverse Bay Post Office, the original name of the resort community otherwise known as Albert Beach. Albert (as a railway point) was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1966 while Albert Beach was reinstated here in 1978 (in the area identified as Traverse Bay on 62 I/10, 1975). Traverse Bay was found to apply to a summer community some two miles southeast on 62 I/9 and as such, was adopted there in 1978 (see entry). Garland (1975; according to A. Smith and Dr. C.N. Bell) stated that Albert Beach was named after the Honourable Albert Prefontaine, and not, as many assumed, after Queen Victoria's consort Prince Albert (Victoria Beach is nearby). Mr. Prefontaine, then Secretary of the Province of Manitoba, had assisted Fathers Lavoie and Couture of St. Boniface Parish to secure the property formerly known as Fraser Cottage for use as a summer youth camp (CPCGN correspondence; from Fr. Pierre Gagne). CBGN (1952) *Albert (Traverse Bay Post Office)*.

**Albert Brown Lake** (53 M/4) North of Bear Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Albert H. Brown of Brandon. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Albert Collins Lake** (53 K/13) Northeast of Gods Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Albert C. Collins of Brandon. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Albert Harrison Lake** (53 K/12) East of Gods Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Albert Harrison of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.

**Albert Lake** (64 J/9) East of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant John A. Albert of Emerson. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron.

**Albert Makay Lake** (64 I/14) East of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Albert G. Makay of Winnipeg. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Albert Murray Lake** (64 A/13) South of Gauer Lake. Named in 1998 after World War II casualty Private Albert T. Murray of Rivers. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Albert Point** (63 G/2) Southeast of Scots Point in Lake Winnipeg. Named after Albert Ross, a Grand Rapids fisherman who had a fishing camp here.

**Alberts Lake** (52 E/14) Southeast of Lac du Bonnet. Locally named after Albert Lapierre (CPCGN 1976).

**Alberts Lake** (63 K/13) North of Athapapuskow Lake. Named in 1941 after local prospector Peter Albert.

**Albert Woods Lake** (64 N/2) Northeast of Whitmore Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Sergeant Albert T. Woods of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Albulet Lake** (63 N/4) East of Kississing Lake. Named in 1974 in commemoration of pioneer aviator Steve Albulet who flew throughout the Flin Flon area. He was also a pilot with Wings Airways in 1930 and later flew with Trans-Canada Airlines.

*Alcester* (62 F/8) Northeast of Deloraine. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 2-5-18W and closed in 1907 on 2-5-19W. Also a nearby Great Northern railway point. Named after either the Alcester Parish in Dorset or the Alcester Parish in Warwickshire, England (Douglas 1933).

**Alcock Lake** (64 J/16) North of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Sergeant Arthur F. Alcock of Souris. He served in No. 24 Operational Training Unit.

*Alder* (62 H/14) Northwest of Winnipeg. First noted on a Bulman (1905) map as a Canadian Pacific railway point between Rosser and Meadows.

**Aldridge Lake** (64 I/14) North of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Thomas Aldridge of Winnipeg. He served in No. 158 Halifax Squadron.

**Alec Lake** (63 K/2) Southeast of Cormorant Lake. Named in 1979 after Alec Southerland (or Sutherland), an early homesteader on Muddy Creek.

**Alexander** (62 F/16) Community west of Brandon. The Post Office opened in 1882 on 10-10-21W as Pulteney, changed to Alexander Station in 1885 (on 17-10-21W), and became Alexander in 1891. The CPR arrived in 1882 and called the railway point Alexander (as noted on an American Bank Note Company map 1882). It was named after early homesteader Alexander Speers (Douglas 1933). Garland (1975) and Ham (1980), however, claimed that it was named after Sir John A. Macdonald, Canadian Prime Minister (1867 - 1873, 1878 - 1891). Also a local School District name. Maingy (1884) *Pultenay*.

**Alexander Bay** (53 F/13) Angling Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Signalman Robert K. Alexander of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Chippawa*.

**Alexander Creek** (64 I/16) Flows south into Lavallee Channel, Seal River. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Rifleman George Alexander of East Kildonan. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Alexander Graham Lake** (64 A/16) South of Billard Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Alexander D. Graham of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Alexander Island** (53 E/15) Island Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Selena P. Alexander of Winnipeg. She served with the Canadian Women's Army Corps.

**Alexander Lake** (63 P/3) East of Sipiwesk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Company Quarter Master Sergeant Ernest J. Alexander of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Alexander McKay Lake** (53 L/1) Southeast of Rochon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Alexander A. McKay of Lac du Bonnet. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Alexander Mitchell Lake** (53 E/14) West of Island Lake. Named in 1997 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Alexander J. Mitchell of Winnipeg. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron.

**Alexander Ross Lake** (54 E/13) Northwest of Comeau Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Alexander Ross of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Alexander Thomson Lake** (54 E/4) Southwest of Embleton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Alexander Thomson of Stonewall. He served with the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.

**Alexander Young Lake** (53 K/6) East of Sharpe Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Alexander C. Young of Winnipeg. He served with the Governor General's Horse Guards.

**Alex Lake** (64 H/10) Northeast of Northern Indian Lake. Named in 1978 after Alex Spence. The nature of his relationship to this lake is unclear.

**Alfred Hansen Lake** (53 L/4) Southwest of Bolton Lake. Named after Korean War casualty Private Alfred E. R. Hansen of Spear Hill. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Alfred Hole Goose Sanctuary** (52 E/13) South of Brereton Lake. In the spring of 1939, four Canada Goose goslings were found near Rennie and taken to Mr. Alfred Hole, an independent mink rancher who lived nearby. He managed to keep them alive through the winter, and a few years later they joined wild geese in their autumn migration. Today, hundreds of geese stop at the sanctuary in the spring and fall and about 100 spend the summer here. Alf Hole died in 1959.

**Alfred Johnson Island** (64 H/5) Missinipi Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Alfred I. Johnson of Manson. He served in the Algonquin Regiment.

**Alfred Moore Bay** (53 E/15) Island Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sapper Alfred A. Moore of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Alfred Smith Island** (64 P/15) Falloon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Alfred L. Smith of Durban. He served in the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Alfred Smith Lake** (64 K/8) Southeast of Sims Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Cook Thomas Alfred Smith of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Alberni*.

*Alfretta* (62 K/7) South of Shoal Lake. This former Canadian National railway point was named in 1916 by early settler R. Van Norman after his niece (Douglas 1933). He was involved in the effort to establish a railway siding here.

**Algar** (62 F/10) Locality southeast of Virden. A former Canadian National railway point on 11-9-24W that was named in 1908 (Douglas 1933).

*Alice* (62 F/8) Northeast of Deloraine. A former School District established in 1884 on 31-5-21W, but more commonly known as McKellar School as it was located on Mrs. McKellar's farm (Elgin Centennial Committee 1970).

**Alice Lake** (52 E/14) South of Crowduck lake. Named in 2000 after the late Alice K. Chambers of Pinawa. She was one of Manitoba's environmental pioneers whose work included the protection of the Boreal Forest of eastern Manitoba. She was a founding member of the Friends of Mantario Trail and Alice Lake is the first campsite on the trail north of Peggy Lake. Alice Chambers passed away in 1999.

**Allan Bay** (63 I/16) Kapechekamasic Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Andrew A. Allan of Stonewall. He served in the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Allan Hill** (54 D/14) Southeast of Whitecap Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Ralph G. Allan of Winnipeg. He served in No. 432 Halifax Squadron.

**Allan Island** (64 F/3) Vandekerckhove Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Sergeant J. A. Lawrence Allan of Winnipeg. He served in No. 419 Halifax Squadron.

**Allan Johnston Lake** (53 D/4) West of Family Lake in 35-12E. Named after Allan Johnston who along with his wife and young son were killed in a plane crash in 1989. The family's cabin is on this lake. Named in 1989 at the request of Beausejour regional staff.

**Allan Kennedy Lake** (53 M/5) West of Cuddle Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Allan J. Kennedy of Brandon. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Allan Lake** (64 I/2) East of North Knife Lake. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Able Seaman John M. Allan of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Alberni*. Fieldwork revealed the local Chipewyan name Oulduywas Lake, meaning *jackfish*.

*Allanlea* (62 J/11) Southeast of McCreary. The Post Office opened in 1899 on 6-18-14W under Postmaster Alex Campbell. It closed in 1924.

**Allan McDonald Lake** (54 F/3) Northeast of Dewar Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Allan H. McDonald of Kelloe. He served in the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Allan Parker Lake** (53 K/11) Southeast of Edmund Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Allan B. Parker of Winnipeg. He served in No. 28 Beaufighter Squadron.

**Allan Peninsula** (64 N/5) Snyder Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Hugh R. Allan of Winnipeg. He served with the Calgary Tank Regiment.

**Allan Point** (64 I/13) Shethanei Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private James A. Allan of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Allan Robertson Lake** (53 L/15) West of Seller Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William Allan Robertson of Reston. He served in No. 405 Wellington Squadron.

**Allard Lake** (64 H/12) Northeast of Southern Indian Lake. Named in 1963 after World War II casualty Private Paul Allard of St. Boniface. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Allardyce Creek** (64 N/13) Flows north and west into Tanuck Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Lancelot M. Allardyce of Langruth. He served with the Calgary Highlanders.

**Allbright Lake** (63 P/1) Northwest of Bear Lake. Named by the CBGN in 1953 after G. Allbright, a Deputy Surveyor who worked in Manitoba in 1873.

**Allegra** (62 I/1) Locality east of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1918 on 24-14-8E with Dora Halstead as postmistress and closed in 1968. The School District on NE 24-14-8E was Bonar Law. It was named after Andrew Bonar Law, the Canadian-born Prime Minister of Great Britain (1922 - 1923). Allegra was chosen by Mrs. Dora Campbell (née Halstead), first teacher in the Bonar Law School District (Garland 1975). It was one of Longfellow's children described in his poem *The Children's Hour*: "Grave Alice and laughing Allegra, And Edith with golden hair" and was intended to be symbolic of the joy of life. Department of the Interior (1919) *Allegro*.

**Allen Creek** (64 I/16) Flows south into Seal River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Sydney A. Allen of Russell. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Allen Hill** (64 P/12) West of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Ernest J. Allen of Winnipeg. He served in No. 439 Typhoon Squadron.

**Allen Lake** (63 B/6) Northeast of Waterhen Lake. Named in 1969 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John F. Allen of Winnipeg. He served in No. 61 Lancaster Squadron.

**Allen Lake** (64 C/1) South of Granville Lake. Locally believed to be named after a trapper of that name who lived here for many years.

**Allery Lake** (64 K/13) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Frank C. Allery of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Alleyn Lake** (63 K/13) East of Embury Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Foster R. Alleyn of Winnipeg. He served in No. 426 Halifax Squadron.

**Allison Island** (64 F/1) Barrington Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Lyle M. Allison of Swan River. He served in the Royal Regiment of Canada.

**Allison Lake** (64 K/6) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Signalman Charles E. Allison of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

**Allnutt Lake** (64 K/13) Northeast of Reindeer Lake on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Alasdair M. Allnutt of Winnipeg. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

*Alloway* (62 K/1) Northwest of Brandon. A former Canadian Pacific railway point first noted on a Stovel map (1914). Named after W. F. Alloway, pioneer banker and philanthropist from the firm of Alloway and Champion (Douglas 1933). He left most of his fortune to the Winnipeg Foundation which he established in 1921 (Garland 1975).

**Alloway Lake** (63 J/3) East of North Moose Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Alexander H. F. Alloway of Winnipeg. He served in No. 110 (RAF) Lysander Squadron. CPCGN records (1976) noted it as *Second Lake* on a 1974 Manitoba canoe route map.

**Allum Island** (52 E/14) In Frances Lake southeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1976 after World War II casualty Rifleman Harold E. Allum of Oak Lake. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

*Almasippi* (62 G/9) South of Portage la Prairie. The Post Office opened in 1885 on 34-6-6W and closed in 1925; also a former railway point. GBC correspondence (1928) indicated sipi to be a Native word for *water*, and alma, possibly from the Latin meaning *benign*, since the area was once under water after which tremendous crops of hay were harvested. Bulman (1902) *Almassippi*. The Carman Centennial Book Committee (1967) noted the district was called Scrub Town when first settled in 1882 because of the bush, scrub and swamp.

**Almdals Cove** (62 I/7) Locality on the south shore of Lake Winnipeg. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local name for a summer resort or cottage area here.

**Almey Lake** (53 F/13) Southeast of Island Lake. First noted in Thistlewaite, Beatty and Beresford (1955). Named after G. B. Almey, DLS (CPCGN 1966). Called Fat Whitefish Lake locally.

**Alonsa** (62 J/15) Community northeast of McCreary. The Post Office was first listed in the 1924 Post Office guide on 7-21-11W. Also a Canadian National railway point established in 1922, with the School District named Alonsa Village. The LGD of Alonsa (62 J/14) is also here and was adopted by the GBC in 1944. Named after Alonsa Phillips who surveyed the townsite (Douglas 1933).

*Alpha* (62 J/1) Railway point north of Portage la Prairie. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1902) on the Canadian National line (14-12-7W). It was first on the branch line north to Delta (alpha being the first letter of the Greek alphabet). It also commemorated the *Alpha*, one of two steamers operating on the Assiniboine River between Winnipeg and Fort Ellice in 1880 (Douglas 1933).

**Alpine** (62 N/14) Locality southwest of Swan River. The Post Office opened in 1908 on 29-32-29W with Oscar Norling as postmaster. It closed in 1917. Also a School District on NE 34-32-29W.

**Alston Creek** (54 L/9) Flows north into Warkworth Lake. Named by Topographical Surveys staff in 1933 after the Hudson's Bay Company Factor at the time of the subdivision of the Churchill townsite (1908).

**Altamont** (62 G/8) Community northwest of Morden. The Post Office opened in 1885 (on 21-5-8W) as Musselboro, changed to Alta in 1891 and to Altamont in 1894 (Campbell 1972). Also a Canadian National railway point and School District name here. Douglas (1933) stated that Altamont meant *high mountain*, or *top of the hill*, (from "alta," *high*, and "mont," *hill* or *mountain*). First noted on a Maingy postal map (1882) as the proposed Post Office of Mussell. Presumably named after the first postmaster listed in the 1885 postal guide (H. Mussell) with the Post Office as *Masselboro*. Also on a Department of the Interior map (1884). Dominion Publishing Company (1910) both *Alta* and *Altamont*; Department of the Interior (1910) *Altramont*.

**Altbergthal** (62 H/4) Community northwest of Emerson. Douglas (1933) indicated that it was named by early Mennonite settlers and was German for *old mountain vale*. Also a School District name on SW 1-2-2W.

**Alto Lake** (64 B/5) Southeast of Lynn Lake. Garland (1975) noted it was named after Arne Alto, an employee of Sherritt Gordon Mines. Also called No-Name Lake.

**Altona** (62 H/4) Town northwest of Emerson. First noted on a Bulman map (1902). Named after Altona in Germany, it means *old fertile plain* (Douglas 1933). D. K. Friesen of Altona suggested it comes from "all zu nächst" meaning *all too near*, referring to the proximity of Altona in Germany to the larger city of Hamburg (Garland 1975). Dr. V. Peters indicated that during the Thirty Years War (1618 - 1648) there was a Swedish garrison there which the Germans considered *all zu nächst* or all too near.

**Alvin Bell Lake** (53 M/11) South of Ransom Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Sergeant Alvin Bell of Gilbert Plains. He served with the South Alberta Tank Regiment.

**Alyward Lake** (64 O/5) South of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Frances E. Alyward of The Pas. He served with the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

*Amanda* (62 I/10) Northwest of Pine Falls. A former Canadian National railway point on 22-19-7E which was established in 1918 (Douglas 1933).

**Amaranth** (62 J/10) Community northeast of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1911 on 25-18-10W. It was also a Canadian National railway point and a School District named Amaranth Village on SE 2-19-10W. Named after Amaranth, Ontario, former home of early settler Robert Johnson (Douglas 1933). Amaranth is from the Greek name for an (imaginary) unfading flower. It has lent its name to any flower of the genus *Amaranthus*, perhaps because they continue to bloom after being picked.

**Ameekwanis Lake** (64 K/13) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. A Cree name meaning *small spoon*.

**Ameekewapiskak Narrows** (64 C/12) In Tod Lake east of Laurie Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *natural wood trees (which look like a tepee)*.

**Ameer** (62 J/4) Former railway point (now a locality) west of Neepawa. Established on the Canadian Pacific line in 1910 and formerly called East Summit (Douglas 1933). East Summit was first noted on a Dominion Publishing House map (1900).

**Amer Lake** (64 C/11) East of Reindeer Lake. Named after prospector Victor Amer (CBGN records 1957).

**Amery** (54 D/9) Community northeast of Gillam. The Post Office opened in 1928 and closed in 1929. It is also a Hudson Bay railway point established in 1918 at Mile 356 from The Pas. Named after the Right Honourable L. C. M. S. Amery, Secretary of State for the Dominions from 1919 to 1921 (Douglas 1933).

**Ami Island** (63 B/13) In the north end of Lake Winnipegosis. Named in 1889 by Joseph B. Tyrrell, GSC after his colleague Dr. H. M. Ami (Douglas 1933). Ami was Curator of Geology and Palaeontology at the National Museum of Canada in 1889 (Ham 1980).

**Amischakamak Lake** (64 A/10) West of Waskaiowaka Lake. A Cree name meaning *big body of water*.

**Amisknatoweesootaneepaeet Lake** (54 D/5) South of Limestone Lake. A Cree name meaning *beaver are hard to trap*.

**Amistikoso Lake** (63 I/13) North of Cross Lake. A local Native name meaning *little white man*, after a trapper living here long ago.

**Amos Island** (53 L/3) Kalliecahoolie Lake. Locally named after an old trapper from Norway House (CPCGN 1978).

**Amoskawaywe Creek** (62 P/9) Flows south into Leyond River. **Amoskawaywe Rapids** (62 P/9) In the Leyond River north of Bloodvein River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated these to be local Saulteaux names meaning *salt lick*. Presumably animals came here for salt.

**Amos Lake** (64 K/7) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal George Amos of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Mithay Lake, and the Chipewyan name Tseeteli Lake, both meaning *maria* (a fish species).

**Amphibian Lake** (52 M/13) West of Family Lake. Named in 1926 after the type of aircraft used in photographing the area (Douglas 1933).

**Amukutaypiskasik Lake** (64 A/9) North of Split Lake. A Cree name meaning *little black duck* (cormorant).

**Amulet Lake** (63 K/13) North of Athapapuskow Lake. Named in 1973 by Fisheries biologists after the Amulet mining claim and shaft noted on a map of the area (CPCGN records).

**Anabusko River** (54 G/1) Flows northeast into Hudson Bay. First noted correctly on a Nelson River Exploring Expedition map (1913). It is a Cree name recorded by Tyrrell (1915) as Anakusko Sipi meaning *broad*, its present name. Broad River was noted on maps as early as Taylor (ca. 1827) and on maps post-dating 1914, but it was not approved as Anabusko River until 1949. Fieldwork revealed the local pronunciation "Anapasto." Possibly Graham (post 1771) *Athacuscasepe River*; Garland (1975) *Ayukuskow*.

*Anama Bay* (62 O/16) Former community name for Dauphin River located on the west shore of Sturgeon Bay, Lake Winnipeg at the mouth of the Dauphin River. The Post Office opened in 1939 on NW 26-34-5W, closed in 1947, reopened in 1948 and closed permanently in 1969. According to postal records, the original postmaster was David E. Zettergren (1939 - 1954) and the second (last) was Ernest Zettergren (1954 - 1969). The name was proposed by the Post Office in Ottawa from a Native word meaning *sturgeon*. Fieldwork confirmed that the name was a corruption of the Cree (given as "namao") meaning *sturgeon*. The name of the Métis community was changed to Dauphin River in 1983.

**Anapepayasik Lake** (64 A/3) West of Split Lake. A Cree name meaning *small bay*.

**Andersen Lake** (64 F/3) North of Vandekerckhove Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Nels P. Andersen of Gladstone. He served in No. 408 Halifax Squadron.

**Andersen Narrows** (64 O/15) Dyker Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Paul Andersen of Winnipeg. He served in No. 44 Lancaster Squadron.

**Anderson Creek** (62 I/7) Flows northwest into Pruden Bay. A number of Anderson families homesteaded in this area. The earliest seems to be that of Olans Anderson on NW 4-16-6E in 1890.

**Anderson Creek** (64 P/2) Flows southwest into Big Spruce River. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Charles E. Anderson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 298 Halifax Squadron.

**Anderson Esker** (64 I/2) East of North Knife Lake. Named in 1992 after World War II casualty Gunner Albert E. Anderson of Woodlands. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Anderson Falls** (63 H/6) In the Belanger River. CPCGN records (1973) indicated this to be the name of a family from Norway House who trapped along the river near the falls.

**Anderson Hill** (64 N/8) Southwest of Shannon Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Leonard R. Anderson of Minnedosa. He served in No. 101 Lancaster Squadron.

**Anderson Island** (64 J/9) Tadoule Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Peter M. Anderson of Union Point. He served in No. 207 Lancaster Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. He is also honoured on NTS map 105 H, Yukon.

**Anderson Lake** (62 I/7) South of Lake Winnipeg. Named in 1996 in recognition of the Anderson family's long residence in the area; there are records of the Anderson family dating to 1887. The lake was formerly named Poplar Point Lake, but was changed in response to a request from the Rural Municipality of St. Clements that the name should conform with local usage.

**Anderson Lake** (52 L/11) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet. GBC records (1938) noted this as Ninety Lake, apparently because it is located about 90 miles north on the Manitoba-Ontario boundary. The GBC adopted the name Anderson Lake in 1942. It was probably named after Major T. C. Anderson (1927) who bought the "4 Retas" from J. Wrathall and other claims with the intention of building a camp and developing the property. Anderson Lake was also the name of a mine site and camp at the west end of the lake.

**Anderson Lake** (63 B/1) Northeast of Gypsumville. Named in 1917 after H. J. Anderson, member of a survey party under J. E. Jackson, DLS in 1917 (Douglas 1933, Ham 1980).

**Anderson Lake** (63 J/13) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. This name was submitted by F. Alcock (GSC) as the name of a local trapper (GBC records 1919). A local mine also bears this name.

**Anderson Lake** (64 B/7) Southwest of Baldock Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated it to have been named after pilot Les Anderson who apparently landed here.

**Anderson Peninsula** (53 M/5) Silsby Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Alexander J. Anderson of Minnedosa. He served in No. 61 Lancaster Squadron.

**Anderson Point** (62 P/7) West shore of Lake Winnipeg north of Hecla Island. Named in 1899 by D. B. Dowling (GSC) after his boatman (Douglas 1933). Department of Marine and Fisheries (1903) *Albert Point*.

**Anderson Rapids** (64 C/11) South of Lake Winnipeg. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Marino H. Anderson of Winnipeg. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Anderson River** (64 O/7) Flows southeast into Munroe Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant F. Cameron Anderson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 221 Wellington Squadron.

*Andersons* (62 G/4) Southwest of Killarney. First noted on a Rand McNally map (1912) as a Canadian National railway point between Wakopa and Lena.

**Andersons Marsh** (62 G/11) Southeast of Glenboro. Named after Samuel Anderson who homesteaded NW 4-7-13W in 1888.

**Andre Lake** (64 K/13) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant John Andre of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Andres Lake** (64 N/9) West of Turner Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper David Andres of Winnipegosis. He served with the Sherbrooke Fusiliers.

**Andrew Bay** (53 L/7) In Gods Lake. CPCGN records (1975) indicated that the bay was named after George Andrew, a trapper who had a cabin here. Also called Andrew's Lake, George Andrew Bay, and Andrew's Bay

**Andrew Point** (63 J/1) West shore of Playgreen Lake. Named after trapper and pilot Andrew Robinson who lived in a "shanty" on the point.

**Andrew River** (64 O/16) Flows east into Baralzon Lake. Named in 1987 after World War II casualty Bombardier Alfred E. Andrew of Glencairn. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Andrews Bay** (64 K/16) Apeecheekamow Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John F. Andrews of Transcona. He served in No. 144 Hampden Squadron.

**Andrews Island** (63 I/10) Walker Lake. Named in 1988 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer James W. Andrews of Blackdale. He served in No. 35 Halifax Path Finder Squadron.

**Andrews Lake** (53 M/7) North of Knee Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Edward J. Andrews of Winnipeg. He served in No. 420 Halifax Squadron.

**Andronyk Lake** (63 I/9) Southeast of Walker Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Stephen Andronyk of Roblin. He served with the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.

*Aneda* (62 I/1) Southwest of Lac du Bonnet. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on 27-13-9E, first noted on NTS map 62 I (1938) and as Smith's Siding on a Stovel map (1908). It is a woman's given name. The School District on SW 26-13-9E was named Smith Siding on a 1965 municipal map. Aneda was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1978.

**Aneekisho Rapids** (63 H/15) Molson River west of Washahigan Lake. A Cree name meaning *frog*.

**Anekawasoseekak Lake** (53 E/9) South of Island Lake. A Native name meaning (roughly) *weeds growing in the water have a double appearance*.

**Angers Lake** (64 C/5) Northeast of Kamuchawie Lake. Named after Gary W. Angers of Miami, Manitoba. He was an employee of Midwest Drilling who died at this lake in 1980.

**Angus Bay** (63 J/13) In Herblet Lake. Named in 1946 after Angus Wood who trapped on this bay for many years.

**Angus Island** (64 J/14) Bain Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Allan B. Angus of McCreary. He served in No. 85 Hurricane Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

*Angus Lake* (62 K/2) Southwest of Hamiota. Probably named after Alexander Angus Sr. who homesteaded SE 6-13-24W in 1887.

**Angus Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Benjamin N. Angus of Angusville. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Angusville** (62 K/11) Village southeast of Russell. The Post Office opened in 1886 on 32-20-26W as Snake Creek (after a nearby creek, according to Postmaster John Switzer 1906), closed in 1895, reopened in 1900 and changed to Angusville in 1909. It was founded in 1908 (Russell Women's Institute 1967) when Canadian National Railways located a siding in the area on land purchased from John Angus (W1/2 of 22-20-26W). Miss Jane Angus became postmistress in 1909. Frank and William Angus were early settlers here (Douglas 1933). The family was the first in the area to own a steam threshing machine (Ham 1980).

**Anikwachas Creek** (54 C/15) Flows north into the Nelson River. A Cree name meaning *squirrel*.

**Animus Lake** (63 K/13) North of Athapapuskow Lake. GBC records (1941) noted the local name Dog Lake, but the Ojibwa form *animus* was adopted (since "dog" was too common a name).

**Anipitapiskow Rapids** (64 A/2) Nelson River. A Cree name meaning *over the rock*.

**Anishinabe Lake** (53 D/14) South of Elliot Lake. A Saulteaux name meaning *The (Original) People* in reference to themselves.

**Aniska Lake** (64 N/12) Northwest of Lac Brochet. Named by Saskatchewan in 1949 after the Cree word meaning *adjoining, contiguous*. This name is descriptive as the lake is located on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary.

**Ankuasi Falls** (62 P/9) Bloodvein River. A Native name meaning *driftwood*.

**Annesley Lake** (53 M/11) Northeast of Bear Lake. Named after Griffith O. Annesley who hunted and prospected here in 1928.

**Ann Lake** (62 J/5) Northwest of Neepawa. Named by limnologist D. Foskett of the Canadian Wildlife Service after his daughter.

**Anola** (62 H/15) Community east of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1883 on 6-10-7E as Richland and changed to Anola in 1923 when the Post Office moved to the new CNR location. Shown on a Maingy map (1882) as a proposed Post Office. This was an invented name (Douglas 1933) and a 1905 letter to the GBC from M. Holloway indicated that residents were unaware of why it was so named, except "as a more convenient means of referring to it than Township 10-7E." It began as a Grand Trunk Pacific railway siding called Free Port, after Freeport, Illinois, home of a group of men in a syndicate who came to Canada and bought land in the district (Dugald Women's Institute 1974). The siding became Anola in 1912. Stovel (1911) *Freeport*. See also Richland entry.

**Ansell Hill** (62 G/7) Northwest of Morden. Land records indicate that Alex J. J. Ansell homesteaded 5-8W in 1881. Also called Côtè Talbot.

**Anson Lake** (52 L/5) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet. First noted on a GSC map (1925). Fieldwork indicated that it was named after a local trapper and prospector.

**Anson Lake** (64 C/15) Southwest of Barrington Lake. GBC records (1932) indicated that the lake was named after Anson Cartwright of Coniaga Mines who lived in the area. The alternate name Fish Duck Lake was shown on a Nipissing Mining Company blueprint. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Osikas Lake meaning *saw-bill*, or *fish duck*. This probably refers to the merganser, a species of fish-eating duck with saw-like teeth.

**Antler River** (62 F/3) Flows northeast into Souris River. First noted correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1921). North Antler Creek (now Gainsborough Creek) and South Antler Creek (now Antler River) had the descriptive Sioux name Hekapawakpa meaning *Head and Horns* (Creek), so called because as the two streams diverge towards their headwaters, they resemble the antlers of a deer (Bryce 1887). He added that Hind (1858) called it Mandan Creek because he believed that the mounds he found there were former Mandan dwellings. A Hind map (1858) extended it southwest into the U.S.A., and marked some "tumuli or Mandan houses" nearby. Dawson (1859) added that these tumuli or mounds were said to have been underground Mandan houses. See also Gainsborough Creek entry. Hind (1858) seems *Red Deer's Creek*, also *Red Deer's Head River*, and in 1860 *Deer Head Creek*. Palliser (1865) *Red Deer Head Creek*, with Mandan Creek to the north flowing east into it; Department of the Interior (1875) *South Antler Creek*; Saskatchewan Department of Public Works (1906) *Antler Creek*.

**Antoniak Lake** (64 O/6) South of Corbett Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Frank E. Antoniak of Volga. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Supply Corps.

**Antonyszyn Lake** (64 P/1) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Gunner Elie Antonyszyn of Rorketon. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Antsanen Lake** (64 K/11) East of Lac Brochet. The surname of a trapper who lived near the lake (CPCGN records 1972).

**Anvil Lake** (63 K/11) Northeast of Athapapuskow Lake. The GBC (1945) noted the name as Halfway Lake, but changed it to Anvil Lake as it was d shaped like a blacksmith's anvil.

**Apakisthemosi Rapids** (53 M/1) In Hayes River. Recorded during fieldwork as a Cree name meaning *just over the hill*.

*Apakoskasewakak Lake* (63 F/10) Southeast of The Pas. Locally recorded in 1977 as a Cree name meaning *flat, soft mud with no vegetation growing*. In 1980 the name was changed to Kapakoskasewakak Lake.

**Apasapewwache Hill** (54 B/7) South of Kaskattama River. A Cree name meaning *look back*. The name applies to the entire beach ridge.

**Apasi Rapids** (53 L/2) In Island Lake River. Locally recorded Native name meaning *tepee poles* (CPCGN 1978).

**Apaytako Falls** (52 M/12) In Sasaginnigak River. Locally recorded in 1976 as a Saulteaux name meaning *halfway*.

**Apayukpaykaskisut Lake** (63 N/16) South of Granville Lake. Locally recorded in 1977 as a Cree name meaning *one tree standing by itself*.

**Apeecheekamow** (64 K/16) Northeast of Lac Brochet. A Cree name meaning *little sand*.

**Apeetow Island** (63 N/15) Churchill River. Locally recorded in 1977 as a Cree name meaning *halfway*.

**Apeganau River** (63 O/11) Drains Apegenau Lake south into Burntwood River. The GBC (1918) noted both a lake and river with this name. Apeganau is a Native word meaning *hip bones*. Thompson journal (1793) *Ahpeeganow River*; Fidler (1798) *Opugunnow River*; Thompson's travels (1813-14; 1843 map) *Apeeganow R*; Dawson Brothers (1880) *Apeganon River*; Railways and Canals Department (1914) *Muddy Water River*; Topographical Survey (1924) *Muddywater R*.

**Apekakumewsik Lake** (63 O/13) West of Wapisu Lake. A Cree name meaning *little muddy water*.

**Apekisayakamak Lake** (63 F/15) Northeast of Kelsey Lake. A Cree name meaning *muddy water*.

**Apeschaw Portage** (64 A/8) Between Aseepayaysik Lake and Crying Lake. A Cree name meaning *long*.

**Apetaw River** (54 H/4) Flows northeast into Hudson Bay. Locally recorded in 1976 as a Cree name meaning *half*.

**Apetowikossan Rapids** (53 N/12) In Hayes River at Apetowikossan Creek. A Cree name meaning *Métis* (Faries 1935). A Métis died and was buried there. **Apetowikossan Creek** (53 N/12) and **Apetowikossan Lake** (53 N/12) were similarly named in 1978.

**Apichetapeskak Bay** (64 A/1) North shore of Split Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *where you come in with a boat*.

**Apischa Narrows** (64 G/3) Northwest end of Southern Indian Lake. A Cree name meaning *small*.

**Apisicheemoosus Bay** (63 N/15) North shore of Churchill River. A locally recorded Cree name meaning *jumping deer*. **Apisicheemoosus Lake** (63 N/15) and **Apisicheemoosus River** (63 N/15) were similarly named in 1978.

**Apisko Lake** (53 D/11) North of Fishing Lake. A local name, adopted in 1933 by the GBC from the Cree name meaning *elk*. Fieldwork revealed the Native names Paskwapeekung Lake meaning *bare rock* and Appiskwapeekoki Lake (no meaning available).

**Apiskwapasasik Lake** (64 A/9) East of Waskaiowaka Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *small rock sticking up out of the middle*.

**Apiskwasi Lake** (53 D/5) Northwest of Fishing Lake. Locally recorded in 1977 as a Saulteaux name meaning *hawk nest*.

**Apukeetawacheekatak Creek** (64 A/8) Flows north into Hunting River. A Cree name meaning *setting a net where it won't be found*.

**Apussigamasi Lake** (63 P/13) An expansion of the Burntwood River northeast of Thompson. First noted on a Copp Clark map (1914). Garland (1975; from Kirkness) claimed the name was Cree meaning *bulrushes*, while fieldwork revealed the Cree meaning as *small branch*. Arrowsmith (1795) *Appusigama Lake*; Arrowsmith (1814) *Lake Apussigama*; Thompson travels (1813-14; 1843 map) *Appussigahmasin Lake*; Klotz (1884) *Appusigamahsin L*; Copp Clark (1906) *Appusigamasin Lake*; Department of Railways and Canals (1914) probably *Bough L.*

**Apwi Lake** (53 N/11) Northeast of Knee Lake. Locally recorded in 1977 as a Cree name meaning *paddling*.

*Aqua* (around 62 J/2) Northwest of Portage la Prairie. Shown as a railway point on Bulman (1905) and Stovel (1914) on the CPR line. Possibly from the Latin word for water, or from its use as a word referring to a greenish blue colour. Stovel (1911) *Agua*.

*Arawana* (62 F/14) West of Virden. The Post Office, proposed as Ramona in 1890, opened in 1891 as Ebor on 24-10-29W under Postmaster F. W. Chapple, changed to Arawana in 1908 and closed in 1923. Also a School District on SE 19-10-28W (see also Ebor).

**Arbakka** (62 H/1) Community southeast of Steinbach. The Post Office opened in 1904 on 24-1-7E, moved to 20-1-8E and closed in 1977. GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster John Gillies) noted the meaning as *riverbank* in Icelandic. The Post Office was located near Roseau River. Also a School District name on SW 17-1-8E.

**Arborg** (62 I/14) Town northwest of Gimli. The Post Office opened in 1902 (as Ardal) and changed to Arborg in 1911. GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster P. S. Gudmundson) indicated that it was originally named Ardal, Icelandic for *river dale* or *river plain* since it is located on 23-22-2E beside Icelandic River. Garland (1975) added that Arborg is Icelandic for *river town* or *town by a river*. Department of the Interior (1909) *Ardal* as a projected Canadian Pacific railway point. Interlake Development Corporation (1973) noted Ardal changed to Arborg when the railway arrived in 1910. Almon (1910) *Andal*, possibly *Anda*; fieldwork also noted the spelling *Arbourg*.

**Arbour Lake** (64 C/15) East of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1949 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Abram Arbour of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and was awarded the Military Cross. CBGN (1949) as *Patchewana Lake* on a geological map (probably intended Opachuanau Lake to the southeast).

**Archer Creek** (64 I/7) Flows north into North Knife River. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Leading Seaman Arthur E. Archer of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Fraser*.

**Archie** (62 K/3) Rural Municipality northwest of Virden. GBC correspondence (1905; from H. Chipperfield, Secretary-Treasurer) indicated that it was named in 1883 after Archie McDonald, who at that time was the Hudson's Bay Company Factor at Fort Ellice. Also a School District on NE 8-13-29E within the Rural Municipality.

**Archie Lake** (63 N/3) Southeast of Kississing Lake. Named by geologist Dr. J. Harrison, after Archie Ponton (DLS) who surveyed baselines in this area (GBC 1944).

**Archies Island** (63 C/15) Northwest Lake Winnipegosis. Locally named after Archie Kematch, a resident of Shoal River who had a camp here (CBGN 1952). The name was submitted as Archie's Island, adopted as Archie Island and changed to Archies Island in 1976.

**Archies Island** (53 L/16) Gods Lake. Named after Archie Campbell, freetrader and fish buyer who maintained a store and fish shed on the island (CPCGN correspondence 1976).

**Archies Lake** (63 B/3) East of Waterhen Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated it to be the nickname of an individual living in Skownan. Also called Y Lake as it is shaped somewhat like the letter "Y".

**Arden** (62 J/6) Community northeast of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 13-15-14W as Arden Station and changed to Arden in 1897. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster M. E. Boughton), one of first settlers, believed Arden was named by Walter R. Baker, then General Manager of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway, after the country residence in Yorkshire, England of a Mr. Stobart, who was also prominent in the organization of the railway. The Arden district was also called Beautiful Plains. McKenzie (1967) noted two other suggested origins: a) an early surveyor and native of the Ardennes in western Europe so named it because of its resemblance to his home; b) possibly named after a cook named Arden working in the area on a construction gang. Arden School District was on Section 13 with Riverside School District about one-half mile to the south. Arden is located along the Arden Ridge, also called Beautiful Plains Ridge, a former gravel beach ridge remnant of glacial Lake Agassiz. Richards (1953) noted that

> after the travellers passed Gladstone, the level country gave way to rolling land and soon they reached the Arden Ridge. Because of this character of the road and the beauty of the smooth beach which is prairie ... this tract received its widely known name The Beautiful Plains.

The whole area later adopted this name. An SGO map (1895) shows *The Beautiful Plain* running northwest to southeast along the ridge, with *Arden* towards the southeastern end.

*Ardpatrick* (62 N/5) Northwest of Roblin. The Post Office opened in 1885 on 30-27-29W and closed in 1890. Located on the trail to Fort Pelly along the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. The Postmaster in 1889 was Benjamin Marshall.

**Argo Lake** (64 O/15) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Sergeant William Argo of Rapid City. He served in No. 23 Operational Training Unit.

**Argue** (62 F/8) Former railway point and currently a locality southwest of Brandon. This Canadian National railway point was named after James Argue, the first settler who came to nearby Elgin in 1882 (Douglas 1933). He was a member of the Legislative Assembly for Avondale (1903 - 1915). The Canadian National Railway arrived in 1898 and the settlement was known as Trackend as the railway ended there until construction resumed (Garland 1975).

**Argue Lake** (52 E/14) Southeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Reginald G. Argue of Moore Dale. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. Also called Parsons Lake after a Parks Branch official.

**Argyle** (62 G/6) Rural Municipality northeast of Killarney. The Rural Municipality was named after the Marquis of Lorne who was also Duke of Argyle and Governor General of Canada (Garland 1975). The municipality was incorporated in 1881 (GBC 1929).

*Argyle* (62 F/8) Northeast of Deloraine. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1905) as a Canadian National railway point on 31-5-22W, southeast of Hartney.

**Argyle** (62 I/3) Community west of Selkirk. The Post Office of Argyle opened in 1880 on 11-14-1W, while Argyle Station Post Office opened two miles east in 1913 (on 7-14-1E) on the Canadian National line. Argyle Post Office closed in 1917 and Argyle Station Post Office then changed to Argyle in the present location the same year. Proctor (1960) noted that the Argyle District was named by Dugald McLeod, an early settler from Scotland (1870). It was described as a "new settlement" in 1874, and was presumably named after Argyllshire in Scotland (Douglas 1933). Chataway (1921) shows Brant Argyle School District here on SW 18-14-1E, later called Brant Consolidated School District. Chataway (1907) showed McLeod School District (about three-quarters of a mile from Argyle) on NE 14-14-1W. Argyle School District itself was noted about four miles to the northwest on SE 32-14-1W and on a municipal map is also shown as *Little Argyle School District*.

**Arizona** (62 G/14) Locality east of Brandon. The Post Office opened in 1892 on 9-10-12W and closed in 1904. Also a School District name on SE 16-10-12W. Apparently, it had been named after the state of Arizona because of its remoteness from older settlements prior to the CNR's arrival in 1905 (Douglas 1933). Collier (1967) and Garland (1975) concurred that it had been so named by two men in 1880 — J. Williamson and Donald McKinnon because it reminded them of Arizona which they had just visited (Ham 1980). Worby became the Canadian National railway point for this area (3-10-12W) and is still approved although both names are used interchangeably. Bulman (1905) *Arizona Junction*.

**Arksey Lake** (64 P/15) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Walter L. Arksey of Langruth. He served in No. 460 Lancaster Squadron.

**Armitage Lake** (54 D/15) Northeast of Myre Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Gunner George A. Armitage of Elva. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Armit River** (63 C/13) Drains Armit Lake northwest into Red Deer Lake. On a Privy Council map (1904), both Armit River and **Armit Lake** (63 C/12) were named by J. B. Tyrrell after David Armit, chief Hudson's Bay Company trader at Manitoba House in 1899. Dawson (1858) seems *Sukagua River*; Tyrrell (1893) *Armitt River*, also *Armitt Lake*. **Armit River Canyon** (63 C/12) This steep gorge along the river was locally recorded and approved in 1978.

*Armstrong* (62 I/11) Local Government District west of Gimli. Named in 1917 after the Honourable J. W. Armstrong, a pioneer doctor from Gladstone (1893), later Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner in the Norris Government 1914 - 1922 (Douglas 1933, Garland 1975).

**Armstrong Bay** (64 B/13) In the west end of Southern Indian Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Robert H. Armstrong of Winnipeg. He served in No. 625 Lancaster Squadron. The CPCGN (1975) noted the name *Bay of Pigs* in a Manitoba geological report (1972), presumably in reference to the 1961 invasion of Cuba by counter-revolutionary exiles.

**Armstrong Esker** (64 N/11) North of Kasmere Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John K. Armstrong of Boissevain. He served in No. 433 Halifax Squadron.

**Armstrong Hill** (64 I/12) East of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Oswald W. Armstrong of Rossburn. He served in No. 44 Lancaster Squadron.

**Armstrong Island** (64 F/3) Vandekerckhove Lake. Named in 1988 after World War II casualty Sergeant Arthur R. Armstrong of Brandon. He served in No. 1659 Halifax Conversion Unit.

**Armstrong Lake** (63 P/10) Northwest of Cauchon Lake. Armstrong Lake as well as **Armstrong River** (63 P/15) were named after H. W. D. Armstrong, chief engineer of construction on the Hudson Bay Railway in 1912 (Douglas 1933, Ham 1980).

**Armstrong Point** (64 J/12) Descôteaux Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Ross Armstrong of Winnipeg. He served at No. 1 Service Flying Training School.

**Armstrong Rapids** (64 P/10) Cameron River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private George Armstrong of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Armstrongs Bay** (62 J/8) Southeast of St. Laurent. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be locally named after a Mr. C. Armstrong who had a lodge in the vicinity. Also called Armstrong Lake and Lac d' Armstrong.

**Armstrongs Point** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. First noted on a Young map (1895) as a residential area in a bend of the Red River.

**Arnason Lake** (64 F/2) Southeast of Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Corporal Olafur B. Arnason of Winnipegosis. He served with the Saskatoon Light Infantry.

**Arnaud** (62 H/6) Community and former railway point northeast of Emerson. Established as a Canadian Pacific railway point in 1877 and was a misspelling of the name of Father Aulneau, a Jesuit missionary associated with French Canadian explorer La Vérendrye (Douglas 1933). Along with 20 others he was killed on Massacre Island in Lake of the Woods in 1736. Campbell (1972) noted the Post Office opened in 1879 on a Canadian Pacific railway point which was established in 1877 (Douglas 1933). First noted on Pierce (1878) as *Arnaud Station*. GBC correspondence (1928), on the other hand, countered that the railway point was "named after a French Marshall." Possibly this was General Saint-Arnaud who led the French forces during the Crimean War (1854 - 1856).

**Arnes** (62 I/15) Community north of Gimli. The Post Office opened in 1877. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster S. Sigurbjornsson) noted that the name was Icelandic meaning *river point*. The Post Office was on 15-21-4E, near the junction of Drunken Point and Drunken River. He noted that when Icelanders arrived in 1876, there was a Native settlement here on the riverbank called Drunken River. It is also a Canadian Pacific railway point and School District on NW 21-21-4E. Arnes was the birthplace of noted Arctic explorer and writer Vilhjalmur Stefanson (Garland 1975).

*Arnold* (62 G/8) Northwest of Morris. First noted on a Bulman map (1902) as a Canadian National railway point just northeast of Deerwood (see entry).

**Arnold Bay** (64 B/16) Chapman Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer William H. Arnold of Winnipeg. He served at No. 10 Operational Training Unit.

**Arnold Island** (63 I/7) Molson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer William B. Arnold of Winnipeg. He served in No. 357 Dakota Squadron.

**Arnold Robinson Lake** (53 M/3) West of Whitemud Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal James Arnold Robinson of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Arnot** (63 P/15) Locality southwest of Split Lake. A former Hudson Bay railway point named in 1928 after William Arnot who was in charge of the railway water supply for 14 years (Douglas 1933).

**Arnot Lake** (53 F/12) Southeast of Island Lake on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. The CPCGN (1964) first noted the name in Thistlewaite, Beatty and Beresford (1955). It was named after World War II casualty Squadron Leader Donald M. Arnot of Toronto. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

*Arona* (62 G/16) West of Portage la Prairie. A former Grand Trunk Pacific (CNR) railway point named in 1908 after Arona, Pennsylvania (Douglas 1933). It was the first in a series of alphabetically named railway points west of Portage la Prairie (i.e., the next was Bloom).

*Arrow* (52 E/13) West of Brereton Lake. First noted on a Stovel map (1911) as a Grand Trunk Pacific railway point between Brereton Lake and Elma.

**Arrow Lake** (62 N/15) Southwest of Swan River. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that the lake was named in 1950 by a Forestry cruising party (under R. Mackenzie) and was descriptive of its shape.

**Arrow River** (62 K/2) Community north of Virden. The Post Office opened in 1883 on 25-13-26W and closed in 1970. GBC correspondence (1905) reported that the Post Office was named after the nearby Arrow River, which derived its name from the fact that area Natives made arrows from service berry trees growing along the riverbanks (Douglas 1933). Also a Canadian Pacific railway point and School District on NE 32-13-25W, established in 1883. The first settlers arrived in the area after 1878 and noted that the Natives called the river Wahinkapa Wakapa meaning *swiftness* (Arrow River and Miniota Women's Institutes 1967). Sectional map (1894) *Arrowriver*. **Arrow River** (62 K/2) Flows south into the Assiniboine River. Many early maps including Fidler, appeared to place this in the position of the Oak River (see entry). Fidler (1819) *Arrowwood Creek*.

**Artery Lake** (52 M/6) Southeast of Family Lake. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1923) on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. It is descriptively named since it drains into the Bloodvein River (Douglas 1933).

**Arthur** (62 F/2) Rural Municipality west of Deloraine. GBC correspondence (1929; from first Secretary-Treasurer W. F. Thomas) noted that the Rural Municipality was established in 1883 and was named after Prince Arthur (Duke of Connaught), later King Edward VII, who visited Canada in the early 1870s. The municipality was divided in 1905, creating the adjacent Rural Municipalities of Edward and Albert, honouring the Christian names of the Prince of Wales. Arthur School District (later Waskada School District) was located on 15-2-26W.

**Arthur Johnson Lake** (54 E/9) Northeast of Fly Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sapper Arthur H. Johnson of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Arthur Lake** (64 K/1) East of Chartrand Lake. Named in 1997 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Charles H. Arthur of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Stadacona*.

**Arthur Moore Island** (53 E/15) Island Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Arthur F. Moore of Winnipeg. He served in No. 172 Wellington Squadron.

**Arthurs Lake** (63 K/13) Northeast of Embury Lake. Named in 1988 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John W. Arthurs of Sifton. He served in No. 62 Hudson Squadron.

**Arthur Smith Hill** (64 K/16) Northwest of Stevens Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Petty Officer (Telegraphist) Arthur J. Smith of Brandon. He served aboard the HMCS *Louisburg*.

**Arthur Smith Lake** (53 K/4) South of Red Sucker Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Arthur S. Smith of Brandon. He served aboard the HMCS *Ottawa*.

**Arthur Thompson Lake** (64 O/9) Northeast of Croll Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Arthur P. Thompson of Souris. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Asakiyo Lake** (54 D/11) North of Stephens Lake. Cree for *crayfish* or *lobster*.

**Asakoochekamak Bay** (64 A/9) Waskaiowaka Lake. A Cree name meaning *conquer*.

**Asamapikkanaponunk Rapids** (63 A/1) Berens River. An Ojibwa name meaning *going for the high rock*. There is a high rock in the middle of the rapids, and it is necessary to push off from it when travelling downstream by canoe.

**Asatewenis Island** (53 D/3) Family Lake. Recorded during fieldwork as a Saulteaux name meaning *poplar*.

**Asawapuskun Creek** (54 F/10) Flows northeast into Hudson Bay. Locally recorded in 1977 as a Cree name meaning *where they wait for the polar bear*.

**Asayko Lake** (53 D/6) North of Fishing Lake. Locally recorded as a Saulteaux name meaning *silver*.

**Aseepayaysik Lake** (64 A/9) North of Split Lake. A Cree name meaning *to get around clumps of rushes*.

**Asenchekonak Lake** (63 A/10) South of Weaver Lake. Locally recorded as a Native name meaning *cache*.

**Asessipi Provincial Park** (62 K/14) North of Russell. The name was approved in 1976. See next entry for origin.

*Asessippi* (62 K/14) North of Russell. The Post Office opened in 1883 and closed in 1917. Located on 3-23-28W by the Shell River, it was known by the river's Chipewyan name Asessippi, meaning *shell river, water* (GBC 1916). The community is an example of many of the settlements which disappeared as a result of being bypassed by the railway. In this case, the CPR built their line to Inglis and many residents moved there. The area was marked by a plaque by the Historic Sites Advisory Board in 1974. It reads

> In 1882, with the hope of an early railway connection and with a federal land grant, the Shell River Colonization Co. founded the village of Asessippi. A dam and roller process grist mill, a saw mill, a shingle factory, a brick works and a cheese factory were all built at this site. Some 50 Ontario settlers had homesteaded here by 1883 but the railway did not arrive. Lacking access to a larger market, the local industries failed and in 1888 the Government of Canada revoked the Company's charter.

Department of the Interior (1896) *Asessipi*.

**Asham Lake** (64 H/6) Northeast of Northern Indian Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Gilbert G. Asham of Crane River. He served with the Calgary Highlanders.

**Asham Point** (62 O/3) Locality northeast of McCreary. A former School District on SE 12-26-12W on Lake Manitoba. Named after a Mr. Asham who built a sawmill south of this location and commuted from Manitoba House Settlement to operate the mill on a seasonal basis (CPCGN 1974).

**Ashams Point** (62 O/6) West shore of Lake Manitoba. Originally named Point Asham by Tyrrell in 1889 after one of his boatmen (Douglas 1933). Locally recorded as Ashams Point and also known as Elm Point and Big Island. Tyrrell (1893) *Asham Point*; Bulman (1910) *Adam Point*.

**Ashbery Lake** (64 N/6) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Hedley W. H. Ashbery of Winnipeg. He served with the Canadian Postal Corps.

**Ashbury** (62 F/16) Railway point west of Brandon. On the Canadian National line on 3-10-22W. First noted on a Bulman map (1905).

*Ash Creek* (62 G/6) Former locality south of Glenboro. The Post Office opened in 1887 on 10-5-14W and closed in 1892.

*Ashdown* (62 G/12) Southwest of Glenboro. A former Canadian National railway point first noted on a Bulman map (1897). Named after pioneer merchant and philanthropist James H. Ashdown (1844 - 1924), a native of London, England. He settled in Winnipeg in 1868 (Douglas 1933).

**Ashern** (62 O/1) Community west of Hodgson. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point, first noted on a Conservation Commission map (1911), but originally called Dodd's Siding after an area settler. Also called Seventh Siding (Interlake Development Corporation 1973) until renamed after **A. S. Hern**, a timekeeper for the railway construction crews in 1911 (Douglas 1933). Also a School District name on 23-25-7W.

*Ash House* (around 62 F/7) North of Deloraine. A former North West Company trading post on the Souris River around Hartney, built in 1795 and abandoned in 1796 or 1797 (Coues 1897). David Thompson's journals (1797) noted that it was so named because of the abundance of ash trees here, and was also called Fort de la Frenier (French for *ash tree*). He added that the post "had to be given up from its being too open to incursions of Sioux."

*Ashkirk* (62 O/7) South of Gypsumville. A former Post Office on 32-27-9W that opened in 1918 and closed in 1926. Named by first postmaster, Ernest Ashley (Douglas 1933). He combined the first syllable of his last name with "kirk," the Scottish word for *church*.

**Ashkokunoogokan Lake** (63 H/2) North of Weaver Lake. A Saulteaux name meaning *thick spruce brush*.

**Ash Lake** (53 M/11) Southwest of Ransom Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Private William K. Ash. He served with the Essex Scottish Regiment.

*Ashland* (62 H/11) Former School District southwest of Winnipeg. GBC correspondence (1905; from the Blythefield postmaster) reported that Ashland School was so named because of the ash trees growing around it on the riverbank; its precise location was not given.

**Ashley Lake** (64 I/4) West of North Knife Lake. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Robert P. Ashley of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Ottawa*.

**Ashley-Pryce Lake** (64 I/3) West of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private John Ashley-Pryce of Virden. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Ashmall Point** (63 B/10) West shore of Lake Winnipeg south of Long Point. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Telegraphist Roydon G. Ashmall of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Raccoon*.

**Ashton Lake** (64 N/16) North of Nahili Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John B. Ashton of Winnipeg. He served in No. 607 Hurricane Squadron (RAF).

**Ashville** (62 N/1) Community west of Dauphin. The Post Office opened in 1901 on 24-25-21W. Also a Canadian National railway point. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster T. A. Young) indicated that the Post Office was named after local settler Isaac Ash on whose property the community was located. Bulman (1902) *Asheville*.

**Asikus Creek** (53 E/12) Flows north into Bigstone Lake. Locally recorded in 1976 as a Cree name meaning *little fish duck*. Also called Asikus River.

**Asineechemasoo River** (53 K/16) Flows northeast into Stull River. Recorded during fieldwork as a Cree name meaning *standing rock*. Also called Mokamabin River which means *red sucker*.

**Asineewakkayhigun Falls** (52 M/6) In Bloodvein River. Locally recorded in 1976 as a Saulteaux name meaning *stone house*.

**Asingameeskwapeekeeseech Island** (52 M/13) Family Lake. Recorded during fieldwork as a Saulteaux name meaning *red rock*.

**Asinkaanumevatt** (63 A/7) Locality southeast of Berens River. Recorded during fieldwork as a Native name meaning *a stone that prays place*. A stone on the south bank of Berens River has the shape of a human kneeling in a praying position.

**Asitaytik Lake** (64 A/14) Northwest of Waskaiowaka Lake. A Cree name meaning *cross*.

**Askan Creek** (53 N/11) Flows west into Sekwan Lake. Recorded during fieldwork as a Cree name meaning *chisel*.

**Askandigau Lake** (63 F/11) South of The Pas. First noted on a GSC map (1914). Garland (1975; from Kirkness) noted it as a variant form of the Saulteaux word askandaca meaning *living green bush*. GBC survey notes (1913) *Davis Lake*.

**Askasukaw Lake** (64 A/13) Northwest of Waskaiowaka Lake. A Cree name meaning *heavy spruce*.

**Askew Island** (53 L/8) Webber Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant John R. Askew of Cartwright. He served in No. 1659 Halifax Conversion Unit.

**Askew Lake** (64 I/7) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant George W. Askew of Cartwright. He served in No. 419 Halifax Squadron.

**Askey Lake** (64 O/10) Southeast of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Michael W. Askey of Winnipeg. He served in No. 92 Spitfire Squadron.

**Askikkapit** (53 L/12) Locality south of Oxford House. A local Native name meaning *where a pail (or pot) sits*.

**Askipocha Lake** (64 H/8) East of Northern Indian Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *rubber boot, hip-wader*. Also called Rubber Boot Lake by district Conservation Officers. A rubber boot was once found here.

**Askun Rapids** (63 A/7) In the Etomami River. Recorded during fieldwork as a Native name meaning *horn*.

**Asooikaywanik Narrows** (53 K/3) Southeastern end of Red Sucker Lake. A Cree name meaning *goose blind*.

**Asoowunan Channel** (63 F/8) Cedar Lake. A Cree name meaning *crossing*.

**Asowi Bay** (63 N/16) Northeast shore of Highrock Lake. A Cree name meaning *perch*.

**Aspen Park** (62 I/11) Community west of Gimli. The Post Office opened in 1952 on 18-19-4E as Royal Canadian Air Force Station Gimli, changed in 1966 to Aspen Park and closed in 1971.

**Aspholm Lake** (53 M/5) South of Hackland Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Signalman Rueben L. Aspholm of Flin Flon. He served in the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

**Asputinasik Rapids** (64 A/9) Little Churchill River. A Cree name meaning *big hill*.

**Assaikwatamo River** (54 D/13) Flows east into Little Churchill River. First noted by the CPCGN on a GSC map (1914). The name is Cree, meaning *flowing backwards* (Garland 1975). Department of the Interior (1924) *Assaiowaka River*.

**Assapan Lake** (53 D/6) Northeast of Fishing Lake. First noted on Department of the Interior map (1923) on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. It is a Native name (Douglas 1933) meaning *flying squirrel*. GBC records (1933) listed the local name as Flying Squirrel Lake. Fieldwork revealed the local alternate Aneekochasik Lake, a Native name meaning *caribou*. **Assapan River** (53 D/12) Drains the lake west into Poplar River and was named in 1933.

**Assean Lake** (64 A/2) North of Split Lake. First noted correctly on a Fidler sketch (1809). The name is from the Cree word asinne meaning *rocky, stony* (Garland 1975). Arrowsmith (1796) *Asseyan Lake*; Fidler (1809) *Assean Lake*; Spanish map (n.d.) *Lo Assigan*. **Little Assean Lake** (64 A/8) A northeastern extension of this lake was similarly named and is descriptive of its relative size. See also Clark Lake entry.

*Assean Lake House* (around 64 A/1) On Split Lake. First noted on a Dawson Brothers map (1880) but the symbol was placed on the north shore of Split Lake, rather than on Assean Lake just to the northwest. Possibly intended Split Lake (Post).

**Assineweetasataypawin** (63 A/1) Locality southeast of Berens River. A Native name meaning *queen's stone chair located on the south shore*. It is on the Berens River beside some rapids.

*Assiniboia* (62 H/14) Within Winnipeg. A former Rural Municipality which was established in 1921 and joined with St. James in 1956 to form the city of St. James-Assiniboia. See main entry.

**Assiniboia** (62 H/14) Urban Community within the City of Winnipeg. This was the name given by Lord Selkirk to the large territory of 116,000 square miles stretching north and south of the 49th parallel and granted to him by the Hudson's Bay Company for a colony in 1811. Miles McDonnell was appointed "Governor of the District of Assiniboia" that year (Douglas 1933). The first official Post Office opened in 1852 as Ross House in the home of William Ross. The basic industry on which the district was built was the providing of pemmican (a food staple) for the fur trade (Russenholt 1968). J. Rocque (1761) shows the area as "country of the Assinipoeis" (Rudnyckyj 1970). Assiniboine, or its many variations was the name given to the Natives of the area who were also called the Stony (from assine meaning *stone*) because they used hot stones in their clay pots for cooking. Bryce (1892; quoting from Chappell's *Voyage to Hudson's Bay*, 1817), however, suggested that Assiniboia had a different meaning: "the infant colony is called by his Lordship Osna' Boia (two Gaelic words) signifying 'Ossianstown,' from the resemblance between that and the Native name of Red River 'Asnaboyne.'" See also Assiniboine River.

*Assiniboine* (around 62 J/1) Northeast of Portage la Prairie. The Post Office opened in 1879 and closed in 1894. It was probably so named from its location on the north bank of the Assiniboine River. First noted as a Canadian Pacific railway point on a Department of the Interior map (1905). American Bank Note Company (1882) *Assiniboin*.

**Assiniboine River** also-aussi **Assiniboine, Rivière** (62 H/14) Flows east into the Red River. A long and historically important river which rises in Saskatchewan and flows southeast into Manitoba to the Red River at Winnipeg. First noted correctly on Annin and Smith (1820) with correct spelling on Bruè (1815). Douglas (1933) made several comments to explain the name.

> The name commemorates the Assiniboine Natives called by La Vérendrye in 1730 'Assiniboils,' and by Governor Knigit (Hudson's Bay Company) of York Factory (1715) "Stone Indians." Assiniboine is the name of an Indian tribe and is derived from "assine" *a stone*, and "bwan," native name of the Sioux, hence "Stony Sioux;" name was possibly given because they used heated stones in cooking their food.

Douglas noted the use of variant forms of Assiniboine to identify other features (and the presence of these people) in this region as well, adding that DuCreux (1660) showed *Assinipoualacus fl.* [fluvius] connecting Lake Nipigon (Ontario) with other lakes to the west (no such river exists). Chatelain (1719) showed Lake of the Woods as *lac des Assenipoils* and Pigeon River to the north as *R des Assenipoils*. Chaussegros de Lery's map (1734) showed *Lac Ouinipigon ou des Assinibouenes* (i.e., Lake Winnipeg), while he called the Assiniboine River *rivière St. Charles*. The first use of the modern name (in variant form) was that of La Vérendrye in his 1738 - 1739 journal. He made reference to *rivière des Assibiboilles*, with the junction of the Red River and Assiniboine River as *la fourche des Assibiboilles*. David Thompson (1813-14 map) called it *Stone Indian River*, while Kelsey (1691) mentioned a river "Mith" which may have been misqua, a Native word meaning *red*, since others called it Red River, or Upper Red River. Prud'homme (1916) added

> If we accept the tradition prevailing among the Indians, the Assiniboine River was in former times called the Castor (Beaver) River. The first explorers who understand but imperfectly the Cree dialect mistook 'Amusqua Sipi,' which means Beaver River, for 'Misqua Sipi,' which means Red River. But the north arm of the Assiniboine (in Saskatchewan) nevertheless, kept the name Beaver River, Amusqua, the name which it has kept until the present day. The notion at the time was that the Red River emptied into the Assiniboine at Winnipeg and La Vérendrye called that part of the Red known as "La Sablonniere," extending from the City of Winnipeg to Lake Winnipeg as "Misqua Sipi," or Red River. He changed the name of the Assiniboine from the old designation to the one it now bears out of consideration for the Assiniboine nation through whose hunting grounds it flows.

Larocque (n.d.) called it Rivière Fort de la Bosse, after the North West Company trading post built ca. 1790, (after nearby Boss Hill; see entry). Bryce (1892) added that the word "Assiniboine" (for this tribe of Natives) was probably Cree or Ojibwa, and that tribe was of Sioux origin and had broken off from the Dakota nation due to a social dispute. The name was apparently derived from Cree "Assiniy," or Ojibwa "Assin," meaning a *stone*, and Cree "Pwat," or Ojibwa "bwan," meaning a *Sioux Native*. Another possible derivation is from the Ojibwa "Assin," and French "bouillier," meaning *to boil*. This reference is to this tribe's custom of heating stones and putting them into water to make it boil. CPCGN correspondence (from Saskatchewan) added that the Assiniboine were a branch of the Great Sioux or Dakota 'stock.' Before the arrival of the first white pioneers, there was a western movement by two great Native tribes. The Algonquins, from whom come the Cree and Saulteaux (considered Ojibwa) kept north of Lake Superior while the Iroquois, who kept south spread over Michigan, and Minnesota (U.S.A.), and then over the prairies to the west. About 1700, a large band of Sioux and Dakota came to the Red River country and then spread over the western plains. Bell (1887) mentioned that the Hudson's Bay Company and North West Company employees called it Upper Red River, while the Selkirk settlers referred to it as the "Osnaboine." La Vérendrye (1738) first called it Rivière St Charles, to "canonize" his friend and patron, Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois, Governor and Lieutenant General of New France (Coues 1897). Kellogg (n.d.) from the journey of Father Allouez to Lake Superior (1665 - 1667) stated that he referred to the Assiniboine River as River of the Assinipoulac (presumably in translation, and probably referring to a river in Ontario). Other variant forms included: La Jemeraye (ca. 1733) *R St Charles* and *R des Assinibouelles*, while a 1912 copy by O' Leary of a similar (ca. 1733) map showed *Rivière St Charles*, *R des Assinibouelles ou Rivière del'ouest*; La Vérendrye (1740) *Riviere des Assiliboille(s)*,ca. 1741, *R des Ascilibolle*, and ca. 1741 *R St Charles ou des Assenibouênes*; Buache (1742 or 1752) *R St Charles ou des Assiniboils*; Rocque (1760 according to Rudnyckyj 1970) *Assinipoies River*, Jefferys (1762) *Assiniboels* or *St Charles R*; Rocque (1762) *Assinipoels River*; Sayer and Bennett (1775) *Assiniboils or St Charles River*; Alexander Henry (ca. 1775) *Ousiniboin River*, French map (anon.; ca. 1784) seems *Areboires River*; Pond (1785) *Assabena River* and *Assinipoil River*, and in 1787 *Assinibois R*; Hodgson (ca. 1791; HBCA), *Red River*, Soulard (1795) *R des Osniboines*; Arrowsmith (1796) *Asseneboyne River*; Anonymous (ca. 1797, in Carl Wheat, Vol. I published 1957) *R Osnoboine*; David Thompson (1797) *Stone Indian River*; Anonymous (1802; PAC), Wilkinson, (1803) *Stone River*; *R des Indiens aux Pierres* (French, meaning *Stone Indian River*); Lewis and Clark (ca. 1805) *Assiniboin R*; Brightly (1806) *Asseneboye R*; Lean survey (1811) *Assiniboyne or Red River*; Bruè (1815) *R Assiniboine ou R Rouge*; Arrowsmith (1814) *Assineboine* or *Red R*, and in 1816 *Ossiniboyne or Western Branch of Red River*; Selkirk (1817) *Ossiniboine River*; Annin and Smith (1820) *Upper Red or Assiniboine R*; Anonymous (ca. 1826) *Asseneboine R*; Taylor (ca. 1827) *Red R or River Assineboine*; Vandermalen (1827) *R Assiniboines ou Red*; Bruè (ca. 1834) *R Assinibonis*; Navasour (1846) *Assenneboyne River*; Marcou (1853) *R Assiniboin*; Hind (1858) *Assinniboine River*; Dawson (1859) *River Assiniboine*; Kiepert (1860; German) *Swan River* (west of its junction with Souris River) and *Assiniboin* along its east end; Beaudry (1871) *Riviere Assiniboine*; Butler (1872) *Assineboine* or *Stony River*; Copp Clark (1873) *Assinneboine R*; Genest (1875) *Riv Assinibouin*. As indicated by Douglas, the name Assiniboine (and variations thereof) were applied elsewhere: Del'Isle (1703) showed a *R des Assenipoils* flowing southeast into Lake Superior while Senex (1710) called it *Assenipoils River* — possibly intended the Winnipeg River.

**Assiniboine Trail** also-aussi **Assiniboine, Chemin** (62 I/4) West of Winnipeg. This name evolved as a tourism route processed under the policies and procedures of the Highway Names Advisory Committee.

**Assinika Lake** (53 D/6) North of Family Lake. Adopted by the GBC in 1929 from the Cree word usinne meaning *stony*. Formerly known as Poplar Lake as recorded on a Department of the Interior map (1923). GBC (1929) *Stony Lake*. Probably *Portage Lake* on Arrowsmith (1821); Arrowsmith (1824) *Stone Indian Lake*; fieldwork (1977) *Kakanachkowap Lake* (in part), apparently meaning *seagull stone*, and *Matos Lake* meaning *cry-baby*. **Assinika River** (63 A/9) Flows northwest from Assinika Lake into Poplar River. Adopted by the GBC in 1929, who noted that the Hudson's Bay Company called it *Stony River*. The name is from the Cree meaning *stony*. Fieldwork in 1977 revealed the local name Assinnipon River meaning *lots of stones* and Stone Indian River.

**Assinniwun Creek** (53 K/12) Flows east into Wapapiskwatayo Lake. A Cree name meaning *pebbles*.

*Assooikaywanik Narrows* (53 K/3) In Red Sucker Lake. Recorded during fieldwork as a Native name meaning *goose blind*; probably a spot used for hunting geese.

**Astawaymikosis Creek** (63 I/3) Flows north into Astawaymikosis Lake. Locally recorded in 1977 as a Cree name meaning *little minnow*.

**Astbury Lake** (52 E/14) Southeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John W. Astbury of Portage la Prairie. He served in No. 405 Lancaster Path Finder Squadron.

**Astle Lake** (64 K/12) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Sidney W. Astle of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps.

**Astutini Rapids** (53 D/12) In the McPhail River. Locally recorded as a Saulteaux name meaning *cap* or *hat*.

**Aswapiswanan Lake** (53 L/6) West of Gods Lake. The GBC (1928) listed it as Aswabeeswanan Lake and modified it to Aswapiswanan Lake, a Cree name meaning *watching for swans*.

**Atachikomi Lake** (64 C/2) South of Granville Lake. A Cree name meaning *screaming bay*.

**Atchison Lake** (64 O/13) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John M. Atchison of Brandon. He served in No. 424 Halifax Squadron.

**Athapap** (63 K/12) Community southeast of Flin Flon. Established as a Canadian National railway point in 1929, just north of Athapapuskow Lake (Douglas 1933). It is a corruption of this Cree name (see next entry). **Athapap Beach** (63 K/12) Approved in 1941.

**Athapapuskow Lake** (63 K/12) South of Flin Flon. First found correctly on a GSC map (1902) and noted by Tyrrell (1915) as Athapapuskow (Sakahigan), a Cree name meaning *rocks on both sides* (of the lake). Fidler (1806) seems *Athababescow Lake*;

Thompson travels (1813-14; 1843 map) seems *Athapupuskow Lake*; Department of the Interior (1883) *Athapuscow Lake*; Anonymous (ca. 1914) *Athapapuskowo Lake*; Department of Railways and Canals (1914) *Athapapusko Lake*; Quebec government map (1918) *Lac Athapupuskow*.

**Athena Lake** (54 D/1) Southeast of Stephens Lake. It is unclear how this lake got its name. In Greek mythology, Athena was the goddess of wisdom and the arts.

**Atik** (63 K/6) Locality north of The Pas. First noted as a Canadian National railway point established in 1929 (Douglas 1933). It is a Cree name meaning *caribou*.

**Atikaki Provincial Park** (52 M/12) North of Nopiming Provincial Park. A Cree name meaning *land of the caribou*.

**Atikameg Lake** (63 F/15) Railway point northeast of The Pas. On the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line and named after the nearby lake which is now called Clearwater Lake (CBGN 1950). Atikameg is Cree for *whitefish*. The root word "atik" is usually translated as *deer* or *caribou*. Ham (1980) felt that the name was a euphemism meaning *deer of the lake*. Department of Mines map (1934) *Atikameg*.

**Atik Falls** (52 M/12) In the Atik River. Locally recorded in 1976 as a Saulteaux name meaning *caribou*. **Atik River** (52 M/12) Flows south into **Atik Bay** (52 M/12) in Sasaginnigak Lake. Both were similarly named in 1977.

**Atikokani Rapids** (63 A/7) In the North Etomami River. Locally recorded in 1977 as a Native name meaning *caribou backbone*.

**Atikomiskusi Lake** (53 M/8) Northeast of Knee Lake. Locally recorded in 1977 as a Cree name meaning *deer (or caribou) hoof*.

**Atikosis Creek** (53 M/7) Flows north into Stupart River. Locally recorded as a Cree name meaning *little deer*. **Atikosis Lake** (53 M/9) Southeast of Split Lake.

**Atimkameskak Lake** (64 O/5) North of Egenolf Lake. A Cree name meaning *found a dog*.

**Atim River** (53 K/11) Flows east into Edmund Lake. Locally recorded in 1976 as a Cree name meaning *dog*.

**Atkins Lake** (63 J/13) East of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Milton W. Atkins of Winnipeg. He served in No. 207 Lancaster Squadron. Fieldwork revealed the local name Long Lake.

**Atkinson Bay** (64 P/1) Nykolaishen Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Albert E. Atkinson of Minnedosa. He served in No. 429 Halifax Squadron.

**Atkinson Island** (53 M/15) Fox Lake. In 1995, the name Atkinson Lake was changed to Fox Lake at the request of the local native community. At the same time, the name Atkinson was assigned and approved for an island in the lake. See following and Fox Lake entries.

*Atkinson Lake* (53 M/15) Southeast of Split Lake. First noted as Fox Lake on maps from Arrowsmith and Lewis (ca. 1804) through to 1937 sources. Thompson (1793 journal) mentioned entering Fox Lake, "so called from a foxhole in the bank on the right." In 1937, the GBC chose to rename it Atkinson Lake after L. E. Atkinson, a missionary at Oxford Lake. Fieldwork noted the local Cree name makese, meaning *fox*. See Fox Lake and previous entries. Anonymous (ca. 1802) *L Fox*; Fidler (1809) *Foxes Lake*.

**Atlantis Island** (63 K/3) In Rocky Lake northwest of The Pas. CPCGN records (1972) indicated that the island was named by local cottage owner Mr. D. A. K. Bancroft and others because of a fascination with the Lost City of Atlantis and the resemblance of the island's rock formations to what Atlantis "must have first looked like."

**Atonikamiko Creek** (63 A/10) Flows north into Weaver Lake. Recorded during fieldwork as a Native name meaning *dead water* or *no current*.

**Aton Lake** (53 E/3) Southwest of Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated that this was a local mispronunciation of Arthur, the given name of area resident Arthur Flett.

**Attridge Lake** (64 F/15) West of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Private James S. Attridge of Flin Flon. He served with the Royal Canadian Infantry Corps.

**Attwood Lake** (64 N/16) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Corporal Walter G. Attwood of Brooklands. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Atukaskway River** (63 N/14) Flows south into Churchill River. A Cree name meaning *it is cold*.

*Atwell* (62 I/4) Northwest of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1891 on 26-13-2W and closed in 1916. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster George Doak) indicated that he named it after his mother's maiden name. She was an Ontario resident who died in 1871.

**Aubigny** (62 H/6) Community on the Red River south of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1877 (Campbell 1972) or 1885 (Douglas 1933). GBC records (n.d.) simply indicated that the name "explains the connection of the Duc d' Aubigny with the place." Aubigny was

> … named after Count Antoine d'Aubigny, a French nobleman, who, after he came to Canada, became a Trappist monk. The Parish of St. Antoine d'Aubigny, established in 1903, was just one of the number of parishes that were established with his wealth (Eidse 1980).

French Canadians from Nashua, New Hampshire settled here in 1900. The School District of Provencher was on SE 10-6-2E. Brownlee (1887) *Aubigney*.

**Aubin Lake** (52 L/6) East of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant John M. Aubin of Carman. He served in No. 156 Halifax Squadron.

**Audy, Lake** (62 K/16) Southwest of Dauphin. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1874). It was named after Joseph Audy, a Hudson's Bay Company employee who lived in Elphinstone (Strathclair Centennial History Committee 1970). Belden (1881) *Lake Aude*; Tyrrell (1893) *L Audet*; Department of the Interior (1896) *Audy Lake*; Scarborough (1910) *Audy* or *Shoal Lake*.

*Augie Lake* (52 L/5) West of George Lake. Named in 1987 for resource identification purposes. It was the name of the dog that accompanied the fish stocking-crew to this lake. Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1994. Now named Lost Fry Lake (see entry).

**August Lake** (63 O/2) Northwest of Setting Lake. Named after local trapper August Nelson.

**Austin** (62 G/15) Community west of Portage la Prairie. The Post Office opened in 1883 or 1884 on 29-11-11W and was named after the Canadian Pacific railway point established in 1881. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster W. Clifford) noted that the district name before the railway was Three Creeks because the old Saskatchewan Trail crossed three creeks here. He added that Austin was the second railway point built west of Winnipeg. The community was renamed Austin in 1881 by the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada (1878 - 1883) while travelling west with his wife Princess Louise. Canadian Pacific Railway officials had invited him to name six stations between Portage la Prairie and Brandon (Garland 1975). He named Austin (and Sidney) after Sidney Austin, a correspondent for the *London Graphic* who accompanied the party. Austin is also the School District name here.

**Averills Lake** (62 J/5) Northwest of Neepawa. Located on property that once belonging to Leonard Averill.

**Avery Collins Lake** (64 P/2) Northwest of Meades Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Private Avery B. Collins. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Awakamasik Lake** (64 A/16) North of Split Lake. A Cree name meaning *crooked*.

**Awakannis Island** (53 D/3) Family Lake. Locally recorded as a Saulteaux name meaning *goat*.

**Awanakenasik Lake** (64 A/8) South of Waskaiowaka Lake. A Cree name meaning *lake below the hill*.

**Awanaykopak Lake** (64 A/11) Northwest of Waskaiowaka Lake. A Cree name meaning *willow*.

**Awapasik Lake** (64 A/6) Northwest of Split Lake. A Cree name meaning *narrows*.

**Awapawakasik Lake** (64 A/8) North of Split Lake. A Cree name meaning *little white sand*.

**Awapekamak Lake** (64 A/11) Northwest of Waskaiowaka Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *whitecaps* or *rolling waves*. **Awapekamak Narrows** (64 A/11) In the lake, were similarly named in 1979.

**Awasawukaw Lake** (64 K/13) North of Lac Brochet. A local Cree name meaning *beyond the sand (ridge)*. CPCGN records (1972) noted the name *Over the Sand Ridge Lake*.

**Awasikwani Rapids** (64 A/2) Clay River. A Cree name meaning *shining water*.

**Awaweyaykamak Creek** (64 A/8) Flows east into Hunting River. A Cree name meaning *round*.

**Aweekwakeesi Rapids** (53 D/6) In the Assinika River. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *frog*.

*Awell* (62 I/4) Northwest of Winnipeg. The Postal Guide of 1892 listed this as a Post Office on 26-13-2W in the Electoral District of Lisgar.

**Aweme** (62 G/12) Locality southeast of Brandon. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 18-9-16W and closed in 1917. GBC correspondence (1906; from local resident Percy Criddle) noted the Post Office on 32-8-16W and his belief that the name was assigned by the Post Office in Ottawa. Criddle added that it might be a Native word meaning *happy valley* or *beautiful hamlet*. Garland (1975; from V. Scott) claimed that it came from the Cree word aywahna meaning *I see you*. Also a former School District on SW 5-9-16W.

**Awestukumak Lake** (64 A/10) Northwest of Waskaiowaka Lake. A Cree name meaning *beaver house*.

**Awupak Narrows** (64 A/8) Assean Lake. A Cree name meaning *narrows*.

**Awuskwiwasik Lake** (64 A/8) South of Waskaiowaka Lake. A Cree name meaning *birch bay*.

**Ayalskawak Lake** (54 D/11) Northeast of Split Lake. Recorded during fieldwork as a Cree name meaning *never freezes properly*.

**Ayers Cove** (62 P/1) South of Black Island in Lake Winnipeg. Named in 1934 after local homesteader Albert Ayers.

**Ayiskiskowan Lake** (64 A/10) West of Waskaiowaka Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *slushy or flooded snow ice*.

*Ayr* (62 J/3) Southeast of Neepawa. A former School District on SE 15-14-13W. Named by Hugh Gray who came from Ayrshire, Scotland and settled here in 1880 (McKenzie 1967).

**Aytiskewinisk Lake** (63 O/15) Northwest of Nelson House. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *little footprint*. It is located just north of Footprint Lake.

**Babcock** (62 G/8) Locality northwest of Morden. A former Canadian National railway point first noted on a Stovel map (1908). Named after the president and manager of the Commercial Cement Company whose plant was located here (Douglas 1933). GBC (1939) *Babcocks*.

**Back** (54 E/9) Railway point south of Churchill. Located on the Hudson Bay (CNR) line and named in 1929 after Arctic explorer Admiral Sir George Back (1796 - 1878), Royal Navy (Douglas 1933). He had been an officer and surveyor with Sir John Franklin's party to Hudson Bay (1819 - 1822), a commander of land journeys to Back River and the Arctic shores and Captain of *The Terror* (Munro 1978).

**Back Lake** (53 L/14) At the northeast end of Oxford Lake. Approved by the CBGN (1948) possibly after Admiral Back (see previous entry). First noted on a G. Taylor map (1827-28) as Trout Lake and correctly on a GSC map (1879) according to CPCGN records.

**Bacon Lake** (63 K/6) Northwest of Cormorant Lake. A local name. Formerly known as Pickerel Lake.

**Bacon Ridge** (62 O/3) Community northeast of McCreary. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that this feature was named during road construction. The only meat the local storekeeper stocked was bacon ends.

**Bacons Island** (63 F/16) Southern Moose Lake. Named after a Mr. Bacon who lived and fished on this island.

**Bacons Lagoon** (62 K/2) East of the Assiniboine River. Named after a homesteader who lived on the ridge nearby.

**Baczewicz Lake** (62 K/8) East of Shoal Lake. Recorded during fieldwork as an old family name. Land records indicate that Nikola Baczewicz homesteaded SE 18-17-19W in 1901. Also noted as Bachewich Lake, Number Eight Lake and Lake Eight (since it is largely on Section 8).

**Badams Lake** (64 K/13) Northeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Robert F. Badams of Winnipeg. He served with the Lincoln and Welland Regiment.

**Bad Cache Rapids** (54 E/14) On the Churchill River. Geologist S. J. Nelson (1954) supplied the following information: It became necessary to take a sick geological assistant to hospital in August 1950, but before leaving, a cache was hurriedly constructed beside these rapids. Upon their return a week later, the party discovered that a bear had taken most of the food and destroyed the cache. Previously shown as a portion of Kilnabad Rapids. First noted on a Dawson Brothers map (1880) and on Codd (1885) as *Kiln-a-bad Rapids*. It appears to be a combination of the words "kiln" and "a bad." In his journal, Peter Fidler (1807) mentioned The Kiln: "steep overhanging rocks on the north side of some bad rapids," and on his sketch (ca. 1808) he had "Kiln" with the phrase "a bad rapids" written beside it (identifying the rapids in the bend of the river). The Kiln was on the point forming the bend on the north side.

**Baden** (63 C/14) Northern community south of Red Deer Lake. First noted on a Stovel map (1901). Located on the CNR line on 7-44-26W. Named by the CNR after British General Sir Robert Baden-Powell (1857 - 1941), defender of Mafeking during the Boer War in South Africa (1899 - 1902) and founder of the Boy Scout movement in 1908 (Douglas 1933). GBC correspondence (1905; from the postmaster at Mafeking) indicated that this and several other nearby features were named after people or places connected with the South African war. The Post Office and School District here were named Rice Creek (see main entry). Originally Baden (Rice Creek Post Office) as noted on a Department of the Interior map (1924), it was simplified to Baden by the CPCGN in 1967. **Baden Creek** (63 C/14) Flows north through the community into Rice Creek and was named after it. According to geologist R. Landes (1944), the name was in local use at that time.

**Badger** (52 E/4) Community southwest of Whitemouth Lake. The Post Office opened in 1904 on 12-3-11E and closed in 1961. Also a Canadian National railway point established in 1899 (Douglas 1933). The name did not appear on a Bulman map, however, until 1902. A 1900 map showed the name to be Summit and a 1902 map rendered it as *Summitt* on NW 12-3-11E, about one half mile from its present location (on a slight rise). Named after the badger, a burrowing mammal, or "wild beast" according to GBC correspondence (1905; from the postmaster). The School District on 6-3-12E was named Evergreen. GSC (1921) *Badger Sta*; fieldwork *Badger Town*.

*Badger* (62 G/10) Northeast of Glenboro. A former Canadian Pacific railway point first noted on a Bulman map (1905) between Landseer and Holland. Badger School District (established 1891) was named after local settler Thomas Badger (Hambley 1956).

**Badre Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Aircraftman 2 Michael J. M. Badre of Winnipeg. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force. Also called Echo Lake.

*Bad Woods, The* (around 62 G/15,16) Southwest of Portage la Prairie. First noted on a Hind map dated 1857. A wooded area along the north bank of the Assiniboine River which Hind indicated was named by buffalo hunters in 1852 when flooding prevented them from fording the river near the "Grand Rapids of the Assiniboine." They were forced to cut their way through rough country of dwarfed poplars and "têtes de femmes" (rough depressions caused by fire penetrating and interlacing the soil). There were 400 carts in the party and a road had to be cut wide enough for them. It took 30 days and the experience was well remembered, especially by the women and children. Called La Grande Tremblière meaning *the big poplar grove* by Alexander Henry the Younger (Douglas 1933).

*Baerwalde* (62 G/1) Northeast of Morden. First noted as a Post Office on a Department of the Interior map (1881). Codd (1885) *Baerwalda*. Baerwalde was a largely Mennonite settlement and administrative district in Pomerania (now Poland).

*Baffin* (62 J/10) Southeast of McCreary. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1921) as a Canadian National railway point on 21-19-10W. Named by CNR officials, presumably after British Arctic explorer William Baffin (ca. 1584? - 1622) who visited Greenland and discovered Baffin Bay (Garland 1975, Douglas 1933).

**Bagg Lake** (64 N/16) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Arthur J. Bagg of The Pas. He served in No. 15 Stirling Squadron.

**Bagguley Lake** (52 L/3) Southeast of Lac du Bonnet. GBC correspondence (1916; from a Mr. Scott) indicated that the lake was named by early settlers after a member of their party. A Land Titles record search did not serve to verify the name.

**Bagot** (62 G/15) Community west of Portage la Prairie. Established as a Canadian Pacific railway point in 1881 and named by the visiting Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada, after his aide-de-camp Captain, the Honourable W. R. Bagot (Douglas 1933). He later became Baron Bagot (Ham 1980). The Post Office opened in 1893 on 33-11-9W (Campbell 1972). **Bagot Creek** (62 G/15) Flows northeast into Rat Creek and was named in 1977 after the community.

**Bagshaw Lake** (64 C/10) North of Granville Lake. CBGN records (1957) indicated that it was named after the first postmaster at The Pas.

**Bah Lake** (63 O/2) Northwest of Setting Lake. An expression used to describe the Lake. Presumably the fishing here was poor or it was unsuitable for some other purpose.

**Baie St. Paul** (62 I/4) Parish west of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1871 (Douglas 1933) and the 1905 postal guide listed it on Lot 185-12-3W. It is within the Parish of Baie St. Paul after which it was presumably named. Garland (1975) noted the original name was Prairie à Fournier — the name of a voyageur who had been found guilty of some misdeed and was left here as punishment. High waters in 1882 and 1883 discouraged settlement and residents gradually moved to St. Eustache. The Parish settlement was named to honour its patron saint (St. Paul) by Reverend Father Georges A. Belcourt, who in 1833 established a mission here for the Saulteaux from the Lake Manitoba and Assiniboine River basin. It was located on a five-mile riverfront tract near St. Eustache on land donated by Hudson's Bay Company Governor Lord Simpson. Garrioch (1837 - 1838 journal) *Upper Catholic Mission*; Secretary of State (1872) *Parish of Baie St. Pauls*.

*Baie St. Paul East* (64 I/4) A former School District on Township 12-2W in the parish area (see previous entry). *Baie St. Paul West* (62 I/4) A former School District around Township 12-4W.

**Bailey Bay** (64 B/9) Uhlman Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Henry E. Bailey of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Bailey Island** (64 F/3) Goldsand Lake. Named in 1988 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Russell N. Bailey of Winnipeg. He served at No. 3 Personnel Reception Centre, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Bailey Peninsula** (53 M/5) Utik Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Norris Bailey of Pointe du Bois. He served aboard the HMCS *St. Croix*.

**Bailey Point** (64 I/4) South shore of Ashley Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Martin Bailey of Stockton. He served in No. 75 Stirling Squadron.

**Baileys Creek** (62 F/15) Flows southeast into the Assiniboine River. Named after homesteader Tom Bailey.

**Bailie Lake** (64 H/4) Northeast of Gauer Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Thomas F. Bailie of Winnipeg. He served with the 48th Highlanders of Canada.

**Baillie Peninsula** (54 E/2) Long Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant John R. Baillie of Winnipeg. He served in No. 405 Halifax Squadron.

**Bain Bay** (64 P/15) Rankmore Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Grigor E. Bain of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Bain Lake** (64 J/14) Northwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Douglas M. Bain of Winnipeg. He served aboard the Steamship *Empire Wave*. Also called Thompson Lake locally, after a long-time resident here.

**Baird Bay** (64 C/8) Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Gordon D. Baird of Shoal Lake. He served in No. 111 Canadian Kittyhawk Squadron.

**Baird Island** (64 C/8) Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Nelson G. Baird of Shoal Lake. He served in No. 408 Halifax Squadron.

**Baird Lake** (64 O/8) Southeast of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Jack D. Baird of Winnipeg. He served in No. 6 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Baker Island** (53 L/5) Bolton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Herbert A. Baker of Carman. He served in No. 12 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Baker Lake** (63 G/14) East of South Moose Lake. GBC records indicated that it was named in 1916 by G. H. Herriot (DLS) during survey of the 15th Baseline. The name is that of a local trapper who lived in the vicinity.

**Baker Peninsula** (64 P/2) North shore of Thuykay Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Henry D. Baker of Neepawa. He served in No. 418 Halifax Squadron.

**Bakers Islands** (62 P/11) In Fisher Bay, Lake Winnipeg. Named after fisherman Charlie Baker who had a camp on one of the islands.

**Bakers Lake** (63 K/14) East of South Moose Lake. GBC records indicated that it was named in 1916 by G. H. Herriot (DLS) during the survey of the 15th Baseline. The name is that of a local trapper, possibly the same as for Baker Lake (see previous entry). Formerly known as Moosehead Lake. An opening in the east end of the lake was said to resemble the head of the moose with an island representing its eye.

**Bakers Narrows** (63 K/12) Locality southeast of Flin Flon. First noted on a 1919 sketch by T. Plunkett, DLS. Named in 1978 after Bakers Narrows on Lake Athapapuskow. **Bakers Narrows Provincial Park** (63 K/12) Was similarly named in 1976. Both features were possibly named after an area trapper.

**Balabas Island** (63 C/15) In northwest Lake Winnipegosis. Named by the CBGN in 1952 after Mike Balabas who had a fishing camp on this island.

**Balaton Beach** (62 I/15) Locality north of Gimli. The CPCGN (1978) indicated this to be a summer resort area on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg. It was nicknamed Little Budapest by area residents because many of the cottage owners here were Hungarian immigrants who settled in Winnipeg in the late 1950s.

**Bald Eagle Lake** (63 P/15) Southwest of Split Lake. First noted on a Bell map (1879). Presumably this bird of prey was sighted here. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Wapistikwanawimikisew Lake meaning *bald eagle*. Klotz (1884) *Eagle Lake*; Copp Clark (1906) *Baldeagle Lake*.

**Bald Head Hills** (62 G/11) Southeast of Brandon. A named applied in 1951 to a ridge of sandy hills in Spruce Woods Provincial Forest (Douglas 1933; Manito Hills entry). They "were known to the Indians as Manitou Hills, from the fact that the grass covering them, in places, was so scant, that they retained no snow during the winter [and] the Indians regarded this as preternatural and reflected in the name Manitou" (C. N. Bell 1885). Alexander Henry (1806) called them Montagne du diable (*Devil's Mountain*) and reported that "many extraordinary stories are related of this mountain, both by Indians and Canadians of the strange noises heard in its bowels, and the nightly apparitions seen at one particular place; but as I cannot vouch for any of them, I shall relate none"(Coues 1897). Coues called these the Sand Hills, formerly Devil's Mt., and added that Thompson referred to them as Manito Hills in 1798. CBGN records (1951) indicated that local legend held that evil spirits kept the sands constantly in motion so that nothing could grow there, and so they were called the Devils Hills or Spirit Hills. Peter Fidler (1808) referred to them as Devils Mountains or Sandy Hills, noting that as the sands shift, the hills appear to move. Henry the Younger (1806) *Montagne du diable*; Hind (1858) *Devil's Hills*; Dawson (1859) *Red Sand Hills*; Stanfords (1884) *Manitou Hills*.

**Bald Hill Creek** (62 J/12) Flows northeast into Wilson Creek. Submitted in 1967 by Water Survey engineers working here. It was named after nearby **Bald Hill** (62 J/12). The name is descriptive as the hill was void of vegetation (CPCGN records).

**Baldock Island** (64 H/11) Hibbert Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John L. Baldock of Balmoral. He served with the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.

**Baldock Lake** (64 A/12) Northwest of Split Lake. Named in 1944 after A. E. Baldock of Middlechurch, member of the party surveying the 23rd Baseline in 1940. Locally called Numaykoos Lake, a Cree name meaning *trout*.

**Baldur** (62 G/6) Community south of Glenboro. The Post Office opened in 1888 on 13-5-14W; also a Canadian National railway point noted here on a Department of the Interior map (1890). GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster Alex Fowler) indicated that the Post Office was named by S. Christopherson of Grund after Baldur, son of Odin, the major deity in Scandinavian mythology. The name was suggested by J. Christopherson, leader of a group of Icelandic settlers here (Garland 1975; from the Baldur Gazette 1940). Baldur was famed for his beauty and was the Norse god who personified the nobler qualities of human nature. He was also the god of innocence and the summer sun. Some settlers wanted to name the settlement after Jesse Chester while others wanted to name it for a prairie flower, but Baldur prevailed. Baldur School District was located on SE 13-5-14W. Bulman (1905) *Balder*.

*Baldwin* (62 H/3) Northeast of Emerson. A former railway point first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1905). Bulman (1908) *Baldwins*.

**Baldwinson Island** (63 N/16) Highrock Lake. Named after Snorie Baldwinson, a fisherman here in the 1940s.

**Baldy** (63 K/9) Locality and former railway point west of Wekusko Lake. CBGN records indicated that it was named by CNR officials in 1960 after W. A. "Baldy" Green, Executive Vice President of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company.

**Baldy Mountain** (62 N/7) Northeast of Roblin. Descriptively named in 1949 since the hill is void of trees an its higher elevations. Located in Duck Mountain Provincial Park with an elevation of 2727 feet (831 meters), it is the highest point in Manitoba (CBGN correspondence 1960; from J. Lilley, Dominion Geodesist).

**Balfours Lake** (62 G/7) South of Swan Lake. Named after the Balfour family who homesteaded near here in 1884.

**Baling Fur Lake** (53 E/7) South of Island Lake. Area trappers usually baled their furs here before returning to Island Lake.

**Ballantyne Lake** (64 N/15) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Trooper Lochart Ballantyne of East St. Paul. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Ballantynes Marsh** (62 G/6) Southeast of Glenboro. Recorded during fieldwork as the family name of a local landowner.

**Ballard Island** (63 J/13) Wekusko Lake. Probably named after the owner of a building on the island who settled there years ago (GBC records 1936).

**Ballard Point** (63 J/1) East shore of Playgreen Lake. Formerly known as Monask Point, probably from the Cree word ponask which means *cooking catfish on a stick*.

**Baller Lake** (53 F/13) Southeast of Angling Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Christopher F. Baller of Winnipeg. He served in the Royal Montreal Regiment.

**Balloch Lake** (63 K/16) West of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flying Officer James H. Balloch of Winnipeg. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron.

*Balmerino* (62 K/11) South of Russell. The Post Office opened in 1884 (Campbell 1972) and was first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1884) on 3-19-28W and in the 1893 postal guide on 28-18-28W. Also a School District name here. Balmerino is a village in Fife, Scotland.

*Balminock* (62 H/4) Southwest of Morris. First noted on Maingy (1882) as a Post Office on 22-2-2W. Not listed in the 1885 Post Office guide.

**Balmoral** (62 I/3 and 6) Community northwest of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1879. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point on 6-15-2E. Named after Balmoral Castle, the Scottish home of the royal family in Aberdeenshire (Douglas 1933). The first settlers arrived between 1874 and 1880 and James Barbour named the community (Quickfall 1960). Also a School District on SW 7-15-2E.

**Balsam Bay** (62 I/7) Locality southwest of Pine Falls on the Canadian National line. The Post Office opened in 1877 on 16-17-7E and closed in 1959. GBC correspondence (1905) indicated that the Post Office was situated on 32-17-7E and was named by local resident Matilda Anerson (née Thomas). The name derives from a thick grove of balsam trees on the nearby shore of Lake Winnipeg. Also the name of the School District on NW 23-17-7E. Balsam Bay and Balsam Bay Hill are located here also.

**Bambridge Lake** (64 O/7) Southeast of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant James H. Bambridge of Coulter. He served in No. 619 Lancaster Squadron.

**Banburys Hill** (62 K/8) Northeast of Newdale. Probably named after Arthur J. Banbury who homesteaded NW 27-16-20W in 1916.

*Bandon* (62) Location unknown. Campbell (1972) noted this as a Post Office that opened in 1886 and closed in 1888 in the electoral district of Marquette. Bandon is the name of a small market town in Northern Ireland and a village in Fife, Scotland.

**Bangle Lake** (64 O/10) Northwest of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Clarence F. Bangle of Walkerburn. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Banjo Lake** (64 F/7) East of Reindeer Lake. Named after a pilot working for Fred Chuptka who hauled fish to Lynn Lake. It is unclear whether this was his surname or a nickname.

*Banks* (62 O/4) Southeast of Dauphin. A School District on NE 33-23-18W. The Dauphin Historical Society (1970) reported that it was established in 1906 and was "located in the foothills of the Riding Mountains; this is believed to be the reason for the name."

**Banksian River** (53 E/9) Flows north into Island Lake. GBC correspondence (1929; from J. Pierce, DLS) noted that it was locally called Pine River, but he suggested the name Banksian River after *Pinus banksiana*, the scientific name for the only species of pine in this district. **Banksian Lake** (52 L/11) To the southwest, probably has the same origin.

*Bannerman* (62 G/4) Southwest of Killarney. The Post Office opened in 1908 on 15-1-18W and closed in 1956. Also a former Great Northern railway point, named in 1906, probably after the Right Honourable Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman (1836 - 1908), then Prime Minister of Great Britain (1905 - 1908; Douglas 1933). The town flourished until the 1930s when a combination of the Depression and the non-renewal of the mail contract for the Brandon, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay Railway caused the company to cease rail service here. The tracks were torn up in 1937 and today Bannerman is one of Manitoba's "ghost towns" (Mulligan and Ryder 1985).

*Bannerman* (62 H/14) North of Winnipeg. GBC records (1938) indicated this to be a railway point on the Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Railway; possibly the same origin as the previous entry or a local family name.

*Banting* (62 G/12) Southeast of Brandon. The Post Office opened in 1895 on 2-8-17W and closed in 1898. Also a former Canadian Pacific railway point. Named after the first postmaster, T. E. M. Banting (Douglas 1933).

**Baptist Creek** (64 B/15) Flows east into Southern Indian Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to have be named after trapper Baptist Moose. **Baptist Lake** (64 B/15) At the head of Baptist Creek.

**Baragar** (62 G/13) Railway point north of Brandon. Located on the Canadian Pacific line on 30-10-18W. Named in 1928 and formerly called Asylum (Douglas 1933). Renamed after Dr. C. A. Baragar, Medical Superintendent of Brandon Mental Hospital.

**Barakovich Lake** (64 N/2) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Sapper Stephen Barakovich of Woodridge. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Baralzon Lake** (64 O/16) North of Nejanilini Lake on the Manitoba - Nunavut boundary. GBC records (1944) first noted the name on a Tyrrell map (1896). Field information suggested that the name was derived from the Chipewyan word baralzoa, meaning *fog, steam rising from the lake in the autumn*. Tyrrell (1911a) added that Hearne (1770) mentioned arriving at a place called "Beralzone;" (they were journeying east on the Seal River) claiming that the name meant Shoal Lake. This lake is not, however, on the Seal River. Hodgson (ca. 1791) *Lake Berabsan*; Russell (1794) *Berabzan Lake*; Cary (1806) *L Serabzan*; Vandermalen (1827) *L Beranbzan*; Baldwin (1834) *Beralzone Lake*; British Admiralty (1835) *L Beralzon*; Lowry (ca. 1840) *Barazan*; Johnston (ca. 1842) *Berabzen Lake*; Arrowsmith (1854) *L Berab*; Devine (1857) *Barazan L*; Hydrographic Office (1921) *Beralson L*; GBC (1936) *Beralzoa Lake*, and *Shoal Lake*.

**Baraniuks Lake** (62 J/12) Southeast of Cedar Lake. Probably named after Eli Baraniuk who homesteaded SW 32-17-16W in 1912.

**Baraskewich Lake** (64 I/6) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Mike Baraskewich of Foxwarren. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Barbe Lake** (63 K/6) South of Egg Lake. Named in 1983 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Maurice J. Barbe of Flin Flon. He served in No. 50 Lancaster Squadron. Little Barbe Lake, nearby, was named due to its proximity to this feature.

**Barber Island** (53 E/13) Stevenson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Herbert B. Barber of Carberry. He served in No. 83 Lancaster Squadron.

**Barbour Lake** (52 E/14) Southeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Victor Barbour of Poplar Point. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Barbours Lake** (62 G/7) Southeast of Glenboro. Land records indicate that James Barbour homesteaded 34-3-11W in 1878.

**Barclay Island** (64 C/05) Kamuchawie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Philip G. Barclay of Winnipeg. He served in No. 22 Operational Training Unit.

**Barclay Lake** (52 L/6) East of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Arnold S. Barclay of Tyndall. He served in No. 640 Operational Training Unit.

**Barclay Lake** (53 K/5) Southeast of Gods Lake. Named in 1974 to commemorate pioneer aviator Malcolm "Jock" B. Barclay. He served with the Royal Canadian Air Force and joined Canadian Airways in the early 1930s. He flew extensively in the North, especially between Winnipeg and Gods Lake. A local Native name was Nochemakwan Lake meaning *hunting loon*.

*Bardal* (62 F/11) Southwest of Virden. A former Post Office which opened in 1894 on 22-8-29W and closed in 1918. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster G. Proctor) indicated that it was named after an Icelander whose family settled here ca. 1892. His name was Kristen Bardal Johnson (see also Ewart entry). Also a School District name on SW 15-8-29W. Department of the Interior (1905) *Bardale*.

**Baril Lake** (63 J/3) East of South Moose Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Joseph R. Baril of St. Boniface. He served in No. 354 Liberator Squadron.

**Barker Bay** (64 H/06) Northern Indian Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Reginald D. Barker of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Barker Island** (63 N/13) Sisipuk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 James M. Barker of Holland, Manitoba. He served in No. 406 Mosquito Squadron.

**Barker Lake** (63 B/6) Northeast of Waterhen Lake. Named in 1969 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Gerald L. Barker of The Pas. He served in No. 458 Wellington Squadron.

**Barkers Lake** (62 G/11) Northwest of Swan Lake. Land records indicate that John Barker homesteaded SW 18-7-13W in 1883.

**Barkfield** (62 H/7) Community southeast of Winnipeg. Garland (1975) indicated that there were two Mennonite communities called Barkfeld. The earliest was later called Altbarkfeld or *Old Barkfield* on Township 4-5E, while the newer daughter colony of Neubarkfeld (*New Barkfield*) was situated on Township 4-6E. The Post Office of Barkfield opened in 1917 on 19-4-6E and closed in 1966. The Mennonites left these communities in the 1920s and moved to Paraguay. Barkfield School District was on SW 21-4-6E near Pansy.

**Barkman Lake** (63 P/12) Southeast of Thompson. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Private George R. Barkman of Steinbach. He served with the Canadian Provost Corps.

**Barlow Bay** (53 M/12) Southwest side of High Hill Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Percy Barlow of Souris. He served in No. 61 Lancaster Squadron.

**Barlow Island** (64 N/1) Egenolf Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Charles E. Barlow of Fisher Branch. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Barlow Lake** (64 B/13) West of Southern Indian Lake. Named in 1958 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer I Thomas Barlow of Winnipeg. He served in No. 152 Operational Training Unit. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Minago Lake meaning *pine tree*.

*Barnardo* (62 K/14) Southwest of Russell. The Post Office opened in 1896 on 30-20-28W and closed in 1906. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster E. A. Struthers) noted that the Post Office was named after Dr. Thomas J. Barnardo (1845 - 1905), Founder and Director of the National Waif Association or "Dr. Barnardo's Homes." This association was dedicated to finding homes for orphans and destitute children from the British Isles. Barnardo established a "Receiving and Distributing Home" at 115 Pacific Avenue in Winnipeg. In 1884 he came to Winnipeg and purchased sight unseen a parcel of land near Russell for an Industrial Farm (Figure 2). It opened in 1889. "Graduates" were later assisted to buy quarter sections of land and establish homesteads (Corbett 1981). Between 1869 and the early 1930s, over 100,000 such children were sent to Canada (Public Works and Government Services, Canada 1995). That number represents approximately 1% of the national population of the time. It has been estimated that as many as four million Canadians are descended from these children (Snow 1999). The farm home was established here before the Post Office, since Stovel (1891) showed just *Barnardo Farm*. Department of the Interior (1896) *Barnado*.

Figure 2. Dr. Barnardo's farm at Russell, Manitoba, 1897 (Courtesy of the Public Archives of Canada PA-117279).

**Barnes Bay** (64 C/3) McKnight Lake. Named in 1993 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Arthur J. G. Barnes of Winnipeg. He served in No. 138 Halifax Squadron.

**Barnes Island** (64 N/15) Goose Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Private Earl R. Barnes of Medora. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Barnett Island** (64 J/12) Jamie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Joseph R. Barnett of Winnipeg. He served at No. 1 Air Observer School.

**Barnett Lake** (63 N/12) South of Sisipuk Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Trooper Alfred T. Barnett of Winnipeg. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**Barneys Lake** (64 F/15) East of Reindeer Lake. Barney was the dog owned by a man who fished here.

**Barnsley** (62 H/12) Locality southwest of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1887 on 30-7-4W, moved to 19-7-4W in 1897 and closed in 1916. It is also a Canadian Pacific railway point. CPCGN records indicated that it may have been named after Barnsley in Yorkshire, England. This was confirmed by the Carman Book Commission (1967) which observed that it was named by Agent W. O. Taylor. He had formerly been a resident of Barnsley, England.

**Barnson Lake** (64 G/14) East of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Arthur T. Barnson of Selkirk. He served in No. 1691 Meteorological Flight.

**Baroni Lake** (64 P/15) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Raymond J. Baroni of Neepawa. He served in No. 9 Lancaster Squadron.

*Barr* (62 G/13) Railway point northwest of Burnside. First noted on a copy of Section map 72 (1913) on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Stovel (1908) *Bar*.

**Barre Creek** (62 P/1) Flows west into Lake Winnipeg. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Rifleman Aurele E. Barre of McCreary. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Barré Lake** (64 H/2) East of Fidler Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Leonard M. Barré of Belleview. He served in the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Barrett Bay** (63 N/3) In Kississing Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Wilfred Barrett of Brandon. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers. Also called Lobstick Bay locally.

**Barrett Island** (64 F/2) Thomsen Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Martin Barrett of Winnipeg. He served in No. 49 Lancaster Squadron.

**Barrett Lake** (64 K/11) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman Arthur E. Barrett of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Barrier Bay** (52 L/4) Locality along the Winnipeg River southeast of Lac du Bonnet. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a cottage development on the Winnipeg River. **Barrier Bay** (52 L/4) A bay on the Winnipeg River southeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named by the CPCGN in 1973 and formerly known as Nutmeg Bay by local fishermen in the early 1950s. The name Barrier Bay came into use about 1955.

*Barrier Settlement* (63 F/13) Northwest of The Pas. A former community first noted on NTS map 63 F (1927); presumably named after nearby Barrier Lake (now Kipahigan Lake). The name originally applied to a creek flowing from Cumberland Lake (Saskatchewan) through Barrier Lake into the Saskatchewan River (Douglas 1933). "Barrier" referred to a fishing weir set across the creek. It was a translation of the Cree name pichipunagansis, meaning *closed by a trapnet* (Garland 1975) and thus a barrier to fish. CPCGN (1963) *Barrier*.

**Barrington Lake** (64 C/16) West of Southern Indian Lake. According to the GBC, the name was suggested in 1932 by Mr. M. Cameron (DLS) after the name of a mining engineer with the Nipissing Mining Company. **Barrington River** (64 B/13) Named after the lake, it drains east into Opachuanau Lake. The river was called Trout River on maps from Fidler (1807) through to a Copp Clark map (1906) and probably later. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Numakoos Lake, meaning *(big) trout*.

**Barr Lake** (63 N/3) East of Kississing Lake. The name was suggested in 1944 by geologist D. Bateman, after D. C. Barr, a prospector living near the lake for 17 years (GBC records).

**Barr Lake** (64 P/3) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Henry C. Barr of Winnipeg. He served in No. 5 Operational Training Unit.

**Barron Island** (63 I/4) Nelson River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Percival E. Barron of Mafeking, Manitoba. He served in No. 420 Wellington Squadron.

**Barron Lake** (63 K/16) West of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Oliver A. Barron of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Barrows** (63 C/14) Community south of Red Deer Lake. The Post Office opened in 1904 on 22-45-28W (Douglas 1933). Also a Canadian National railway point. Originally, Barrows was on the south shore of Red Deer Lake at the head of the spur line, with Barrows Junction just to the south where the spur joined the Canadian National main line. It was named after the secretary of the Red Deer Lumber Company which operated on the lake (GBC 1908). The lakeshore location is now the locality of Red Deer Lake, while Barrows Junction is now Barrows (as on Cummins 1921). Barrows Junction was also the name of a former School District on NE 34-44-28W. Bulman (1905) *Red Deer Junction*; Department of the Interior (1907) *Barrows* but in Red Deer Lake location; Stovel (1908) *Barrows Junction*; GBC (1908) *Elk Gate Junction*. Associated features include Barrows Creek, Barrows Lake and Barrows Point, all on 63 C/14.

**Barske Lake** (52 L/5) Southeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Paul J. Barske of Whitemouth. He served in No. 428 Halifax Squadron. Also called Hampshire Lake locally.

**Barthelette Lake** (64 N/1) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Gunner George Barthelette of Marchand. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Bartko Creek** (64 N/10) Flows northeast into MacMillan Lake southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Peter Bartko of Winnipeg. He served with the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion.

**Bartlett Island** (64 C/8) Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Joseph Bartlett of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Bartlett Lake** (63 N/3) Southeast of Kississing Lake. Named in 1920 by B. W. Waugh (DLS) after a fire ranger in the district (Douglas 1933). Possibly the same origin as the following entry.

**Bartlett Landing** (63 J/13) Boat landing on Berry Bay in Wekusko Lake. CPCGN records (1972) indicated that this was named after long-time resident George Bartlett, operator of a fish camp here. He came from Quebec in 1912 as one of the first white residents in the area, working at various occupations, including trapping and freighting. After returning from World War I, he built a trading post on Loonhead Lake and later had a stopping place on Wekusko Lake.

**Bartlett Point** (63 K/9) Southwest shore of Reed Lake. Named after George Bartlett, an early resident of Herb Lake.

**Bartley Island** (53 E/10) Southwest of Confederation Island in Island Lake. Named after Natural Resources Officer Keith M. Bartley who was killed in a motor vehicle accident while actioning a complaint of illegal hunting in the Hodgson District area in 1989. He was stationed at Island Lake from 1978 to 1983 and while there, he built a patrol cabin on the island which is now used by local fishermen and trappers.

**Barton Bay** (63 J/13) East side of Wekusko Lake. Named after early trapper and prospector Jim Barton.

**Barwood Lake** (52 E/14) Southeast of Lac du Bonnet. CPCGN records (1974) indicated that that this was a combination of the names of cottagers Fletcher D. **Bara**gar and his cousin Tom **Wood**. They found a canoe portage into the lake.

**Base Line Point** (63 C/8) West shore of Lake Winnipegosis. Probably named by a surveying crew since it is located on the 11th Base Line (CBGN 1958).

**Basil Brown Lake** (64 N/1) West of Minuhik Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Captain Basil F. Brown of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Baskerville Island** (53 K/6) Sharpe Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant John E. Baskerville of Winnipeg. He served in No. 51 Whitley Squadron.

**Baskerville Lake** (64 P/10) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Rifleman Ernest C. Baskerville of Mayfield. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Basket Falls** (52 L/4) In the Whiteshell River southeast of Lac du Bonnet. The name may refer to a weir which was placed across the river to trap fish. See Kipiegun entry.

**Bass Bay** (62 O/12) In the southeast end of Lake Winnipegosis. Recorded during fieldwork as a local family name and formerly called Gaudrys Bay after the previous resident family.

**Bassett Lake** 64 N/14) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Richard Bassett of Badger. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Bass Island** (52 L/6) In Eaglenest Lake near the Ontario border. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to have been named after the fish species caught here.

**Basswood** (62 K/8) Community southeast of Shoal Lake. The Manitoba and Northwestern Railway line arrived in 1884 and a station named Basswood was built the following year (Basswood and District Centennial Back-home Day Committee 1970). Basswood School District was established in 1903 and the first school was built on SW 28-15-19W. It later consolidated and closed in 1969. GBC correspondence (1905) indicated that there was a slough near Basswood Station which was fringed with black poplars and apparently travellers here thought that they were basswoods. The Post Office opened in 1886 on 28-15-19W, although it was not listed in official postal guides until 1898 (Douglas 1933). CPCGN (1905) *Basswood Station*. **Basswood Lake** (62 K/8) Presumably named after the community and first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1894). Fieldwork revealed the local alternates Bernards Lake, Holmstrom Lake and Wetlands Lake.

**Bastable Lake** (54 C/6) Southwest of York Factory. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Sergeant Gerald Bastable of St. James. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Bate Island** (64 O/1) Glass Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Thomas C. Bate of Oakville. He served at No. 8 Repair Depot, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Bate Lake** (52 L/6) East of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Arthur J. Bate of Transcona. He served in No. 101 Lancaster Squadron.

**Bateman Island** (53 K/11) Edmund Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 John H. Bateman of Baldur. He served at No. 32 Operational Training Unit.

**Bateman Lake** (64 I/11) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant John T. Bateman of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

*Bates* (62 H/12) Northeast of Morden. The Post Office opened in 1891 on 33-6-3W and closed in 1912. Also a former Canadian National railway point just to the southwest, first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1890). GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster H. Smiley) indicated that the Post Office was named after its first postmaster, John Bates, who came here from Dufferin County, Ontario. The GBC added that this place was formerly called Gomelt Settlement after the first settlers.

**Bath Lake** (63 K/13) Northeast of Flin Flon. Named by Topographical Surveys staff in 1941 after the *Bath*, a British destroyer lost in action in August of that year.

**Batka Lake** (62 N/12) Southwest of Swan River on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. Named by Saskatchewan in 1956. Records indicated that Batka was the genitive possessive form of the Ukrainian word batko meaning *father*, hence *Fathers Lake* in translation. It is also a surname.

**Batters Lake** (63 K/13) Southwest of Wabishkok Lake. Named in 1988 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Harold M. Batters of Portage la Prairie. He served in No. 401 Spitfire Squadron.

*Battery Park Subdivision* (54 L/16) Churchill. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1916) as a community within Churchill on the northeast side of Churchill Harbour opposite Fort Prince of Wales. Presumably derived from the old gun battery located here.

**Battle Island** (64 P/5) Nejanilini Lake. CPCGN records (1974) indicated that this name owes its origin to the belief that this island was once the site of a battle between the Chipewyan and Inuit. An alternate name is Tadpole Island.

**Batty Lake** (63 N/2) Southwest of Burntwood Lake. GBC records (1928) indicated that the lake was named after Ernest Batty, a rodman on a survey traverse crew.

*Baudette* (location unknown) A former Canadian National railway point which Douglas (1933) believed was named by railway men after a pioneer family that offered hospitality to the construction crew. The name was not found on maps or in CPCGN records.

**Baumann Lake** (64 K/14) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman Jacob L. Baumann of St. Boniface. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Baumgarten Lake** (64 O/14) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Raymond L. Baumgarten of Portage la Prairie. He served in No. 428 Wellington Squadron.

**Baxter Island** (664 O/2) Brownstone Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Donald Baxter of Winnipeg. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Baxter Lake** (63 J/16) East of Setting Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman Clifford H. Baxter of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

*Bay Centre* (62 O/4) South of Dauphin Lake. This School District was named because of its location by the centre of a bay (called Dauphin Beach) on Dauphin Lake (Dauphin Historical Society 1970). It was established in 1897 on 36-24-18W. In 1913 the school moved to NE 31-24-17W.

**Bayend** (62 O/3) Locality northeast of McCreary. The Post Office opened in 1925 on NW 2-26-12W and closed in 1954. Named due to its proximity (about two miles) to a large, unnamed bay in Lake Manitoba.

**Bayer Lake** (64 H/4) North of Gauer Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Edward G. Bayer of Selkirk. He served in No. 1667 Halifax Conversion Unit.

*Bayfield* (62 F/1) Northeast of Boissevain. A former Post Office first noted on Codd (1885) on 30-3-19W. It opened in 1884 and closed in 1888 (Campbell 1972).

*Bayfield* (62 K/11) Southeast of Russell. Abra (1974) identified this as a School District name. The first school opened in 1888, moved to SW 27-18-27W in 1889 and consolidated with the Foxwarren School District in 1916. The origin is unknown, but it may be the name of a landowner or a school trustee.

**Bayly Lake** (53 L/15) West of Gods Lake. Named by the GBC in 1928 in preference to Swampy Portage Lake, and first noted on a GSC map (1879). Named after C. Bayly, Hudson's Bay Company manager at Gods Lake Post. **Bayly Bay** (53 L/16) West shore of Gods Lake. **Bayly Portage** (53 L/15) Connects Bayly Lake to Bayly Bay to the east on Gods Lake and was named by the CBGN in 1950. Formerly called Swampy Portage as noted on a Thompson map (1820) and on Franklin (1819). The bay was officially named in 1968.

**Bayly Lake** (63 P/11) North of Landing Lake. Named in 1921 after G. S. Bayly, DLS (Douglas 1933).

**Bayne Lake** (52 L/6) Southeast of Bird Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Private George Bayne of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Baynham** (62 H/8) Railway point southeast of Steinbach. Located on the CNR line on 23-4-9E and named in 1924 (Douglas 1933).

*Bay Shore Heights* (62 I/15) Locality north of Gimli. A cottage area on the west shore of Lake Manitoba.

*Bayton* (62 O/7) Southeast of Gypsumville. The Post Office opened in 1913 on 31-28-8W, relocated to NE 22-27-9W in 1949 and closed in 1968. Located on Watchorn Bay and presumably a contraction of "bay" and "town." The first postmaster was H. T. Watchorn.

**Bazinet Lake** (63 K/12) Southeast of Manistikwan Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Private Henry J. P. Bazinet of Deerhorn. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Bazzlo Lake** (63 J/13) Northeast of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Mike Bazzlo of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Beach Island** (63 P/4) Sipiwesk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 Roy B. Beach of Winnipeg. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron.

**Beach Junction** (62 H/14) Northeast side of Winnipeg. A former railway junction point with the Canadian National line north to Grand Beach and first noted on a Stovel map (1923). According to an employee of the CNR, the name Beach Junction is still in use and listed in the railway timetable (1990).

**Beach Lake** (63 H/16) Southeast of Molson Lake. Named by a geologist in 1937 because of the sandy beach along the north shore of the lake (GBC records).

*Beachside* (62 I/10) South of Gimli. A former locality and Canadian Pacific railway point on 9-18-4E, so named in 1924 from its location on the beach area of west Lake Winnipeg (Douglas 1933).

*Beach Subdivision* (54 L/16) At Churchill. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1916) as a residential area on the east side of Churchill Harbour, south of Battery Park Subdivision. Possibly descriptive of its location or after W. Beech, an early settler.

**Beaconia** (62 I/7) Community northeast of Selkirk near Lake Winnipeg. Established as a Canadian National railway point in 1918 (Douglas 1933), while the Post Office opened later on 15-17-7E and was named after the station (GBC records n.d.). It is also the local School District name. Beaconia Beach and Beaconia Lake (also called Beaconia Marsh) were named after the community in 1978.

*Beaconsfield* (62 G/10) Locality northwest of Morden. The Post Office opened in 1879 on 30-6-9W, closed in 1889, reopened in 1892 and closed in 1929. Named after Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield (1804 - 1881) and later Prime Minister of Great Britain (1868, 1874 - 1880; Douglas 1933). This locality was also called Raeville, after David Rae who operated a service station here and lived on SE 30-6-9W (CBGN records 1960). He coined the name Raeville himself according to field informants.

**Beale Creek** (54 K/3) Flows northeast into Kelsey Creek. Named by the CBGN in 1948 after Anthony Beale, Hudson's Bay Company Chief Factor at Fort Prince of Wales from 1727 until his death in 1731.

*Beaman* (62 H/14) East of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1914 on Township 11-4E and closed in 1931. Also a former railway point and School District name in the area. Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1974.

**Bear Creek** (62 J/3) Southeast of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1897 on 5-14-12W and closed in 1905. Presumably named after the creek. Also a School District name.

**Beardy Creek** (62 O/9) Flows northwest into Lake St. Martin. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Gunner Rose Beardy of Cross Lake. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery. Locally called Bear Creek. Fidler (1819) seems *Succor Creek* (presumably from the old English word meaning *assistance given in times of need or danger*).

**Beardy Point** (63 G/3) Along the northwest shore of Lake Winnipeg, east of Grand Rapids. Named by the CPCGN in 1975. According to field sources, it was named after Peter Beardy, second chief of the Grand Rapids Band.

**Bear Lake** (53 E/3) West of Gorman Lake. A name deriving from the abundance of black bears here.

*Bears* (62 H/14) North of Winnipeg. A Canadian Pacific railway point named in 1915 after railway employee A. H. Bears (Douglas 1933). Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1977.

**Beaton Island** (64 C/16) Barrington Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Herbert J. Beaton of Shoal Lake. He served in No. 431 Lancaster Squadron.

**Beaton Lake** (64 O/6) Southeast of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Alexander F. Beaton of Hartney. He served in No. 428 Wellington Squadron.

**Beattie Lake** (64 F/6) North of Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Hugh D. Beattie of Winnipeg. He served in No. 405 Lancaster Path Finder Squadron.

**Beatties Hill** (62 J/5) Northeast of Clanwilliam. Named after James Beattie who homesteaded SE 14-15-19W.

**Beatty Bay** (53 L/6) Joint Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant James M. Beatty of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1663 Halifax Conversion Unit.

**Beatty Creek** (64 C/7) Flows south into Granville Lake. Named by the CBGN in 1955 after David Beatty who was commissioned as a Dominion Lands Surveyor in 1872 and conducted surveys in Manitoba prior to 1900. CBGN records (1957) noted the name Lynx River on an old geological map (No. 48-6). Fieldwork revealed the local Cree names Pischusepe meaning *Lynx River* and Pisew River meaning simply *lynx* (for the upstream portion).

**Beatty Island** (63 I/7) Molson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Donald L. "Terry" Beatty of Souris. He served in No. 426 Wellington Squadron.

**Beatty Lake** (64 C/10) Along Beatty Creek. The lake was named by the CBGN in 1955 after Walter Beatty (DLS 1872), a brother of David Beatty (see Beatty Creek). Fieldwork revealed the local Cree names Wawakaskakow Lake meaning *crooked muskeg* (for the northern portion) and Kuskaputayo Lake meaning *a dense smoke*.

**Beaucage Creek** (63 N/3) Flows northwest into South Bay, Kississing Lake. This feature as well as **Beaucage Island** (63 N/9) in Highrock Lake were apparently named after the same man. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Pischusepe Lake meaning *Lynx River* (see Beatty Creek), and Omechemotaokewin Lake (phonetically) meaning *an old man went up* (the river) *and couldn't go any further*.

**Beaucage Lake** (64 C/7) North of Granville Lake. Named by the CBGN in 1957 after Arthur Beaucage, a prospector from The Pas. A geologist proposed the name Beau Cache Lake, since it was on the route used by prospectors and trappers and provided good campsites and place to store food and supplies (CBGN records 1950). Beau cache is French for *good cache*.

**Beauchamp Creek** (64 I/1) Flows north into South Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sapper Aime Beauchamp of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Beaudry** (62 H/14) Locality and former railway point west of Winnipeg. A Canadian National railway point (formerly Grand Trunk Pacific) named in 1908 after Father Joseph Agapit Beaudry who played an active role in colonizing the area (Douglas 1933). **Beaudry Provincial Park** (62 H/14) Named after the locality in 1974.

**Beaudry Lake** (63 N/4) Southwest of Kississing Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Corporal Henry J. Beaudry of Ashern. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Beaulieu Lake** (64 N/6) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Laurent T. J. Beaulieu of St. Leon. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Beausejour** (62 I/2) Town southeast of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1881 and was named after the Canadian Pacific railway point built in 1877 (Douglas 1933). Accounts on the origin vary slightly. It is a French name, meaning *a good stopping place* or variations thereof. Garland (1975) added that it was named by a French construction engineer with the CNR, who after slashing through brush and swamp came to this higher, grassy place. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster S. Turner) believed it was named by a French Canadian government engineer (the CPR later assumed construction). The station was built on a small, elevated area of sand and gravel, called Stony Prairie by the Natives. The engineer gave it this name because it was a "good camping ground," in contrast to the previous low-lying areas. According to Kraynyk (1982), the town's first residents were Mr. and Mrs. H. W. D. Armstrong. He was a CPR surveyor, responsible for the selection of names along this line and he asked his wife to name it. She suggested Beausejour, French for *a nice place to stay*. The name is officially without an accent, although so noted on a Department of the Interior map (1883) *Beauséjour*. Department of the Interior (1881) *Beausejours*; Ruttan (1882) *Beauseijours*.

**Beaver** (62 J/2) Locality southeast of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1881 on 13-12-10W and closed in 1899. It reopened as Beaver Creek Post Office n 1900, a few miles to the north on 36-12-10W and closed in 1970. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster R. McLeod) indicated that the Post Office was named after Beaver Creek which flowed through the settlement and was home to many beavers at one time (on a Department of the Interior map 1874). Also a Canadian National railway point on 31-12-9W. Beaver Creek School District was situated on SE 26-12-10W.

**Beaver Dam Lake** (62 J/14) Southeast of Dauphin Lake. Probably named by W. Case Eaton who surveyed Township 22, Range 12W in 1875. His field report states

> There are three lakes, Beaver-dam, Onabeesh and Otter, the first of which, Beaver-dam is the largest and is situated in Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11. It is surrounded by a dam about eight feet high. To the East lies a beautiful plain being a table-land about twenty feet above the lake. The Timber consists of Poplar, Balm-of-Gilead Spruce, Oak, and is middling heavy and thick.

*Beaver Fort* (around 62 K/6) South of Russell. A Hudson's Bay Company post before 1821 (later replaced by Fort Ellice nearby) near the mouth of the Qu' Appelle River (Douglas 1933). Probably named after nearby Beaver Creek which flows northeast into the Assiniboine River. The creek was shown correctly on a Fidler map (1819) and earlier as *Beaver Brook* on a Thompson map (1813-14).

**Beaver Island** (64 P/14) Commonwealth Lake. Named in 1974 by the CPCGN in commemoration of the beaver — Canada's animal emblem in the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan of World War II. See also Commonwealth Lake.

*Beaver Rapids* (62 K/6) Southwest of Russell. The Post Office opened in 1883 on 14-16-29W, closed in 1902, reopened in 1902 on 4-16-29W and closed permanently in 1905. Located on Beaver Creek. Also a School District on SE 8-16-29W. SGO (1894) *Beaver-rapids*.

**Bebee Lake** (64 K/7) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman Charles W. Bebee of Winnipeg. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Becker Lake** (64 I/4) West of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Rifleman Albert C. Becker of East Kildonan. He served with the Royal Canadian Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

**Beck Lake** (52 L/3) Southeast of Lac du Bonnet. GBC records (1916) indicated this to be the name of an early settler. Land records indicate that Joseph Beck homesteaded SE 20-14-15E in 1918.

*Beckville* (62 J/10) Southeast of McCreary. The Post Office opened in 1913 on 6-20-9W and closed in 1931. Named after the first postmaster, Larus J. Beck (Douglas 1933).

**Bede** (62 F/7) Locality south of Virden. The Post Office opened in 1897 as Shilson on 30-5-26W, changed to Ruth in 1908 on 18-5-26W and to Bede in 1925. It closed in 1954. It became a Canadian Pacific railway point in 1906 (Douglas 1933). Also a School District on SE 19-5-26W. Garland (1975) felt that Bede was named by a German settler after his hometown in Germany, while GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster William Shilson) indicated that the Post Office had been named after himself, a resident here for 17 years. The name may derive from St. Bede (the Venerable: 673?-735), English Benedictine monk and scholar, chiefly known for his *Ecclesiastical History of the English People*. It was he who popularized the use of the BC/AD calendar system based on the supposed birth date of Christ. Copp Clark (1914) show both Ruth and Bede, Post Office and railway point respectively; Douglas (1933) *Ruty Post Office*. A CPCGN decision reinstated the name in 1988.

**Bedford** (62 H/8) Railway point southeast of Steinbach. A Canadian National railway point established in 1899 with the Post Office of Bedford Station opening in 1909 on 9-5-9E and closing in 1918. CPCGN records suggested three possible origins: 1) that it was named after an early settler; 2) that it was named after the 11th Duke of Bedford (1858 - 1940; Douglas 1933); and 3) that it was named by A. J. Hills (CBGN correspondence 1956) in 1899 after his home street in Toronto. SGO (1917) *Bedford (Bedford Sta Post Office)*.

**Beech Bay** (54 L/9) In the Churchill River near its mouth. GBC records (1932) indicated it to be a family name. The Department of the Interior (1910) granted lands here in the community of Churchill to settler William Beech. GBC (1933) *Beach Bay*.

**Beech Lake** (64 N/4) East of Quasso Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Gerard M. Beech of Baldur. He served in No. 9 Wellington Squadron. He was brother to Pilot Officer William L. Beech (see next entry).

**Beech Point** (64 I/14) Wolverine River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer William L. Beech of Baldur. He served in No. 234 Spitfire Squadron. He was brother to Pilot Officer Gerard M. Beech (see previous entry).

**Beechs Slough** (62 G/7) Southeast of Glenboro. Land records indicate that Sidney Beech homesteaded 30-4-11W in 1884.

**Beeminigi Island** (53 E/15) East of Linklater Island in Island Lake. A Native name meaning *prospector*.

**Beganilini Lake** (64 I/2) North of North Knife Lake. Recorded during fieldwork as a Chipewyan name meaning *a lake joining the other lake*. Descriptive of its position between the North Knife River and its connection to North Knife Lake.

**Begg Lake** (53 E/14) West of Island Lake. GBC records (1928) indicated that the lake was named after James Begg, a guide and freighter from Norway House.

**Begg Lake** (63 P/14) Northeast of Thompson. Douglas (1933) and Garland (1975) agreed that it was named after Alexander Begg (1839 - 1897) who came to the Red River Settlement in 1868, published various newspapers and wrote *The Creation of Manitoba* (1871), *History of the North-West* (1895) and many other works. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Keewatin Lake meaning *north*.

**Beitz Lake** (64 I/9) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Fredrich Beitz. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Bélair** (62 I/10) Community northwest of Pine Falls. A Canadian National railway point, established in 1916 as a euphonious name with no local significance. Named by the District Engineer for the CNR (Douglas 1933). Also a subsequent Post Office and School District name on SW 9-19-7E. GBC correspondence (1923; from Postmaster W. Ashall) indicated that the Post Office was so named (from the French la belle air), "because of the pure quality of the air" here. CBGN (1952) recommended Bélair (not Belair) Post Office, with the railway point as Bélair Station. **Bélair Provincial Forest** (62 I/8) Named by the CPCGN in 1978.

**Belanger Bay** (64 I/7) Prosnyck Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Charles J. Belanger of Selkirk. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Belanger Island** (64 O/9) Connolly Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Joseph Belanger of Transcona. He served in the 1st Canadian Special Services Battalion.

**Belanger Lake** (52 E/14) Southeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Alphonse G. Belanger of Selkirk. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Bélanger River** (63 H/5) Flows west into Lake Winnipeg. Named in 1899 by J. B. Tyrrell after Horace Bélanger, Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company (Douglas 1933). The form Bélanger (as opposed to Belanger) was adopted in 1954. Fidler (1808) *Black Rivulet* and *Little Black River*; Thompson (1813-14) *Lesser Beaver Rivulet*, and (1843 map) *Lesser Beaver River*; Arrowsmith (1821) *Little Black R*; Vandermalen (1827) *Petite Rivière Noire*; Taylor (1827-28) *Black River*; Hind (1858) *Greater Beaver River*; Dawson (1859) *Little Black Water River*; Hind (1860) *Great Beaver River*; Lionais (1870) *Black Water R*; Vallardi (1885) *R Black*; Copp Clark (1903) *Belanger River*. **Bélanger Point** (63 H/5) South of the river mouth, was first noted (without the accent) on a Department of the Interior map (1904).

**Belcher** (54 E/16) Railway point south of Churchill. Located on the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line and named in 1929 after Admiral Sir Edward Belcher (1799 - 1877), naval officer and Arctic explorer (Douglas 1933). Munro (1978) added that he travelled with Beechey in 1825 - 1828, later commanded a search expedition for Sir John Franklin (1852 - 1854) and discovered the Belcher Channel (Nunavut). He authored *Treatise on Nautical Surveying* (1835) as well as narratives of his travels in the Arctic and around the world.

*Belcourt* (62 I/4) Northeast of Portage la Prairie. The Post Office opened in 1890 on Township 12-4W, closed in 1916, reopened in 1919 and closed permanently in 1923. Settlement started about 1874 in the parish of Baie St. Paul and was named after Reverend G. A. Belcourt (1803 - 1874), Roman Catholic missionary and author of *Mon Itinéraire du Lac des Deux-Montagnes à la Rivière Rouge* (Douglas 1933). The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1978.

**Belfie Lake** (64 K/13) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Sergeant Frank C. Belfie of Winnipeg. He served with the West Nova Scotia Highlanders.

**Belfour Point** (63 J/1) West shore of Playgreen Lake. Named in 1931 after a local pilot.

*Bell* (62 G/16) Southwest of Portage la Prairie. A former School District around 24-9-8W. The Rathwell Historical Society (1970) mentioned a "Bell District" in the area, named after the Robert Bell family, one of the first to settle here in 1914.

*Bellafield* (62 G/5) North of Killarney. A former School District on NW 36-4-17W. Garland (1975) noted that the school was established here in 1887, built on land owned by Mrs. Isabella Clark.

**Bellamy Lake** (64 P/4) South of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John A. Bellamy of Winnipeg. He served in No. 424 Lancaster Squadron.

**Bell Bay** (64 F/6) Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Trooper Adam S. Bell of Oak Lake. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

*Belleau House* (62 N) Location uncertain. A former North West Company trading post between the Swan River and Assiniboine River (Tyrrell 1915). Tyrrell also noted it as Belleau's House on the west side of Snake Creek. Named after Pierre Belleau who was in charge of the post when David Thompson visited in 1797.

**Belleau Lake** (64 C/10) North of Granville Lake. Named by the CBGN in 1955 after Joseph Belleau (DLS), a Manitoba surveyor in 1899. In 1957, the CBGN noted it as Kuryliw Lake on a Manitoba geological map (No. 48-6).

**Belleview** (62 F/10) Community south of Virden. First noted on Maingy (1882) as a proposed Post Office. It opened in 1884 on 6-8-25W and closed in 1897. It is also a Canadian National railway point and School District on 30-7-25W. Probably a play on words with the first postmaster's name Bell (and "Belle," French for *beautiful*) plus the English "view." Maingy (1884) *Bellevue*; Bulman (1902) *Bellview*.

*Bellford* (around 62 F/1-62 G/4) Southwest of Killarney. First noted on a Stovel map (1911) as a Canadian National railway point between Adelpha and Wassewa.

*Bellhampton* (62 J/11) Southeast of McCreary. The Post Office opened in 1907 on 6-20-12W, moved to 9-20-12W and then to 32-19-12W. It closed in 1957. Named after Mrs. Bell, the first female settler in the district (GBC records 1928). Rescinded by the CBGN in 1962.

**Bell Hill** (63 N/4) West of Kississing Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Tom F. Bell of Inglis. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Bellingham Lake** (64 N/9) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Adam S. Bellingham of Winnipeg. He served in No. 420 Wellington Squadron.

**Bell Island** (64 G/12) Denison Lake. Named in 1986 after World War II casualty Flying Officer David Bell of Winnipeg. He served in No. 429 Halifax Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

**Bell Peninsula** (53 M/1) Semmens Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Gordon Bell of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Bell Point** (62 J/1) North shore of Simpson Bay in Delta Marsh. Probably named after the owner of the Bell Lodge located nearby. Local variants included Bells Point and La Pointe à Bell.

**Bell Rapids** (64 I/12) Stanley River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Everett Bell of Winnipeg. He served with the Canadian Forestry Corps.

**Bell River** (63 C/10) Flows northeast into Bell River Bay, Lake Winnipegosis. First noted on a Spencer map (1874). The date of this map invalidates former views that it was named after Robert Bell who explored this part of the country in the 1880s and the notion that it was named after J. W. Bell and family who came here in 1899. The daughter of J. W. Bell expressed the belief that the river was named after a bell-shaped flower found here. Locally, it is also called Salty River (from the Saulteaux). Department of Indian Affairs (1882) seems *Rice River* (out of place). **Bell River Bay** (63 C/15) Dawson Bay. Name given by fishermen to the bay into which Bell River empties. **Bell Lake** (63 C/11) West of Swan Lake.

**Bellsite** (63 C/11) Hamlet northeast of Swan River. The Post Office opened in 1928 on NE 6-42-25W and closed in 1969. Also a Canadian National railway point first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1924). GBC correspondence (1928; from the postmaster) indicated that settlers selected this name because it was near the Bell River. The School District (location uncertain) was named Bell River.

**Belmont** (62 G/6) Community southeast of Brandon. The Post Office opened in 1884 as Craiglea on 14-5-15W and changed to Belmont in 1891. The 1885 postal guide listed it as *Craigielea*, and in 1889 as *Craigilea*. Also a Canadian National railway point and School District name here. Settlement of the area began in 1878, and the name Bellsmount was suggested to Northern Pacific Railway surveyors in 1889, after settler John O. Bell (Douglas 1933). R. Brown (n.d.) argued that Belmont was built on land homesteaded by Joe Bell (the place was called Bell's Mound). When surveyors arrived in 1889, they called it Belmont. Department of the Interior (1884) *Craigilea*; Codd (1885) *Graigilea*.

*Belses* (62 F/7) South of Virden. The Post Office opened in 1890 on 15-6-26W and closed in 1897. Also a School District name on SW 21-6-26W. Belses is the name of a parish in Roxburghshire, Scotland.

**Belsham Lake** (64 J/14) Northwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Gunner Douglas J. Belsham of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Beltz Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Corporal Charles M. Beltz of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Belyea Island** (63 N/3) Kississing Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Corporal Graham S. Belyea of Winnipeg. He served with the Corps of Military Clerks, Canadian Army. Locally called Garden Island.

**Belyea Lake** (64 H/3) West of Settee Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Alan C. Belyea of Winnipeg. He served in No. 103 Lancaster Squadron.

**Bénard** (62 H/13) Community west of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1908 as Beaudryville on 17-11-3W, changed to Bénard in 1912 and closed in 1958. The Canadian National railway point was established on 17 and 18-11-3W in 1889 (Douglas 1933). Douglas added that Beaudryville was named after Postmaster Achille Beaudry and Bénard was named for Senator Aimé Bénard (1873 - 1938) who had a large farm here. He became a senator in 1917, previously serving as a Conservative member for the Assiniboine constituency in 1907 and 1909 and for Iberville in 1914 (Garland 1975). Bénard School District was located on SW 17-11-3W. Copp Clark (1914) *Bernard*.

**Bender** (62 I/11) Locality west of Gimli. The Post Office opened in 1909 as *Bender Hamlet* on 36-19-1W and closed in 1916. First shown correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1909). It was named after Jacob Bender who organized an agricultural colony for Jewish settlers in 1903 (Garland 1975) with financial support from Baron Maurice de Hirsch. It was modelled on the European plan of a quarter section for each family and one for the village (Figure 3). The population rose to 130 around 1915, but the land was not very productive and many settlers returned to Winnipeg. When cattle prices fell after World War I, the rest were forced to give up too. All that remains is the cemetery. See also Narcisse.

**Benedictson Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Allan F. I. Benedictson of Riverton. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Benham Lake** (64 N/12) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant John W. Benham of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Benito** (62 N/13) Village southwest of Swan Lake. The Post Office opened in 1903 on 15-34-29W and was named by Postmistress Mrs. A. Dykeman after a character in a novel (Garland 1975). Possibly this was *Benito Cereno* by Herman Melville (1819 - 1891), first published in 1856. The CNR arrived in 1905 (17-34-29W). Also a School District on SW-17-34-29W.

**Benjamin Cook Lake** (64 P/1) South of Caribou Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Benjamin T. Cook of Glenella. He served in No. 97 Path Finder Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal.

**Ben Johnson Hill** (64 P/13) Southeast of Baralzon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Ben Johnson of Manson. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

*Bennett* (62 I/3) West of Selkirk. A former railway point on 28-13-2E on the Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Railway. According to local resident Robert J. Crookshanks (1989), William and Barbara Bennett lived nearest to the station — hence its name. The Bennetts were a Scottish couple who immigrated early in the century. When Mr. Bennett died in the early 1930s, Mrs. Bennett sold the farm and returned to Scotland. First noted on a Stovel map (1921). Rescinded by the CBGN in 1954.

**Bennett Bay** (64 I/10) Lovat Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Dennis B. Bennett of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Bennett Drain** (62 O/4) Flows north into Dauphin Lake. Land records indicate that Sydney Bennett homesteaded SE 22-24-16W in 1894.

**Bennett Hill** (64 O/13) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer William J. B. Bennett of Holland, Manitoba. He served in No. 22 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Bennett Island** (64 H/4) Gauer Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Donald E. Bennett of Dunrea. He served in No. 420 Wellington Squadron.

**Bennett Lake** (52 L/14) Northeast of Manigotagan Lake. The GBC (1939) first noted the name on a 1927 GSC map. It was named after bush pilot Floyd Bennett (Douglas 1933). **Bennett Lake** (63 H/8) Southeast of Gunisao Lake. Named in 1947 after the same man.

**Bennett Lewis Bay** (63 P/6) Landing Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Albert Bennett Lewis of Muir. He served in No. 408 Halifax Squadron.

**Bennett Peninsula** (64 P/7) Wallbridge Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Donald H. Bennett of Stony Mountain. He served in No. 166 Lancaster Squadron.

**Bennett Point** (64 N/7) Watkins Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Ruben R. Bennett of McCreary. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Bennett Rapids** (64 I/16) Lavallee Channel. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Stanley A. Bennett of Winnipeg.

Figure 3. Farmhouses at Bender Hamlet ca. 1920 (Courtesy of the Public Archives of Canada C-27618).

**Benn Lake** (63 K/13) East of Embury Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Rifleman Stanley C. Benn of Isabella. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Benoit Lake** (64 J/1) South of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Daniel N. Benoit of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Benson Island** (63 P/2) Cotton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Ivor B. Benson of La Rivière. He served in No. 429 Halifax Squadron.

**Benson Point** (64 F/8) Cline Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Johann A. Benson of Stonewall. He served in No. 8 Air Observer School.

*Bensons* (62 J/3) South of Neepawa. First noted on a Rand McNally map (1912) as a Canadian National railway point between Neepawa and Glendale (now Osprey).

**Benton Lake** (53 M/12) South of Split Lake. Named in 1985 after World War I casualty Private Roger A. Benton of Minnedosa. He served with 4th Battalion, Canadian Infantry (Central Ontario Regiment).

**Benville Lake** (64 P/2) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Lawrence J. Benville of Winnipeg. He served in No. 408 Halifax Squadron.

**Benzie Lake** (64 C/3) Southwest of Granville Lake. Named in 1953 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John Benzie of Winnipeg. He served in No. 242 Hurricane Squadron.

**Berens Lake** (63 A/7) Northeast of Berens River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to have been named after local resident and trapper Peter Berens. Also called Peter Berens Lake.

**Berens River** (63 A/6) Community at the mouth of the Berens River. A Post Office opened in 1900 on 18-39-3E, but it was originally established in 1814 as a Hudson's Bay Company trading post and named after the river (see below). The river was named after the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, Joseph Berens (1812 - 1822). GBC correspondence from Assistant Postmaster A. Disbrowe (1905), however, suggested the Post Office was named after Chief Jacob Berens when the reserve was established under Treaty 5. Field research indicated that older residents also called it Pigeon River because the Hudson's Bay Company moved their post here from Pigeon River and continued to keep records under the that name for a few years. Thus freight going to Berens River would be addressed Pigeon River (the latter is also a former name for the Berens River). The Berens River Report, Hudson's Bay Company (1815) indicated that ca. 1813, a post was established on Pigeon River, about four miles from its mouth, but was abandoned because of the difficulty of "procuring subsistence at that place." It moved to the mouth of Berens River, which was occupied in 1814 by traders from Jack River. Arrowsmith (1796) simply noted it as a Canadian House; Baldwin (1834) *Berens Ho*[use]; Blackie (ca. 1840) *Beren Ft*; Arrowsmith (1854) *Berens R Ho*[use]; Hind (1858) *Beren's Fort*; Garnier (1860) *St. on Berens*; Bell (1872) *Berens Fort*; Dawson Brothers (1880) *Ft Berens*; Cram (ca. 1885) *Ft Beerens*; Johnston (ca. 1889) *Beerens House*; Bayne (1901; plan of HBC posts) *Berens River Post*; Department of the Interior (1905) *Berens River*. **Berens Island** (63 A/6) West of Berens River, was similarly named by the GBC (1933) although an old and still used local name is Swampy Island, first shown on a Fidler map (1808). Kempt (1824) possibly *Swan's Island* (possibly intended "Swampy"); Taylor (1827) *Big Island*. **Berens Bank** (63 A/6) In Lake Winnipeg northwest of Berens River. Named by the CBGN in 1949. **Berens River** (63 A/6) Drains Family Lake west into Lake Winnipeg. First noted correctly in Fidler's journal of 1808. Named after Joseph Berens, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company (1812 - 1822). Douglas (1933) added that the Cree name was omimi sibi meaning *Pigeon River*, but this applied only to the river about seven miles south. GBC correspondence (1905; from Assistant Postmaster A. Disbrowe at Berens River) noted that the river was originally called O'Meemee Sibi or Pigeon River, but that name is now applied to the river to the south. He accounted for Pigeon River applying to both rivers from the fact that the two are branches of the same river. With the signing of Treaty 5, the northern branch became Berens River. Gill (1973) noted it was originally Pigeon River or Omimicbsibi in Cree, but surveyors renamed it after the post and gave the name "Pigeon" to a river 10 miles south. A. Graham (post 1771; HBCA) possibly one of his two *Rice Rivers* — mouths only compiled; Fidler (1808, 1810) *Beren's River*; Lean (Lord Selkirk grant survey, 1811) *Barens R*; Taylor (1827) *Berings River* and *Bearing's River*; Blackie (ca. 1840) *Beren R*; Anonymous (post 1875) *Berings R*; Stanfords (ca. 1888) seems his *R. Wastickwa*, for a combination of Berens and Severn rivers; Bulman (1905) *Bevens R*. Several old maps show either Berens River or Poplar River as part of the Severn River, or as Wastikwa, an alternate. **Berens River** (63 A/6) Indian Reserve at the mouth of the Berens River. First noted on a Department of Indian Affairs map (1891) and on a Dufresne survey (1885) as *Berens River Indian Reserve*, which added that the Chief here was Jacob Berens. This is a Swampy Cree reserve (Douglas 1933).

*Berens River Indian Reserve 13A*. First shown on NTS 63 SE (1931), a few miles south at the mouth of the Pigeon River. It was later added to IR 13.

**Beresford** (62 F/9) Community southwest of Brandon. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 32-8-20W, closed in 1885, reopened in 1888 on 36-8-21W and closed permanently in 1960. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point. It was probably named after Lord Charles Beresford, Commander of HMS Gunboat *Condor* during the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882 (Douglas 1933). Maingy (1882) had the proposed Post Office of Eureka about here, while his 1884 map had Beresford. The School District was named Beresford Village. Anonymous (ca. 1895) *Beresford Station*.

**Beresford Lake** (52 L/14) Southeast of Manigotagan. The Post Office opened in 1934 on Township 22-16E and closed in 1943. This was a former mining community for Gunner Gold Mines located by Beresford Lake and named after it (GBC records). The lake was named in 1920 after Herbert G. Beresford (DLS) and MLA for Rupertsland (1927 - 1932) who was active in area mining surveys (Douglas 1933). The local name is Bulldog Lake. **Beresford Creek** (52 L/14) Flows south into Garner River and was named after the lake. GBC records (1939) noted it on a GSC map (1932) with the alternate name Little Bulldog River (on a 1933 government map). Fieldwork revealed the local name (for part of it) to be Bulldog Creek.

**Bergen** (62 H/14) Locality west of Winnipeg. A former Canadian Pacific railway point established in 1884. Formerly called Winnipeg West and probably named after the city of Bergen, Norway (Douglas 1933). McPhillips (1907) *Bergen Station*.

*Bergfeld* (62 H/7) Southwest of Steinbach. Douglas (1933) noted this as a former Mennonite settlement on SW Township 5-5E in 1876. It is a German name meaning *hillfield*. It was later called Altbergfeld, German for *old hill field* (Garland 1975).

*Bergman* (62 H/4) Southeast of Morden. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on Township 2-2W, first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1909). Bulman (1908) *Bergmann*.

**Bergquist Lake** (64 J/15) Northwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Edwin R. Bergquist of MacGregor. He served in No. 83 Lancaster Path Finder Squadron.

**Bergs Bay** (62 O/12) Northwest shore of Lake Manitoba. Locally recorded as a family name. Land records indicate that Roy S. W. Berg homesteaded NE 6-31-15W in 1924.

*Bergthal* (62 H/10) Northwest of Steinbach. The GBC (1925) indicated this to be a former Mennonite community on 26-7-5E, first settled in 1875 and dissolved in 1925.

**Berlin Lake** (64 K/11) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Sergeant Yale Berlin of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Berlo** (62 I/11) Locality northwest of Gimli. The Post Office opened in 1913 on 23-20-3E and closed in 1963. Garland (1975) noted the area was settled ca. 1903 by settlers from Germany who first named the Post Office and School District Bismarck. The name was officially changed to Berlo in 1933. Possibly named after a settler as Berlo is a west European surname. The Berlo School District was on 27-20-3E. Also noted as *Berlas*.

**Bernardins Point** (62 O/14) Along the north shore of Lake Manitoba. Land records indicate that Jean Baptiste Bernardin homesteaded NE 34-32-15W in 1921. Also called Johnnys Point (his nickname).

**Bernard Island** (64 C/12) Laurie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Emile Y. Bernard of Ste. Rose du Lac. He served with the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.

**Bernath Lake** (64 O/5) Northwest of Blackfish Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Frank Bernath. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

*Berney Lake* (62 K/10) Northwest of Shoal Lake. Land records indicate that Parker Berney homesteaded SW 20-19-26W in 1887.

**Bernice** (62 F/7) Locality south of Virden. The Post Office opened in 1910 on 14-5-26W and closed in 1916. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point established here in 1906 (Douglas 1933) and a School District on SE 23-5-26W. White (1906) *Baker* (for the railway point); Stovel (1911) *Berneice*.

**Bernic Lake** (52 L/6) Post Office northeast of Lac du Bonnet. CPCGN records noted this name as a mining camp (for the Tantalum Mining Corporation) and listed as a settlement in the 1961 Census. The Post Office opened here in 1968, named after Bernic Lake. **Bernic Lake** (52 L/6) First noted on a SGO map (1915). CPCGN records (1973) indicated that it was named in 1913 by H. E. Beresford (DLS) and chainman Jimmy Nicol who came across this lake on New Year's Day of that year.

*Berodino* (around 62 I) Northwest of Selkirk. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1877) as a proposed Canadian Pacific railway point on a never-built line between Eldon and Grattan. See also Acadie entry.

**Berrisford Lake** (64 F/6) Northwest of Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Ordinary Seaman Gordon H. Berrisford of Selkirk. He served aboard the HMCS *St. Croix*.

**Berry Creek** (63 J/13) Flows east into Wekusko Lake. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1924). Named after a member of the survey party on the 17th Base Line (GBC records 1925). **Berry Bay** (63 J/13) In Wekusko Lake. Named by the GBC in 1941. **Berry Lake** (63 K/16) Along Berry Creek. Named in 1933.

**Berry Peninsula** (63 I/2) Mishepowistik Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Wallace L. Berry of Virden. He served in No. 35 Halifax Path Finder Squadron.

**Berry Rapids** (64 P/11) Cameron River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John L. Berry of Roland. He served in No. 424 Halifax Squadron.

*Bertha* (62 G/12) Southeast of Brandon. The Post Office opened in 1890 on 4-7-18W and closed in 1901. The Post Office and Bertha School District were located on Postmaster Charles Kent's farm and were named after his daughter (Rome 1970).

**Berth Lake** (62 N/6) South of Burrows Lake. Named after Timber Berth 1120 (Block 2). The name has been in local used since 1950.

**Bert Island** (52 E/14) Marion Lake. Named in 1927 after Bert Gallimore, eldest son on an early cottage owner.

**Bert Smith Lake** (64 C/7) North of Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Bert H. Smith of Winkler. He served in No. 608 Mosquito Squadron.

**Berwick Falls** (53 N/11) In the Hayes River. Origin and correct spelling not verified, but Berwick Falls was adopted by the CBGN in 1948 over Borwick Falls. Tyrrell (1915) listed the Cree name as Apitowgosistan Wunigup meaning *[Métis] Portage* (for the portage around the falls). Franklin (1819) *Borthwick portage*; T. Thompson (1820) *Bothwick Portage*; Taylor (1827-8) *Borwicks Fall*; Department of the Interior (1904) *Berwick Fall*; Tyrrell (1915) *Borwicks Portage*.

**Berzenski Lake** (64 F/3) North of Vandekerckhove Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal George Berzenski of Russell. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Bestick Lake** (64 F/16) Northwest of Kustra Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Frank F. Bestick of Selkirk. He served in No. 38 Wellington Squadron.

**Best Island** (64 O/1) Munroe Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant John D. Best of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1666 Operational Training Unit.

*Bethal* (around 62 G/5) Northwest of Killarney. Norris (1957) noted that Bethal School District was organized in 1887 and named by the father of Freeman Ferris. The school closed about 1890 and reopened in 1893. First noted on a municipal map on SE 34-3-18W on land owned by William W. Smith (Garland 1975). Bethal is the name of a town in South Africa. See also Bethel entry.

**Bethany** (62 J/5) Community northwest of Neepawa. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point were established here in 1904 and were so named because the first settlers in the area came from Bethany, Ontario (Douglas 1933). Local legend held that Reverend McLeod said it was such a pretty place that it should be called Bethany, after the place in the Holy Land (Garland 1975). Earlier it was known as Fotherby, after the landowner on whose land the village was situated. Fotherby was noted as a railway point on a Department of the Interior map (1906).

*Bethel* (62 J/12) North of Erickson. The Post Office opened in 1923 on 27-18-18W, moved to 22-18-18W and closed in 1953. According to Douglas (1933) and Garland (1975), the name was suggested by the postmaster's brother, a home missionary in Manitoba, after Bethel in Palestine (now Jordan). "Beth El" means House of God. The Post Office originally opened as Danvers in 1894 on 20-18-18W, closed in 1897, reopened in 1899 and closed in 1918 (Garland 1975). Rescinded by the CBGN in 1966.

*Bette* (62 F/3) Southwest of Deloraine. First noted on Stovel (1914) as a Canadian Pacific railway point between Coulter and Cameron.

**Bettess Lake** (64 N/13) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Edward Bettess of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Louisburg*.

**Betts Island** (64 P/13) Baralzon Lake. Named in 1987 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Norman G. Betts of Winnipeg. He served in No. 434 Halifax Squadron.

**Betts Lake** (64 I/13) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Leading Seaman Roy H. Betts of Pine Falls. He served aboard the HMCS *Haida*.

**Betula Lake** (52 L/4) Locality southeast of Lac du Bonnet. Located on Betula Lake and named after it in 1973. A cottage and resort area first noted in the 1966 census. **Betula Lake** (52 L/4) Southeast of Lac du Bonnet. First noted on NTS map 52 L (1926) and earlier as Birch Lake on a SGO map (1913). Betula is the scientific, or Latin name for the birch.

*Beulah* (62 K/6) Community southwest of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1882 on 4-15-26W. Also a Canadian National railway point. According to Douglas (1933), the Post Office was named by Postmaster W. A. Doyle after a novel by Augusta J. Evans Wilson (1835 - 1909). This was *Beulah: A Novel*, first published in 1859. GBC records (n.d.), however, indicated that the first postmaster, Mr. Rowell (G. H. Rowswell in the postal guide) left the matter of finding a name to three elderly women residents. They picked "Beulah," their favourite [place] name from the Bible:

> Thou shalt no more be termed Forsaken; neither shall thy land any more be termed Desolate: but thou shalt be called Hephzibah, and thy land Beulah: for the Lord delighteth in thee, and thy land shall be married (KJV Isaiah 62:4).

Beulah School District (SE 8-15-26W) was named in 1882 and was located on land purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company (Beulah Women's Institute 1970). Copp Clark (1914) *Beaulah*; Scarborough (1916) *Buelah*.

**Beverley** (62 F/9) Northwest of Deloraine. Beverley Post Office opened (at Pierson) in 1894 and closed in 1897 (Reekie 1965). It was named after Postmaster F. T. Tiger's hometown in Yorkshire, England. Shown on a Department of the Interior map (1894) on 30-4-28W. The Post Office reopened in 1909 as *Beverly*, but at Acorn, some 50 miles northeast (see entry). CPCGN records list Beverly and Acorn as separate places about two or three miles apart on NTS map 62 F/9.

**Beverley Lake** (53 L/11) West of Gods Lake. Named in 1983 after World War II casualty Sergeant George Beverley of Winnipeg. He served in No. 113 Hudson Squadron.

**Beyak Island** (64 O/12) Shannon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John D. Beyak of Winnipegosis. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Beyak Lake** (52 E/14) Southeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Alexander E. Beyak of Winnipegosis. He served in No. 429 Halifax Squadron.

**Bialoskorski Lake** (64 I/2) East of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Henry Bialoskorski of St. Vital. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Bickford Lake** (64 I/5) Southeast of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Rifleman Cyril E. Bickford of Sydney. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Bidochka Island** (63 N/7) Guthrie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Frederick Bidochka of Rossburn. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Bidochka Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Michael Bidochka of Rossburn. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Bidou Lake** (52 L/14) Southeast of Manigotagan. GBC records (1920) first noted the name on a 1917 mining map. It was named after Bidou Quesnel, a settler at the mouth of the Manigotagan River. CPCGN (1920) *Biddo Lake*. **Bidou Creek** (52 L/14) Flows west into Long Lake and was first noted on a 1932 GSC map; presumably named after the lake.

**Bieber Lake** (53 E/3) Southwest of Island Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Wilbert J. Bieber of Miniota. He served at No. 4 Wireless School, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Bieber River** (64 A/16) Flows southeast into Assaikwatamo River. Named in 1963 after World War II casualty Stores Petty Officer Edgar E. Bieber of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Athabascan*. Locally called Little Pakomo Creek, a Cree name meaning *upset stomach*.

**Biebrick Island** (63 K/16) Woosey Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Clarence D. Biebrick of Whitemouth. He served with the North Shore (New Brunswick) Regiment.

**Biehl Lake** (64 J/5) Northwest of Sprott Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant William M. Biehl of Morden. He served in No. 78 Halifax Squadron.

**Bield** (62 N/3) Community southeast of Roblin. The Post Office opened in 1913 on 2-26-27W and closed in 1970. Also a Canadian National railway point. The name was suggested by first postmaster Reverend Andrew Chisholm, from the Scottish word meaning *shelter* (Douglas 1933). The community is in the lee of a hill, in a valley between Duck and Riding Mountains. Also a School District name here.

*Bifrost* (62 I/14) Former settlement northwest of Gimli. The Post Office opened in 1913 on 16-22-3E, and closed in 1928. Presumably named after the Rural Municipality (see next entry). The name comes from Norse mythology Douglas (1933). It is the name of the Rainbow Bridge that warriors crossed from this life to the hereafter. Only those who met their death in battle had the privilege of walking the Bifrost to Asgard, the home of the gods. Rescinded by the CBGN in 1952.

**Bifrost** (62 I/14) Northwest of Gimli. A Rural Municipality named in 1908 (Douglas 1933). See previous entry.

**Big Black River** (63 H/3) Community at the mouth of the Mukutawa River on Lake Winnipeg. Named by the CPCGN in 1973 after the English translation for Mukutawa River (see entry).

**Big Bones Spring** (63 C/10) East of Swan Lake. Recorded locally as the translation of the Saulteaux name. There is a marshy spring area at the head of a creek here where skeletal remains of animals would surface.

**Big Bullhead Point** (62 P/10) West shore of Lake Winnipeg north of Hecla Island. Adopted in 1964 by the CPCGN, but noted as *Bull(s) Head* on most earlier maps. Garland (1975) claimed that it was so called because of its resemblance to a buffalo bull's head. David Thompson called it Buffalo Head in 1816 (also on his 1813-14 map) while Alexander Henry (1775) mentioned "the island called The Buffalo's Head" (Douglas 1933). This probably referred to Black Island. Fidler (1808) seemed to apply the name Buffalo Head to the northeast end of Black Island (Drumming Point?). Other maps appeared to identify a point along the east shore of the lake in The Narrows as Buffalo Head, as did Thompson (1813-14), or present East Doghead Point which Arrowsmith (1796) called *Bulls Head*. Dawson (1859) *Bulls Head*; Hind (1858) *Bull's Head*; Department of the Interior (1881) *The Bull's Head*; Moffette (1823 route; 1888) *Buffaloes Hd*; Ross (1892) *Bull Head*; Bulman (1905) *The Bull's Head*.

**Big Eddy Settlement** (63 F/14) Community northwest of the Pas. Located just off the Indian Reserve on the Saskatchewan River and first noted on a plan of Township 56 (1913). Probably descriptive of water conditions here. Austin (1883) placed *Big Eddy* over the river bend, probably with reference to the current. CPCGN (1963) *Big Eddy* (in a census).

**Biggerstaff Lake** (64 P/5) South of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Richard Biggerstaff of Brandon. He served in No. 426 Halifax Squadron.

**Big Grass Marsh** (62 J/7) Northeast of Neepawa. First noted correctly on a Secretary of State map (1882). This is a large marshy area, full of long grasses. Garland (1975; from E. Paterson) noted that Pitblado Lake had been named by Ducks Unlimited after Isaac Pitblado, a noted lawyer and statesman from Winnipeg (the lake forms part of the marsh). Belden (1876) *Big Grass Swamp*; Department of Railways and Canals (1882) *Big Swamp*; Department of the Interior (1896) *Big Grass Marsh*; CPCGN (1975) *Pitblado Lake* (in part). **Big Grass River** (62 J/7) Flows through the marsh area and was first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1884). **Big Grass Marsh Game Bird Refuge** (62 J/7) Named by the CPCGN in 1977.

**Big Island Lake** (63 K/12) North of Athapapuskow Lake. Also a locality on the southwest shore of the lake. Formerly called Manistikwan Lake which means *devil's head*.

**Big Island Landing** (52 E/14) Locality southeast of Brereton Lake. A local cottage area and boat landing at the north end of West Hawk Lake near Big Island (CPCGN records 1976).

**Big Johns Ridge** (52 E/5) North of Whitemouth Lake. CPCGN records (1976) indicated this to be the nickname of former resident John Guyon who had a cabin here and trapped along the ridge. Also called Johns Ridge.

**Big Line Creek** (63 C/8) Flows northeast into Big Line Bay, Pelican Lake. Recorded during fieldwork as a descriptive name as the creek crosses the 11th Base Line here. **Big Line Point** (63 C/7) East shore of Swan Lake.

**Big Marker Lake** (53 E/11) Southwest of Island Lake. Recorded during fieldwork as a translation of the Native name Kitchipokokeena. A "big marker" of spruce boughs identify a dog trail here. Also called Big Brush Lake and Pisew Lake (Cree, meaning *lynx*).

**Big Mossy Point** (63 G/9) Northeast shore of Lake Winnipeg. A descriptive feature named by the CBGN in 1949 over the previous form of Mossy Point, which was noted on earlier maps (Fidler 1808). In 1779, Turner called it the Mossey Point (Tyrrell 1968). Kempt (1824) seems *Colony Point*.

*Bignell Indian Reserve 21M* (63 F/10) Southeast of the Pas along the Saskatchewan River. First noted on NTS map 63 F (1927) as *Bignall IR 21M*, and correctly on a 1950 edition (and as IR 21M on the 1964 edition). The name did not appear in the 1979 list of Indian Reserves or in the Gazetteers. It was a reserve for The Pas Band of Swampy Cree (Douglas 1933). See also The Pas Indian Reserve 21A and others.

**Bignell Island** (64 O/5) Shannon Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Peter Bignell of The Pas. He served with the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.

**Bignell Lake** (63 K/4) South of Rocky Lake. Named after M. Bignell who worked as a guide in the area.

*Big Point House* (62 J/7) At the southwest end of Lake Manitoba. First noted in the Hudson's Bay Company's 1818 - 1819 District Report as being nine miles from the south end of the lake and abandoned in 1819 due to its "wretched condition." Located on or near Big Point. Peter Fidler (1820) observed that this was the second post built in the "Manetoba District," with buildings for Mr. Thomas first constructed in 1816.

**Big Rock, The** (63 C/15) Southwest shore of Dawson Bay, Lake Winnipegosis. A local name deriving from the steep, exposed rock face on the point. Formerly called Steep Rock Point and changed by the CPCGN in 1977. CBGN correspondence (1960; from a geologist) indicated that there were high calcium limestone outcrops here. Hind (1858) *Point Precipice*; Spencer (1874) *Pt Wilkins*; Scarborough (1910) *Wilkins Pt*; CBGN (1952) *Point Wilkins (Steeprock Point)*; and *Steep Rock Point*; CBGN (1960) *Steeprock Point (Point Wilkins)* and *Steeprock (Wilkins) Point*.

**Bigstone River** (53 M/15) Flows through Bigstone Lake northeast into Fox River. A descriptive name with the same meaning as the local Cree name Misasini River. Tyrrell (1968) noted it as Pegogamay River in Hearne's journals (1774) so named "on account of the Pegogamay Indians always coming that way when they visit York Factory." Department of the Interior (1883) through to Department of the Interior (1927) show Leaf River about here, which is also an old alternate name for nearby Dafoe River.

**Big Tiger, The** (62 G/5) Adopted in 1976 for one of the hills in the Tiger Hills area south of Glenboro on 11-6-18W. See Tiger Hills entry.

**Bigurski Lake** (52 E/14) Southeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Rifleman Walter J. Bigurski of St. Germaine. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Big Whiteshell Lake** (52 L/3) Locality on Big Whiteshell Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that this cottage area was locally named after the lake. The lake was formerly called Whiteshell Lake, but changed to Big Whiteshell Lake in 1976. First noted as Whiteshell Lake on a Department of the Interior map (1902). See Whiteshell entry for origin.

**Big Woody** (63 C/3) Locality west of Swan River. The Post Office opened in 1914 on SE 31-37-29W, closed in 1928, reopened in 1941 and closed permanently in 1963 (on 25, 26-36-29W). Probably named for its proximity to the Woody River.

**Billard Lake** (64 H/1) On the Churchill River northeast of Waskaiowaka Lake. First noted on a Mines Department map (1918). Possibly named after C. E. Billard, the compiler of a 1914 Hudson Bay Railway map covering this area.

**Billing Lake** (64 O/5) West of Booth Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant James W. Billing of Winnipeg. He served in No. 427 New Zealand Ventura Squadron.

**Bill Lake** (64 H/10) West of Buckland Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Victor E. Bill of Winnipeg. He served in No. 10 Canadian Liberator Squadron.

**Bills Lake** (62 P/10) West of Lake Winnipeg. Named after long-time resident Bill Selkirk.

**Billys Hole Island** (53 L/9) Gods Lake. CPCGN records (1976) indicated this to have been named after Billy Wood, a resident of the area who "holed" (punctured) his canoe on a reef off the north end of the island. The island is also used as a recreational park.

**Bilodeau Lake** (54 C/2) Southwest of York Factory. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Gunner Robert J. Bilodeau of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Bingham Lake** (64 N/9) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Clifford M. Bingham of Winnipeg. He served in No. 10 Whitley Operational Training Unit.

**Binney** (62 G/7) Locality northwest of Morden. Douglas (1933) noted this Canadian Pacific railway point was named in 1908 and originally called Sixmile Spur (as noted on a Bulman map, 1905). It was renamed after R. M. Binney, CPR roadmaster.

**Binscarth** (62 K/11) Village south of Russell. The Post Office opened in 1883 as Binscarth on 35-19-28W, changed to Binscarth Farm in 1887, closed in 1891 and later reopened as Binscarth. The 1889 Post Office guide, however, listed both a Binscarth Post Office on 10-19-28W under Postmaster A. P. W. Goldsmith and a Binscarth Farm Post Office on 35-19-28W under Postmaster G. L. Smellie. The 1892 guide listed only Binscarth Post Office (10-19-28W) under Postmaster A. G. P. Smellie. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point. Named after a farm for pure-bred stock established here by the Scottish Ontario and Manitoba Land Company, of which William **Bain Scarth** was founder and manager (Douglas 1933). GBC correspondence (1905) indicated that the Post Office was named after a farm in the Orkney Islands belonging to Robert Scarth. Department of the Interior (1883) *Binscarthe*; Anonymous (ca. 1893) *Binscarth (Station)* with *Binscarth Farm (Post Office)* about four miles to the northeast.

**Birch Bay** (62 O/7) Locality southeast of Gypsumville. The Post Office opened in 1919 on 5-29-8W and closed in 1967. Also a former Canadian National railway point and nearby School District on NW 9-29-8W. Probably descriptive of birch trees in the area and its location near a bay on the south end of Lake St. Martin.

**Birch Canoe Lake** (64 P/3) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. A descriptive name, proposed initially as Sutton Lake (CPCGN records 1974) after Richard "Dick" Sutton who was Chief of the Division of Interpretation at the Manitoba Museum. He found an old Chipewyan birch bark canoe here which was considered significant as this was the northern limit of the known use of canoes by these people.

**Birch Peninsula** (53 L/6) Joint Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Wilfred J. T. Birch of Franklin. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

*Birch River* (around 52 E/12) North of Whitemouth Lake. A Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway point first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1919) east of Wye and located near the Birch River. Also a School District name around 14 and 23-9-12E to the northwest. Stovel (1917) *Birch*.

**Birch River** (52 E/13) Flows north into Whitemouth Lake. First noted on a Codd map (1870) and is presumably descriptive as birch trees are common in the region.

**Birch River** (63 C/7) Community north of Swan River. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1903). Presumably named after the Birch River on which the community is located. Also a School District on SW 23-39-26W, with the School District of Birch River Village noted (on municipal maps) within the community.

**Birchview** (62 K/15) Locality southwest of Dauphin. The Post Office opened in 1936 as Oatseed, changed to Birchview on NE 22-23-24W in 1947 and closed in 1967. Named due to its position on top of Riding Mountain with many birch trees nearby (CBGN correspondence 1947).

**Bird** (54 D/9) Community northeast of Gillam. Douglas (1933) reported that this Hudson Bay railway point was established in 1928 and named after F. W. Bird (1883 - 1958), MLA for Nelson (1921 - 1930).

*Bird Commissary* (around 54 D) Southeast of Split Lake. First noted on a modern map (Anonymous) showing Hudson's Bay Company establishments as "fur trading posts." Location uncertain but between Shamattawa and Split Lake.

**Bird Cove** (54 K/13) On Hudson Bay east of Churchill. Named by the CBGN in 1948 to honour Thomas Bird who was in charge of Fort Prince of Wales (nearby) in 1722 and 1731.

**Birdinia** (62 J/14) Locality northeast of McCreary. Recorded during fieldwork on 27-21-12W. A former School District name, also noted on SW 3-22-12W on municipal maps. Birdinia is a woman's name.

**Bird Island** (64 H/6) Northern Indian Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Company Sergeant Major William E. Bird of East Kildonan. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Bird River** (52 L/5) Locality east of Lac du Bonnet. Located on and named after the Bird River. The Post Office opened in 1913 on 2-17-13E and is incorrectly shown in a "mirror image" position of 2-17-13W on a Department of the Interior map (1916). Also a School District on NE 4-17-13E. A trailer park and resort called Pioneer Beach were located here also. **Bird River** (52 L/5) Flows west into Lac du Bonnet. Officially renamed by the CPCGN in 1978 following fieldwork. Previously called Oiseau River, which is French for *bird*. Bird River was noted on a Codd map (1885), while Oiseau River was first noted correctly on a Department of Agriculture map (1900) and earlier on a Dawson map (1857) as *Rivière L'Ouiseau*. Crown Lands (1858) *Rivière l'Oiseau*; Hind (1860) *R L'oi Seau*; Copp (1870) *R Oiseau*; Bishop and Company (ca. 1876) *River L'oiseau*; Department of the Interior (1877) *R l'Oisseau*; Dawson Brothers (1880) *Aiseau R*; Codd (1885) *Bird River, R. l'oiseau*. **Bird Lake** (52 L/6) Located along the river, was first noted on a SGO map (1895), adopted as Oiseau Lake on a Department of the Interior map (1906) and likewise changed in 1978 to agree with local usage.

**Birds Hill** (62 H/14) Community northeast of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1879. Also a Canadian National railway point. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster G. Chudleigh) noted that the place was originally laid out as the town of Roseneath about 1950, with the Post Office named Birds Hill. It was named Pine Hills during the 1826 flood, but became known as Birds Hill because James C. Bird, a Hudson's Bay Company chief factor owned 3000 acres here (Garland 1975, Ham 1980). In the 1852 flood, Bishop Anderson referred to the hill as "Mr. Bird's Hill," one of the areas where settlers could take refuge. His son, Dr. Curtis J. Bird MD was a prominent figure in the Red River Settlement, becoming a member of the first Provincial Legislature and its first speaker (1873 - 1874). He died in London in 1876. Rudnyckyj (1970) related a Native legend:

> ... each year, the Red River used to overflow its banks, and when the land flooded, birds would seek higher ground. There was only one very high hill in the Red River valley, so the birds flocked here to nest during floods, and kept returning even as floods decreased over the years. Two Native tribes who lived here in the valley, Ojibwas and Crees, kept on fighting. Whenever they went hungry, they would hunt the birds on the hill. They could also discover when their enemy was approaching, because birds would start flying away in all directions. That is why it was called Birds Hill.

Also a School District name. Department of the Interior (1881) *Bird's Hill*; Ruttan (1883) *Birdshill Post Office, Birdshill Sta*; Canada Bank Note Company (ca. 1885) *Birds Hills*; Department of the Interior (1902) *Bird Hill*; Bulman (1902) *Birds Hill Station*.

**Birdtail** (62 K/10) Locality southeast of Russell. The Post Office opened in 1915 on 22-20-25W and closed in 1971. Also a Canadian National railway point first noted on a Stovel map (1914). Presumably named after the nearby Birdtail Creek. Birdtail School District (also rendered *Bird Tail*) was on NW 21-20-25W. **Birdtail Creek** (62 K/6) Flows south into the Assiniboine River and was first noted on a Fidler map (1808). GBC correspondence (1905; from the Birtle postmaster) indicated that the name was derived from the original Native name which was descriptive of its shape, since branches of the creek at its source resemble a spreading bird's tail. Abra (1974) provided a Native legend:

> ... a band of Sioux Indians following a buffalo herd, camped beside a small river. The Chief's son noticed a lovely bird flying over the water. At that moment, a hawk swooped down on it but the bird escaped, dropping a blue feather from its tail past the boy. He leaned over to grasp it, but slipped and drowned. When the boy's body was recovered, he was still clutching the feather, and from that time on the Sioux spoke of the river as the Birdtail.

Garland (1975) contributed another version: "it was named such because of the abundance of birds in the area, and the Natives gathered feathers there for head-dresses." Fieldwork revealed the local name Birdtail River. Fidler (1808) *Bird Tail Creek*; Lean (1811; Assiniboia map) *Bird Tail River*; Thompson (1813-14) *Birds Tail Rivulet*; Arrowsmith (1814) *Birdstail River*; Thompson (1858) *Bird's Tail River*; Anonymous (1873; probably government) *Birds Tail Creek*; Anonymous (ca. 1875) *Bird-tail Creek*; Manitoba and Northwest Railway (ca. 1884) *Bird Trail Creek*. **Birdtail Creek 57** (62 K/6) Indian Reserve southwest of Shoal Lake. A Sioux reserve at the junction of the Assiniboine River and Birdtail Creek. Garland (1975) felt that this was the *Fort Birdtail* site depicted on early Hudson's Bay Company maps. Burland (1885) simply *Sioux IR*; Department of Indian Affairs (1891) *Bird Tail Creek IR 57*; SGO (1894) *Enoc (Sioux) IR No. 57*; Department of Public Works (1906) *Enoch (Sioux) IR*. **Birdtail Hay Lands 57A** (62 K/3) Indian Reserve northwest of Virden. CBGN records (1952) identified this as *Birdtail Indian Reserve 57A* on a 1933 map, while Douglas (1933) listed it as Hayland, a reserve for Birdtail Sioux. Probably established to provide pasture and hay.

**Birger Anderson Lake** (64 I/3) West of Blyth Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Birger G. Anderson. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Birkett Lake** (64 H/13) Northeast of Southern Indian Lake. Named in 1963 after World War II casualty Lieutenant George A. Birkett of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Birkinshaw Lake** (53 E/7) South of Island Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Leonard W. Birkinshaw of Rapid City. He served in No. 407 Hudson Squadron.

**Birnie** (62 J/6) Community north of Neepawa. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point on 14-17-15W, first noted on a Bulman map (1905). Named after early settler and townsite owner John Birnie (Douglas 1933). In the 1880s, his home was open to pioneer land seekers and later became a store known as "Birnie's Place." When the Post Office opened, municipal officials suggested that it be called Birnie. Also a School District name here. Department of the Interior (1911) *Bernie*.

**Birnie Lake** (64 H/16) Southwest of Condie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper William M. Birnie of Reston. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Birse Lake** (52 L/6) East of Lac du Bonnet. First noted on a Department of Mines map (1925). Named after Donald J. Birse of Winnipeg, who was here in 1924 with a geological survey party and discovered rose quartz (Garland 1975).

**Birston Lake** (64 P/9) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Rifleman Hilliard J. H. Birston of Selkirk. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Birtle** (62 K/6) Town west of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1879 on 6-17-26W; also a Canadian Pacific railway point and Rural Municipality name (1884). Popular belief holds that the name is a contraction of "Birdtail," from the creek on which it is located (see Birdtail Creek). Birtle(s) is an old north English surname, however, and the name of a former town in northeastern England. Doran (1995) observed that the countryside in this part of Manitoba resembled that of its English counterpart and may thus have been named accordingly. Alternatively, it may have been named after an early traveller or settler named Birtle. Mrs. Pauline Birtle of the Channel Islands in Jersey reported that her husband's father told them of a cousin who had gone to Canada and had a village named after him (in Doran 1995). GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster W. Wood) added that in 1878, a company was formed to settle the district, and planned a town to be called St. Clair City. Wood's father brought out settlers in 1879 and the name was changed to Birtle because of duplication elsewhere. Before permanent settlement, the site was a stopping place on the Carlton Trail from Upper Fort Garry to Fort Ellice and Edmonton. Anonymous (1893) *Birtle Station*; Abra (1974) *St. Clair*. Also a Rural Municipality name.

**Bisgrove Lake** (62 N/3) West of Dauphin Lake. Named in 1921 after J. F. Bisgrove, a survey crewman under B. W. Waugh, DLS (Douglas 1933). Locally known as Lake Eight because it is located on Section 8.

**Bishoff Lake** (52 E/14) Southeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Rifleman Emanuel Bishoff of West Kildonan. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Bishop Bay** (53 L/5) Bolton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Colonel Clarence V. Bishop of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Bishop Island** (64 J/16) Overby Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Denis C. Bishop of Winnipeg. He served at No. 15 Elementary Flying Training School.

**Bishop Lake** (54 L/7) Southwest of Churchill. Named after Nathaniel Bishop who was in command of Fort Prince of Wales from 1722 to 1723.

**Bison Lake** (63 O/8) West of Paint Lake. This name was suggested by T. T. Quirke of the International Nickle Company. The lake required a name for resource identification purposes.

**Bissett** (52 M/4) Community southeast of Manigotagan. First noted on NTS map 52 M (1926). The Post Office opened in 1927 and was named after Dr. Edgar D. R. Bissett, MP for Springfield from 1926 to 1930 (Douglas 1933). This was the site of the San Antonio gold mine. There is a Roman Catholic Church here called St. Anthony, but whether the church was named for the mine or *vice versa* is uncertain (Garland 1975). The mine has produced approximately 45 million dollars worth of gold.

**Bissett Island** (64 C/8) Granville Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Commander John E. Bissett of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Athabascan*.

**Bissett Lake** (64 A/9) North of Waskaiowaka Lake. Named in 1950 after World War II casualty Squadron Leader Jack M. Bissett of St. Vital. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal. Locally recorded as Little Mistuhe Lake (meaning *big* in Cree).

**Bissonnette Lake** (64 F/9) On the Katimiwi River, northeast of Jordan Lake. Named in 1986 after World War II casualty Sergeant Guy A. Bissonnette of Lorette. He served in No. 78 Halifax Squadron.

**Bittern Lake** (53 D/14) North of Charron Lake. Named after a trapper from Berens River.

**Bjarnason Island** (62 J/15) In Lake Manitoba near The Narrows. Named after a settler who cut hay here (Douglas 1933). Locally known as Sugar Island and Brandson Island.

**Bjarnason Lake** (64 H/16) Southwest of Condie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Albert L. Bjarnason of Langruth. He served in No. 424 Wellington Squadron.

**Bjornson Island** (53 L/13) Oxford Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Joel T. Bjornson of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Bjornson Lake** (63 I/15) East of Cross Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Baldur H. Bjornson of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Black Bay** (64 F/1) Northwest shore of Melvin Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Angus J. Black of Carman. He served in No. 57 Lancaster Squadron.

**Black Bear Creek** (54 F/2) Flows east into Port Nelson. Fieldwork (1978) revealed the local Cree name Muskwu Creek, meaning *Black Bear Creek*. Another Native name is Muskoaskigan sipisis, which literally means *Black Bear House Creek*. British Admiralty (1906) *Black Bear Creek*; Department of the Interior (1907) *Black Bear Cr.*, and in 1917 *Black Bear Creek*; Ontario Bureau of Mines (1912) *Bear Creek*; Naval Service of Canada (1912) *Bear Creek*; Copp Clark (1914) *Blackbear Creek*. Topographical Surveys map 50 (1915) has a *Bear Creek* around here (there are several in this area). **Black Bear Lake** (54 F/3) Presumably named after the creek.

**Blackburns Lake** (62 G/7) South of Swan Lake. Probably named after Robert Blackburn Sr. who purchased land adjacent to the lake in 1898.

**Blackdale** (62 I/3) Locality southwest of Selkirk on 4-13-3E. Douglas (1933) reported that the Post Office opened in 1915 and closed in 1964.

**Black Duck River** (54 A/14) Flows north into Hudson Bay near the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. It was formerly called Milk River, 'milk' being the translation of "Olosa" which is a corruption of the Cree word "totoosapoo." In reference to Milk River, Tyrrell identified the Native name as Otosa Sipi. The single word form Blackduck was suggested to conform with principle, but was dropped in 1949 in favour of the two-word form. Fieldwork (1976) revealed the local Cree name Makatasip (Black Duck River). Taylor (ca. 1827), Bell (1895) and J. White (1911) *Black Duck R.*; Copp Clark (1914) *Blackduck River*.

**Black Esker** (63 I/1) North of Little Bolton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Douglas A. Black of Brandon. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Blackford Lake** (53 K/11) Southeast of Edmund Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Lieutenant James E. Blackford of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Black Hill** (64 A/4) Northwest of Rock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Gervase E. Black of Winnipeg. He served with the Loyal Edmonton Regiment.

**Black Island** (62 P/1) Near the southeast shore of Lake Winnipeg. So named because the trees make it look black from a distance. GBC records (1924) indicated that it was formerly called Big Island. It was also named Drumming Island, because it was an important gathering spot for Natives from Kenora to Warren's Landing, as their pow-wows and dances took place here (Boulette 1957a). Douglas (1933) noted the alternate name Grand Island on a Palliser map (1865). A 1740 map showed an island in Lake Winnipeg called Iron (Fer) Island (C. N. Bell 1885). Apparently La Vérendrye's men (ca. 1735) discovered iron deposits on Big Island. Reynolds (1971) confirmed that the island was formerly called Ile au Fer which became Iron Island, then Big Island and finally Black Island in the 1880s. The later name probably derives from the dark appearance of the island as seen from a distance due to the trees close to the shoreline (Ham 1980). Fidler (1808) *Black I*; Hind (1858) *Grand Island* and in 1860 *Grand I.*; Lionais (1870) *Big Island*; Department of the Interior (1877) *Big Island*, (1884) *Black Island (IR)*, and in 1912 *Black I*; Department of Indian Affairs (1882) *Big Island*; Pope (1884) *Big Island*; Burland (1885) *Black I. (also IR)*; Department of Lands (1890) *Black I*. Black Island IR was also recorded here on the island. Department of the Interior (1884) and Burland (1885) both showed the entire island as Indian Reserve.

**Blackjack Lake** (63 C/6) Southeast of Swan Lake near the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. Fieldwork (1976) recorded the name from a local Conservation Officer. So named because he learned to play the card game Blackjack here.

**Blacklock Lake** (53 M/14) South of Hubley Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Private Archibald A. Blacklock. He served with the Rocky Mountain Rangers.

**Black Narrows** (64 O/11) Between Nueltin Lake and Southeast Bay. Fieldwork (1977) indicated that the narrows were named after George Black, a local freetrader here in the 1930s and 1940s. He had a post on the west shore.

**Black Peninsula** (64 O/10) Kapusta Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Roland E. Black of Winnipeg. He served in No. 103 Lancaster Squadron.

**Black Rapids** (64 I/15) Seal River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant James W. Black of Winnipeg. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**Black River** (62 I/16) Flows west into Lake Winnipeg. Hodgson (ca. 1791) *Black River*; David Thompson (1813-14; 1843) *Black Rivulet*; Arrowsmith (1814) *Black River*; Hudson's Bay Company (1815) *Black River*; J. Farmer (1829) *Black River*; Topographical Surveys map 52 (1915) *North Branch Little Black River*. **Black River 9** (62 I/16) Indian Reserve on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg north of Fort Alexander. Section map 123 (1914) showed this as *Black River I.R. #88*, with a Methodist Mission on the reserve. A field map noted the alternate name *Little Black River I.R.(9)*. Also shown on a Department of Indian Affairs map (1891).

**Black Smith Bay** (64 G/9) North end of Southern Indian Lake. Named after Norwegian trapper Olif Oline. No further information is available. Presumably **Black Smith Rapids** (64 G/7) and **Black Smith Lake** (64 G/7) share the same origin.

**Blackstock Lake** (64 H/7) Northeast of Gauer Lake. Named in 1963 after World War II casualty Lance Sergeant Ernest D. Blackstock of Brooklands. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

*Blackstone* (62 N/2) Southwest of Grandview. A School District in the Rural Municipality of Grandview located on 26-23-24W (1965 map).

**Black Sturgeon** (64 C/15) Indian Reserve east of Lynn Lake. Established in 1990 for the use and benefit of the Mathias Colomb Band.

**Blackwell Lake** (64 H/9) Northwest of Freeman Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Henry W. Blackwell of Neepawa. He served in No. 19 Operational Training Unit.

**Blackwood Lake** (53 M/9) Northeast of Oxford Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman James R. Blackwood of Basswood. He served at No. 14 Elementary Flying Training School.

**Blaine Pearson Lake** (53 K/12) North of Sharpe Lake. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Private Royal Blaine Pearson of Birnie. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

*Blair* (62 F/15) Community located east of Virden on 23-10-25W. It was established ca. 1884 and was given the maiden name of the wives of James and John Speirs who were the first homesteaders here (Clingan 1957). Also a School District name. The first school was built on E½ 23-10-25W and the School District consolidated with Virden in 1965.

**Blair Bay** (64 P/3) Hoguycho Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Private Reginald R. Blair of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Blair Island** (63 K/16) Loonhead Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Rifleman Fred W. Blair of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Blair Lake** (53 M/6) North of Oxford Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 William Blair of Meadows. He served in No. 1659 Halifax Conversion Unit.

**Blamey Lake** (53 K/4) West of Red Sucker Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Claude C. Blamey of Winnipeg. He served in No. 200 Hudson Squadron.

**Blanchard Lake** (64 O/1) East of Munroe Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Robert Blanchard of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Blank Island** (62 O/13) Waterhen River. Named in 1981 after World War II casualty Rifleman Elmer W. Blank of Lac du Bonnet. He served with the Royal Rifles of Canada.

**Blank Lake** (64 A/3) West of Split Lake. It was named in 1915 by a survey party under A. H. Hawkins. They were told that an old trail began at the northwest end of the lake. They were unable to find it and having "drawn a blank" they named the lake accordingly. Fieldwork (1976) revealed the Cree name Pekun which means *muddy water*. Also recorded on a Topographical Survey map 57 (1916).

**Blanshard** (62 K/1) Rural Municipality west of Minnedosa. Named around 1883 after Blanshard Township in Perth County, Ontario where the Rural Municipality's first Secretary Treasurer (William Miller) had served in a similar capacity before he came to Manitoba. It was part of the Rural Municipality of Ivanhoe before 1883.

*Blaris* (62 K/2) School District northwest of Hamiota on 30-14-25W. The Isabella Women's Institute (1962) reported that it opened in 1884 with the first school being built in 1885 on SE 25-14-26W on land donated by William Simpson. He requested that it be called Blaris after his family estate in Ireland. It became part of the Miniota Municipal School District in 1919.

**Blatt Lake** (64 K/5) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Louis Blatt of Winnipeg. He served with the North Shore (New Brunswick) Regiment.

**Blaydes Lake** (64 J/10) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Herbert Blaydes of Winnipeg. He served in No. 9 Lancaster Squadron.

**Blenkhorn Lake** (64 J/13) Northwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Sergeant Charles R. S. Blenkhorn of St. Vital. He served in No. 22 Operational Training Unit.

**Blevins Lake** (64 O/15) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Kenneth J. Blevins of Winnipeg. He served in No. 436 Dakota Squadron.

*Block Island* (63 G/4) In north Cross Bay. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1912) and Section map 322 (1916). Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1968.

*Blondish's Fort* (around 62 G/16) A freetrader's fort built ca. 1735 on the Assiniboine River below Portage la Prairie (Voorhis 1930).

**Blondy Beach** (63 K/12) Northwest shore of Athapapuskow Lake. It was named after summer cottage resident Albert "Blondy" Hopkins.

**Bloodstone Falls** (63 N/13) In the Churchill River east of Sisipik Lake. The translation of a Native name, probably referring to inclusions of reddish garnets in the rock. Also noted by Douglas (1933) as *Bloodstone Rapids* in the Churchill River above "Sispik" Lake. Department of the Interior (n.d.), *Bloodstone Rapid*; Fidler (1807 and ca. 1808) at the east end of (or near) Sissipik Lake *Blood Stone Fall*; and references to Bloodstone Falls west of Bonald Lake are noted on Codd (1885); Copp Clark (1906) *Bloodstone Fall* (and 1914) *Bloodstone Fall and Portage*.

**Bloodvein River** (62 P/15) Flows west into Bloodvein Bay in Lake Winnipeg. So named because of the red veins in the granite on its banks (Douglas 1933). A David Thompson map (1813-14) has *Blood Rivulet* here. Hudson's Bay Company (1815) noted it as a "large river whose waters fall into Lake Winipic from a westerly direction." Also recorded on Ontario Department of Lands and Forests map 24A (1935). Emberley (1977) indicated that the portion upstream from the junction with the Gammon River was locally called Nekesepe in Saulteaux or Goose River in English. The Post Office at the mouth of the river (northeast of Hodgson) was established in 1968 on 32-6E and was named after the river. It closed temporarily in 1976. Anonymous (1763) *Blood R.*; Anonymous (1784) *Blud R.*; Pond (1785) *Blood River*; Fidler (1808) *Blood River*; Arrowsmith (1814) *Blood River*; De Smet (1844) *à R. du Sang*; Dawson (1859) *Blood Vein R.*; Hind (1860) *Blood R*; Rainboth (1872) *Skawa sibbi or Blood R*; Department of the Interior (1885) *Bloodvein River*, (1900) *Blood-vein R.* (1902) *Miskowow R.*, and (1915) *Bloodvein R.*; Dominion Lands (1890) *Blood R.* (1893) *Blood-Vein R.*; Copp Clark (1891) *Rabbit River*; Department of Agriculture (1900) *Bloodvein R.*; White (1904) *Bloodvein R.* (1905) *Miskowow R.*; Bulman (1905) *Blood Vein R*. **Bloodvein Bay** (62 P/15) East side of Lake Winnipeg. Presumably the same origin as for the river. **Bloodvein River 12** (62 P/15) Indian Reserve on Bloodvein Bay at the mouth of the Bloodvein River. It was named after the river. First noted on a 1929 NTS map as *Bloodvein IR 12* and on the 1967 edition as *Bloodvein River IR 12*. The 1951 edition noted both forms. Green (1884) *IR Blood Vein River*; Department of Indian Affairs (1891) *Blood R IR*.

**Bloom** (62 G/16) Locality and former railway point west of Portage la Prairie on 3-12-8W. It was originally called Barr, but was renamed by Grand Trunk Pacific Railway officials in 1908 and is now abandoned (Douglas 1933). Barr was the surname of one of the first station agents on this line (Ham 1980). Bloom may have been inspired by the local flora (Ham 1980). Noted on a NTS map (1948) as a CNR railway point and first shown on Section map 72 (1920). It is the second in a series of alphabetically named railway points (see Arona).

*Bloomsbury* (62 G/3) School District on SW 10-11-19W. It opened in 1888 and closed in 1957. Students were subsequently bussed to Brandon.

*Blossom* (62 F/15) Railway point southwest of Rapid City. First noted on a Stovel map (1914).

**Blue Heron Island** (63 C/8) Pelican Lake. Fieldwork (1976) indicated that the island was named by Conservation Officers because Blue Herons nest there.

**Blue Island** (63 N/13) Sisipuk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Norman Blue of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Blue Lake** (52 L/6) North of Birse Lake. Geologist D. Trueman worked in the vicinity from 1969 to 1975 and claimed that the lake was so named because of the very blue colour of the water.

**Blueman Lake** (64 C/5) Southeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Corporal Henry K. Blueman of Flin Flon. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Blues Islands** (62 J/16) Southeast of Duck Island in Lake Manitoba. Land records indicate that John H. Blue homesteaded SE 10-21-7W in 1891 and Malcom D. Blue homesteaded NE 10-21-7W in 1904.

*Bluevale* (62 F/1) East of Deloraine. A former School District on SW 8-3-20W. Musgrove (1956) observed that the School District was established in 1901 and was named after Bluevale, Ontario — the original home of most of the ratepayers.

*Bluewing* (62 N/3) Southeast of Roblin. The Post Office opened in 1936 on 35-24-27W and closed in 1970. Originally rendered as Blue Wing, it changed to Bluewing in 1949. Also a School District name here (also as Blue Wing) on NE 26-24-27W. The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1977. Presumably named after Bluewing Lake (62 N/3) about five miles south and first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1896). Possibly named after the Blue-winged Teal, a species of duck. Fieldwork revealed that the feature approved as Bluewing Lake was locally called Melosinskys Lake, an old family name here. Bluewing Lake was rescinded in 1977 and renamed Melosinskys Lake. Land records indicate that Stody Melosinsky homesteaded SW 3-24-27W in 1926. Also called Fish Lake locally.

**Bluewing Swamp** (62 N/3) Just south of the former Bluewing Post Office. Previously called Pleasant Valley Lake in 1949 (at the head of Pleasant Valley Creek), but was changed in 1977 to Bluewing Swamp. It is a long, boomerang-shaped feature. Bulman (1897) applied the name Blue Wing Lake to it. Also known as Thousand Acre Swamp and Bluewing Hay Meadow locally.

**Bluff Creek** (62 J/15) Locality northeast of McCreary. The Post Office opened in 1910 on Lot 16, Township 21-10W, later moved to SE 19-21-10W and closed in 1968. Presumably named after **Bluff Creek** (62 J/15) which flows north into Lake Manitoba. First noted on a sketch by McGarry (DLS) in 1921. Hind (1858) shows Bluff Point around here and noted that the locals "call little groves of aspen or willows in the prairies, bluffs." The term "bluff(s)" seems to apply to any (prominent) grove of trees. The School District on 17-21-10W was named Glenmora.

**Blumenfeld** (62 H/4) Community southeast of Morden. A Mennonite settlement and School District on 20-1-4W. The name is German, meaning *flower field* (Douglas 1933).

*Blumenfeld* (62 H/4) West of Steinbach. Presumably an early Mennonite settlement; first noted on a Burland map (1878) around NW Township 6-5E (see previous entry).

**Blumengart** (62 H/4) Locality southeast of Morden. Located on 15 and 16-2-3W and described as a "new settlement" (Mennonite) in 1876 (Douglas 1933). The name is German and means *flower garden*. The land here was sold to a Hutterite group after World War II (Garland 1975).

*Blumengart* (around 62 H/10) Northwest of Steinbach. Presumably an early Mennonite settlement. First noted on a Burland map (1878) around NE Township 7-5E (see previous entry).

*Blumenhoff* (62 H/10) North of Steinbach. First noted on a Westmacott map (1876) around 36-7-6E, just northeast of Blumenort. Presumably a Mennonite community with a German name meaning *flower town*. A School District named Blumenhoff was shown on NE 26-7-6E on a 1960 municipal map. Garland (1975) noted that land was sold here to a Hutterite group after World War II.

**Blumenort South** (62 H/4) Community west of Emerson. A Mennonite community and School District on 3-1-2W. The name is German, meaning *flower place* (Douglas 1933). Department of the Interior (1881) *Bliomenort*. Postal records and some maps show Blumenort Post Office on 13-1-14W which opened in 1880 and closed in 1890. This is well west of the community indicated here. The "South" was added in 1998 to eliminate the duplication in names with the following entry. The change was intended to facilitate the dispatching of Emergency 911 services. An American Bank Note Company map (1882) placed it on SW Township 1-4W.

**Blumenort** (62 H/10) Community southeast of Winnipeg. A Mennonite community and School District on 27 and 34-7-6E. A German name meaning *flower place*. First noted on a Westmacott map (1876). It was founded about one and one-half miles south by "Kleine Gemeinde" settlers in 1874 (Warkentin 1971).

*Blumenstein* (62 H/7) Southwest of Steinbach. First noted on a Burland map (1878). A Mennonite community on 17-6-5E, first settled in 1876 and dissolved by 1925 (GBC records 1925). The name is German, meaning *flower stone*. The village of this name in Russia had a large, moss-covered rock in it.

*Blythfield* (62 H/11) Southwest of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1879 on 36-8-1W and closed in 1911. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster W. H. Mellow) indicated that the Post Office was named after Blythfield Township in Lanark County, Ontario. Bulman (1902) *Blythhead*.

**Blyth Island** (64 C/4) McCallum Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Colin J. Blyth of Winnipeg. He served in No. 405 Lancaster Path Finder Squadron.

**Blyth Lake** (64 I/3) West of North Knife Lake. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Ordinary Seaman John Blyth of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Otter*.

**Boak Lake** (64 K/14) Northeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private William Boak of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Boal Lake** (64 N/16) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Hugh Boal. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Boatfield Lake** (52 L/6) Southeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Trooper Jack Boatfield of Winnipeg. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Bobs Lake** (52 E/3) West of Lake of the Woods. Named after long-time resident Bob Burnell.

**Bocking Lake** (64 I/14) North of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Stanley Bocking of Winnipeg. He served in No. 87 Hurricane Squadron.

**Bodkin Lake** (53 M/11) Southeast of Ransom Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Alvin G. Bodkin of Napinka. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Bodley Lake** (64 O/2) Southwest of Munroe Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William Bodley of Winnipeg. He served in No. 100 Lancaster Squadron.

**Bodnaruk Hill** (62 N/3) South of Roblin. Land records indicate that Alex Bodnaruk homesteaded SW 30-24-28W.

**Boehmer Lake** (63 P/2) West of Cotton Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Private Roy D. Boehmer of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Boggy Creek** (62 N/11) Community north of Roblin. First noted in the 1920 Post Office guide on 32-29-28W, and shown on a Department of the Interior map (1921) on 33-29-28W. Presumably a descriptive name, although both Big Boggy Creek and Little Boggy Creek are a few miles to the west. The School District of Grand Prairie was recorded on SE 4-30-28W on a 1965 municipal map, while the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba History Committee (1976) listed the School District name Boggy Creek. This was formerly a stopping place on the Pelly Trail (Garland (1975; from Johnston 1972). **Boggy Creek** (52 L/4) Flows northwest into Lee River. A descriptive name, as it flows through low-lying, boggy terrain.

*Bohdan* (around 62 N/8) Northwest of Dauphin. The Post Office opened in 1915 as Bodhan on 19-29-22W and closed in 1939. Shown on a Department of the Interior map (1921) as Bodhan. GBC correspondence (1929) indicated the correct spelling was Bohdan, the given name of Ukrainian statesman Bohdan Z. Chmelnyckyj (1595 - 1657) according to Rudnyckyj (1970). Also a School District around 25-28-22W, while Boyon (or Boyan) School District was shown on NE 19-29-22W on municipal and School District maps. Department of the Interior (1916) *Bodham*.

**Bohemier Lake** (63 K/16) West of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Joseph E. Bohemier of Ste. Anne. He served in No. 441 Spitfire Squadron.

**Boiler Bay** (62 P/11) Southeast shore of Fisher Bay in Lake Winnipeg. CPCGN records (1978) indicated that there used to be a sawmill with a boiler here.

**Boiley Lake** (64 C/11) Southwest of Lynn Lake. CBGN records (1955) indicated this to have been named after a local prospector. This was probably Joe Boiley (see Deane Lake entry).

**Boissevain** (62 F/1) Town northeast of Deloraine. A Post Office, Canadian Pacific railway point and School District name. The Post Office opened in 1886 (24-3-20W) and was named after Adolf Boissevain, senior member of the firm Adolf Boissevain and Company, Amsterdam (Douglas 1933). In the early years of the CPR, Boissevain introduced its shares to the European market. The community was originally called Cherry Creek in 1881 (Musgrove 1956). The School District, originally called Nimitau, opened in 1886 and changed to Boissevain in 1894 (Garland 1975). On a lighter note, Garland (1975) added that the town is the site of the annual international Turtle Derby (races) which demonstrates its relationship to nearby Turtle Mountain. The town gained "front page coverage" when Hallowe'en pranksters scaled the two large water towers here and painted "Hot" on one and "Cold" on the other. Bulman (1905) *Boissovain*.

**Boisvert Island** (54 D/6) Stephens Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Gunner Maurice Boisvert. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Boisvert Lake** (64 F/2) Northeast of Dunsheath Lake. Named in 1980 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Joseph G. L. Boisvert of Pine Falls. He served in No. 1 Hudson Operational Training Unit.

**Bojarski Lake** (64 J/6) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Rifleman Charles R. Bojarski of Brandon. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Boles Lake** (64 O/15) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer William H. Boles of Deloraine. He served in No. 426 Halifax Squadron.

**Bolger Lake** (53 O/15) East of Shamattawa. CPCGN records (1966) noted the name in Thistlewaite, Beatty and Beresford (1955). Named after Frank Bolger (DLS) who conducted surveys in this area between 1870 and 1900.

**Bollert Lake** (64 P/11) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Aircraftman 1 Frank D. Bollert of Winnipeg. He served in No. 120 Recce Squadron.

**Bolton Lake** (53 L/5) Southwest of Gods Lake. Named in 1929 after the 1821 Hudson's Bay Company post manager at Oxford House. **Bolton River** (53 L/6) Flows north into Aswapiswanan Lake. Named in 1937 after Bolton Lake. First noted as Porcupine Creek on a GSC map (1934) and recorded during fieldwork as Kakwu River (meaning *porcupine*).

**Boltons Hill** (62 G/2) Southeast of Pilot Mound. Land records indicate that Ellen Thompson (née Bolton) purchased NW 23-2-9W in 1882.

**Bonald Lake** (63 N/13) East of Sisipuk Lake. First noted on a GSC map (1902) and as Moose Lake on earlier maps dating back to Taylor (ca. 1827). Named after Oblate Mission priest Father Bonald (Garland 1975).

**Bonchuk Lake** (62 K/15) Northeast of Russell. Recorded during fieldwork as an old family name in the area. Land records indicate that Wasyl Bonchuk homesteaded NE 24-21-24W in 1907.

**Bondoluk Lake** (64 J/5) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Alexander Bondoluk of Oak Point. He served with the 4th Canadian Armoured Division.

**Bone Lake** (62 G/5) North of Killarney. Together with Overend, Pelican, Lorne, Louise, Rock and Swan lakes, this lake forms a curved chain along the Pembina River called *Lac des Placottes* by early French traders, a translation of the Native name (Douglas 1933). These "flat ribs" were thought to resemble the curved, spinous processes of a bison's shoulder vertebrae which supported the hump. The French name was variously translated into English as Buffalo-rib, Flat-rib, Rib-bone, Back-fat and (in error) Ribband Lakes. Only Bone Lake retains the essence of the early name. An Anonymous French map (ca. 1784) showed Rib Lake in this area. Clark (ca. 1805) had *L. Placota* at the head of the Pembina River and Fidler (1808, 1819) had a Rib Lake in the vicinity of Cypress River — to which one of the chain he was referring was not clear. Garrioch (1844) seems *B. f lake* for one, presumably abbreviated from "Back Fat;" Hind (1858) *Back Fat Lakes*, and in 1860 *Back-fat Lakes*; Palliser (1865) erroneously compiled two sets of lakes here, calling one *Back-fat Lakes*, the other, *Pembina or Rib Lakes*; Codd (1870) possibly his *Pimbina L*.

**Bon, Lake** (52 L/11) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet. Adopted in 1942 by the GBC. Named after a nearby mining claim.

**Bonner Lake** (64 F/3) Northeast of Goldsand Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Murray W. Bonner of Miniota. He served in No. 1663 Halifax Conversion Unit.

**Bonnet, Lac du** (52 L/5) On the Winnipeg River. This name first appeared in a Derouen itinerary (ca. 1760). Sir Alexander Mackenzie reported that it originally applied to the portage at the northwest end of the lake, so-named "from a custom the Indians have of crowning stones laid in a circle with wreaths of herbage and branches" (Douglas 1933). The name is French for bonnet or cap. Coues (1897) suspected that Mackenzie's explanation may be fictitious and that it implies a Native's head-dress of eagle's plumes. The community entry is listed under Lac du Bonnet. Alexander Henry (ca. 1775) *Cap Lake*; possibly Hodgson (ca. 1791) seems *Lake Bennett* and Hodgson (ca. 1791) *L De Bonnette*; Russell (1794) *Bonnet Lake*; Anonymous (ca. 1802) *Lac Bonnet*; Mackenzie (ca. 1810) *Bonnett Lake*; Voorhis (1930) *Cap Lake*, *Cat Lake* or *Indian Cap Lake*. Devine (1857) placed *Cap Lake* to the east, around Pointe du Bois.

*Bonnie Doon* (62 I/4) South of St. Laurent. The Post Office opened in 1887 on 18-14-3W and closed in 1943. First noted by Douglas (1933) as a "new settlement" in 1878, named after the popular Scottish song *Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon* (lyrics by Robert Burns 1791). GBC correspondence (1905) indicated that the Post Office was named after Bonnie Doon in Scotland. Also a School District name here. Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1978. Thibaudeau (1908) *Bonniedoo*; SGO (1895) *Bonniedoon*.

**Book Lake** (64 O/8) Southwest of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Archibald N. Book of Winnipeg. He served in No. 304 Operational Training Unit.

**Boone Lake** (62 N/6) Northeast of Roblin. Land records indicate that Henry S. Boone homesteaded NE 27-27-27W in 1910.

**Boon Lake** (52 L/3) Southeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Bombardier Richard Boon of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery. Known locally as Long Lake.

**Booth Bay** (64 I/2) Halldorson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer James R. Booth of Winnipeg. He served in No. 115 Lancaster Squadron.

**Booth Island** (53 E/15) Northeast of Stevenson Island in Island Lake. Booth Fisheries constructed the first buildings on this island ca. 1970. It is a well-known local name.

**Booth Lake** (64 O/5) South of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Robert A. Booth of Winnipeg. He served in No. 405 Lancaster Path Finder Squadron and was awarded the Croix de Guerre avec Palme (Belgium). Recorded during fieldwork as Kasnarie Lake after trapper Peter Kasnarie. CPCGN (1964; from the *Manitoba Gazette*, 1964 Fisheries list) *Booth (Peter) Lake*.

**Borkowsky Lake** (64 C/3) East of Russell Lake. Named in 1993 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Edward Borkowsky of Russell. He served in No. 78 Halifax Squadron.

**Borne Lake** (63 K/12) Southwest of Manistikwan Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Rifleman Cecil M. Borne of Oak Lake. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Boroski Lake** (64 I/8) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Frank Boroski of Rockwood. He served in No. 139 Blenheim Squadron.

**Boss Hill** (62 F/14) West of Virden on the Assiniboine River. First noted correctly on a David Thompson map (1813-14). It was the highest point of land in the area, hence "the boss hill" according to many residents (Clingan 1957). The word "bosse" means knob or hump in French, however, and the name appears as Montagne la Bosse on a Fidler map (1808). The latter was also the name of a North West Company post there. When the Voyageurs spoke the "bosse," they were referring to the hump of a buffalo, one of the best parts for eating (Garland 1975). Soulard (1795; 1804 copy) *Mo. à la bosse*; Fidler (1819) *Mountain la Bosse*. **Bosshill Creek** (62 F/15) which flows northeast into Gopher Creek was named after the hill by the GBC in 1933. Fidler (1819) had *la Bosse Creek*, but flowing east into the Assiniboine River, so it probably included Gopher Creek as well.

*Bosshill* (62 F/14) West of Virden. A former School District established in 1896 on SW 15-10-27W and named after nearby Boss Hill. See previous entry.

**Bostrom Island** (52 L/3) Crowduck Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal George Bostrom of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Boswell Lake** (63 I/16) Northeast of Cross Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Ernest A. Boswell of Roblin. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Botterill Lake** (63 P/15) Southeast of Witchai Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Harold W. Botterill of Winnipeg. He served in No. 424 Halifax Squadron.

**Botting Lake** (64 N/9) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Ross M. Botting of Stonewall. He served in No. 355 Liberator Squadron.

**Bottle Lake 61B** (62 K/9) Indian Reserve northeast of Shoal Lake. Located on Bottle Lake after which it is named. It is a translation of the Native name (Douglas 1933). Jephson (1917) has *Battle Lake IR 61B*. The lake was called Long Lake on Department of the Interior maps (1884 and later).

**Bouchard Island** (53 E/16) West of Grand Island in Island Lake. Named in 1983 after World War II casualty Rifleman Zepherin H. Bouchard of Vassar. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Bouchard Lake** (54 B/7) Northeast of Shamattawa. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Corporal Louis J. Bouchard of Vassar. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Boughtons Slough** (62 J/6) Southeast of Dauphin Lake. Land records indicate that Maurice E. Boughton homesteaded SE 24-15-14W in 1892.

**Boulbrias Point** (62 O/2) East shore of Ebb and Flow Lake. Land records indicate that Alain Boulbria homesteaded SE 2-24-11W in 1918.

**Boulette Lake** (62 P/1) West of English Lake. Probably named after local resident Henri Boulette. He was born in Manigotagan in 1890 and began working in the bush at the age of 12. He took over the management of his father's sawmill there in 1935 and retired to Winnipeg in 1975.

**Boulton** (62 K/14) Rural Municipality northeast of Russell. It was established in 1884 and named after Charles A. Boulton (1841 - 1900; Douglas 1933). He was here with Colonel Dennis' survey party in 1869, took an active role against Louis Riel in the 1869 and 1885 uprisings. He commanded a militia corps known as "Boulton's Scouts" for which he was arrested, condemned but then reprieved (Russell Women's Institute 1967). He returned to Ontario but came back and took a homestead (ca. 1880) on SW 5-23-27W. He later became a Lieutenant Colonel and a Senator in 1889 (Douglas 1933) and wrote *Reminiscences of the Northwest Rebellions* in 1886. Also a School District name on NW 32-22-27W.

**Boulton Island** (63 N/5) Kipahigan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Clive A. Boulton of Russell. He served in No. 405 Lancaster Path Finder Squadron.

**Boulton Lake** (52 L/11) Northwest of Black Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Private Wilbert R. Boulton of Morden. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

*Boultonville* (62 G/8) Northwest of Morden. The Post Office opened on 6-4-6W in 1911 and closed in 1918. Probably named after the School District on 1-4-7W. The School District (1909 - 1948) name is thought to be a combination of two early settler's names: Charles **Boulton** and Peter Sommer**ville** (Thompson History Committee 1967). Boulton provided the land for the school site.

**Boundary Commission - N.W.M.P. Route** A modern highway system which approximates the historically important trail. It wound from Emerson west through Townships 1 and 2 in Manitoba and on through Saskatchewan (Garland 1975). For the most part, it followed an old Native trail and was used by British surveyors on the International Boundary Commission (Figure 4) which fixed the location of the 49th parallel in co-operation with their American counterparts (1872 - 1876). Early settlers in southwestern Manitoba left the railway at Emerson and travelled along this trail in wagons drawn by horses or oxen until the railway arrived in 1886. The following astronomical stations, or survey points (British and American) were used in fixing the International Boundary along the 49th parallel as established by the London convention of 1818 and noted on an Ordnance Survey plan (1876). The Manitoba portion included Lake of the Woods, North West Angle, Pine Ridge, Michal, East Pembina Mt, West Pembina Mt, Long River, Sleepy Hollow, Turtle Mtn East, Turtle Mtn West, First Souris, South Antler Creek and Second Mouse River.

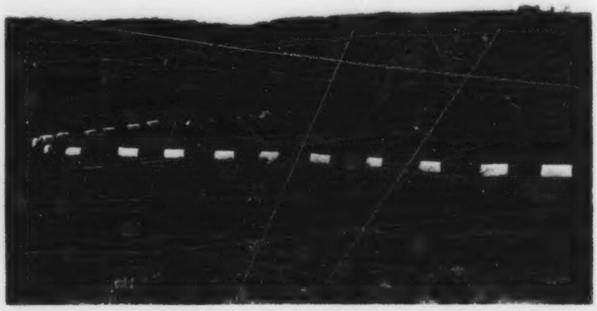

Figure 4. Boundary Commission ox train crossing Dead Horse Creek ca. 1874 (Courtesy of the Public Archives of Canada PA-74645).

**Boundary Creek** (62 I/10) Flows east into Lake Winnipeg. First noted on a CPR map (1901). GBC correspondence (1906) indicated that the creek was so named because it forms part of the boundary between the municipalities of Gimli and St. Andrews. In 1875, the creek also formed the boundary between Manitoba and the Northwest Territories (Riverton Centennial Commission 1967).

**Boundary Island** (64 F/12) Reindeer Lake. Named because of its location on the boundary of Manitoba and Saskatchewan (GBC 1925).

**Boundary Island** (64 O/13) In Nueltin Lake northwest of Todd Island. Named by P. Lazarenk, a fish operator here in the 1960s. It is near the Manitoba - Nunavut boundary.

**Boundary Lake** (62 F/1) South of Whitewater Lake. Named in 1933, this lake is on the Manitoba - North Dakota boundary.

**Boundary Park** (62 I/10) Community south of Gimli. A Canadian Pacific railway point (1908) and summer resort area on Lake Winnipeg. It is near the boundary of the CPR property (Douglas 1933). CNR (ca. 1920) *Boundry Park*.

**Bounting Lake** (64 P/9) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Harvey F. Bounting of Gladstone. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Bourne River** (53 E/9) Flows northwest into Banksian River. First noted in Thistlewaite, Beatty and Beresford (1955) and named after Robert Bourne (DLS) who conducted surveys in Manitoba in the late 1880s (CPCGN records). Locally known as Urie River. Urie is the name of a parish in Kincardineshire and a river in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. It is also a surname.

**Bourques Slough** (62 G/7) Southeast of Glenboro. Land records indicate that Paul Bourque homesteaded 28-4-11W in 1882. **Bourques Ravine** (62 G/7) South of Swan Lake.

**Bousquet Rocks** (62 I/9) In the mouth of the Winnipeg River. GBC records (1926) indicated that this feature was named after the missionary in charge of the Roman Catholic Indian Boarding School at Fort Alexander.

**Boutilier Island** (52 E/14) Caddy Lake. Named in 1985 after David A. Boutilier. He was a former RCMP officer who acquired ownership of Green Bay Resort on the east shore of Caddy Lake. The family built a campground, cabins and marina before his untimely death in 1985.

**Boutilier Lake** (63 O/4) North of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Bombardier Robert C. Boutilier of St. Boniface. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

*Bouville* (62 P/4) South of Hodgson. The Post Office opened in 1913 on 6-24-1W, moved to 32 -23-1W and closed in 1923. Presumably named after Postmaster Eusèbe Bouvier or a family member.

**Bowden Lake** (63 J/15) East of Setting Lake. First noted correctly on a SGO map (1918) and on a Department of Railways and Canals map (1914) as one of the Goose Lakes. It was named after W. A. Bowden, Chief Engineer with the Department of Railways and Canals in Ottawa (Douglas 1933). The lake name did not include the initials "W. A." as did the community name. See Wabowden entry.

**Bower Creek** (64 I/7) Flows southeast into North Knife River. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer William R. Bower of Union Point. He served in No. 14 Marauder Squadron.

**Bowes Creek** (64 G/11) Flows south into Sanderson Lake. Named in 1986 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Donald S. Bowes of Winnipeg. He served in No. 419 Halifax Squadron.

**Bowes Lake** (64 N/16) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private David W. Bowes of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Bowlers Sloughs** (62 G/2) South of Manitou. Named after Cliff Bowler who homesteaded in this area.

**Bowles Lake** (64 G/5) Southwest of Hurst Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Private Irvine H. Bowles of Treherne. He served with the Perth Regiment.

**Bowman Creek** (53 M/6) Flows northeast into Gowan River. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Trooper George Bowman of Winnipeg. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**Bowman Island** (64 O/4) Blackfish Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Captain Allan S. Bowman of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Bowman Lake** (54 A/14) Northeast of Shamattawa. CPCGN records (1966) first noted the name on Interprovincial Boundary map sheet No. 54 (1953). Named after Arthur M. Bowman, DLS.

**Bowsman** (63 C/3) Village northeast of Swan River first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1900). The Post Office opened in 1901 on 2-38-27W, changed to Woody River in 1906 and became Bowsman River in 1908. In 1952, the CBGN adopted the form Bowsman (the CNR railway point name) as opposed to *Bowsman (Bowsman River Post Office)*. Named by Tyrrell after the bowsman of his canoe (Douglas 1933). According to Mayor H. A. Caughlin (1970)

> When the surveyors came to this part of the country, travel was by waterway. At the point decided on for our townsite, the man from the bow of the canoe stepped ashore first. This bowsman, being the first to step on the shore of the new settlement, originated the name Bowsman River, which was eventually applied to the town as well as the river (Ham 1980).

GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster J. Caverly) noted Bowsman Moore was (also) a Native trapper who used to bring furs to them. Also a School District on SW 1-38-27W. Stovel (1908) *Bowsman Station (Bowsman River Post Office)* and in 1910, *Bowsman Station (Woody River Post Office)*; Cummins (1922) *Bowsman Sta*. **Bowsman River** (63 C/3) Flows southeast into Woody River and was first noted on a GBC map (1891). Scarborough (1910) *Bowman's River*.

**Boyd** (63 P/16) Railway point south of Split Lake. Located on the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line on 33-79-7E and originally named Linklater (1928) after the Hudson's Bay Company officer in charge of the Reindeer Lake post (Douglas 1933). GBC records (1930) indicated that the name was changed by the CNR (1930) to Boyd in order to avoid duplication with the CPR's Linklater to the south. Named after Captain J. Erroll Boyd who in 1930, became the second British citizen and first Canadian to fly solo across the North Atlantic. It was also the first Trans-Atlantic crossing outside of the summer season. He has been dubbed the "Lindbergh of Canada."

**Boyd Bay** (63 N/2) Batty Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Ordinary Seaman Barney W. Boyd of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *St. Hyacinthe*.

**Boyd Creek** (64 G/15) Flows northeast into South Seal River. Named in 1986 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal David V. Boyd of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Boyd Island** (53 E/16) Southwest of Loonfoot Island in Island Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Jack M. Boyd of Fairfax. He served in No. 77 Whitley Squadron.

**Boyd Point** (63 I/7) Molson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Seaman Harold K. Boyd of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Mahone*.

**Boyer Lake** (64 N/7) East of Topp Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Alvin B. E. Boyer of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Regiment.

*Boyle* (62 K/11) Southeast of Russell. A former School District name established in 1884 on SW 20-19-26W. It moved to SW 17-19-26W and consolidated with Foxwarren in 1959 (Abra 1974).

**Boyle Bay** (63 N/6) Girouard Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant James A. Boyle of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Boyle Island** (64 P/12) Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Peter M. Boyle. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Boyle Lake** (64 F/3) Northeast of Goldsand Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Private Arthur W. Boyle of Winnipeg. He served in the Royal Canadian Infantry Corps.

**Boyne River** (62 H/12) Flows east into Morris River. First noted on a Belden map (1881). Formerly, there was a large marsh east-northeast of Carman into which the "upper portion of the (Boyne) river" flowed (Douglas 1933). The lower portion was called the Gratias River (among other names). When the marsh was drained, the two portions became continuous, and both officially became the Morris River. Boyne River remained in local use for the upper portion (which was later adopted in 1946). It was originally called Rivière aux Islettes de Bois by the younger Henry in 1800 because of the many loops which nearly formed islands of trees (Douglas 1933). The name may have originated with the Métis who hunted and held land in this area after 1870 (Garland 1975). Douglas suggested that the river was named after Boyne Settlement (see next entry) which was formerly located south of the marsh. Other authors, however, suggest otherwise. European settlers named the river "Boyne" after a river in Ireland (Carman Centennial Book Committee 1967). One of these, Samuel Kennedy, sent his son William across the river to check on some land and as he was returning across it on his horse his father shouted: "Look! Here comes King William crossing the Boyne" (Hambly 1956). The name stuck. Most settlers here were of Irish Protestant descent and for them, King William III's crossing of the Boyne in Ireland to defeat the Roman Catholic forces under James II (1690) was a memorable event, enshrined in the founding of the Loyal Orange Association with its annual Orangeman's Parade (Garland 1975). Thompson (1858) *De Bois River*; Hind (1858) *La Riviere D'Isle Des Bois*; Dawson (1859) *R aux Isles des Bois*; Hind (1859) *La R. d'isle de bois*; (1860) *R of Isle de Bois*; Russell (1871) *Isles des Bois R*; Secretary of State (1872) *R aux Islets de Bois* and *R aux Islet du Bois*; Copp Clark (1873) *R aux Islets du Bois*; Department of the Interior (1874) *R aux Iles de Bois*; Belden (1881) *River aux Isles du Bois or Boyne River*; Rand McNally (ca. 1882) *River aux Ilets du Bois*; Department of the Interior (1884) *Rivière aux Ilets de Bois*; Codd (1885) *Rivière* *des Iles de Bois*; Anonymous (ca. 1902) *R Iles-de-Bois*; Maingy (1903) *Rivière Isles des Bois*. Also called North Boyne River locally.

*Boyne Settlement* (around 62 H/5) South of Carman. The name was first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1874) with the Post Office as Boyne around 29-6-4W. Post Office records listed only a Boyne River Post Office on Township 6-4W that opened in 1875 and closed in 1878. Named after the river nearby (see previous entry). Land here was granted to several Métis families (Garland 1975). Immigrants from Ontario arrived shortly afterward (ca. 1871) and disregarding these claims, took up land and refused to vacate.

**Bozak Lake** (64 I/10) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Harry G. Bozak of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Brabant Point** (63 B/4) East shore of Lake Winnipegosis. First noted on a Bulman map (1897). Tyrrell named it after A. G. Brabant, the Hudson's Bay Company fur commissioner, who in 1889 was in charge of a trading post on the west shore of Lake Winnipegosis (Douglas 1933). Locally recorded as Coffeys Rocks, probably after a well-known boat captain and fisherman around Winnipegosis in the early 1900s. Hind (1858) seems *Steep Rock Point*.

**Brabazon Lake** (53 K/3) Southeast of Gods Lake. CPCGN records noted this name in Thistlewaite, Beatty and Beresford (1955). It was named after S. L. Brabazon (DLS) who conducted surveys in Manitoba during the 1870s.

**Bracken Lake** (63 G/12) North of Cedar Lake. Named in 1927 to replace the name Devils Lake first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1913). Named after the Honourable John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba (1922 - 1943). Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Wetikoo Lake meaning *devil* or *cannibal*. See Wetiko Hills entry. **Bracken Creek** (63 F/9) Flows west into South Moose Lake was similarly changed from Devils River (Department of the Interior map 1913). Department of the Interior (1926) *Devil Creek*.

*Bradburn* (62 G/9) Northwest of Carman. A former Great Northern railway point first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1913) on 27-7-5W. Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1967.

**Bradburn Lake** (53 D/3) Northeast of Family Lake. Situated on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary and named in 1928 after Philip Bradburn, member of a survey party here in 1922 (Douglas 1933). Department of the Interior (1902) seems *Fisher Lake*; GBC (1933) locally *Chingoonas Lake*. **Bradburn River** (53 D/3) Flows southwest into Fishing Lake and was similarly named in 1928.

*Bradbury* (62 I/2) West of Selkirk. A former Canadian Pacific railway point first noted on a Stovel map (1914) and shown as West Selkirk on Cummins (1918). Named after the Honourable G. H. Bradbury, a member of the Canadian Senate (Douglas 1933). The name was rescinded in 1952. CPCGN records (1978) listed West Selkirk as an alternate name.

**Bradbury Island** (63 C/16) In Pelican Bay, Lake Winnipegosis. CBGN correspondence (1952; from a local Fisheries Department officer) indicated that the island was named after Isaac Bradbury who had a fish camp here for many years.

**Braden Lake** (54 E/14) East of North Knife Lake. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Sergeant Alvin J. Braden of Portage la Prairie. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Bradfords Island** (63 I/4) North of Fort Island in Little Playgreen Lake. Named after a man who settled on this island ca. 1930.

**Brad Lake** (52 M/12) Northeast of Sasaginnigak Lake. Named in 1980 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Harold A. Brad of Isabella. He served in No. 106 Lancaster Squadron.

**Bradley Bay** (63 I/8) Robinson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Frederick Bradley of Winnipeg. He served in No. 418 Boston Squadron.

**Bradley Cook Point** (63 C/15) East shore of Dawson Bay. Named after Bradley James "Butch" Cook, a local trapper and fisherman. The name was endorsed by the Pelican Rapids Community Council and the Chief and Council of the Sapotaweyak Cree Nation.

**Bradley Island** (63 N/10) Churchill River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Lloyd L. Bradley of Winnipeg. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Bradley Lake** (63 F/10) West of Driftwood Lake. Named in 1981 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Irvine C. Bradley of Portage la Prairie. He served in No. 464 Mosquito Squadron.

**Bradley Marsh** (62 K/8) Southeast of Shoal Lake. A local family name. Also called Thompson Marsh.

**Bradley Point** (64 J/12) McDennon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 Gordon C. Bradley of Brandon. He served in No. 103 Lancaster Squadron.

**Bradshaw Island** (63 N/10) Burntwood Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Sergeant James Bradshaw of Winnipeg. He served in No. 114 Blenheim Squadron.

**Bradshaw Lake** (54 E/11) Southeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Colonel Charles G. Bradshaw of Winnipeg. He served with the Veterans Guard of Canada. Fieldwork revealed the local name Sam Gray Lake. Sam Gray was a clerk with the Hudson's Bay Company. Manitoba Gazette (1964) *Thrall Lake*.

**Bradwardine** (62 F/16) Community northeast of Virden. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 12-12-23W and moved to 7-12-22W when the CPR arrived. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster J. Hays) indicated that the name requested by the first postmaster, John Parr, was Rowan but since it was duplicated elsewhere, the Post Office in Ottawa picked Bradwardine. The name was taken from a character in Sir Walter Scott's (1814) novel *Waverley* (Douglas 1933). Rowan was noted as a proposed Post Office on a Maingy map (1882) and was listed by Vipond (1967) as a School District as well (location unknown).

**Brady Lake** (54 F/11) Northeast of Split Lake. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Private James Brady of North Kildonan. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

*Braidwood* (location uncertain) First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1877) as a proposed Canadian Pacific railway point on a never-built line, and located between Novrad and Speke. See also Acadie entry.

**Brainerd** (62 I/2) Community south of Selkirk on the CPR line. Adopted by the GBC in 1939. CBGN (1952) *Brainerd Siding*.

**Brain Lake** (64 O/7) Northwest of Sandhill Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Major Donald Brain. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Branch Lake** (64 A/11) East of Campbell Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal James D. Branch of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Brander Lake** (64 J/11) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Huntley D. Brander of Winnipeg. He served in No. 7 Sterling Squadron.

**Brandon** (62 G/13) City southwest of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1880. Also Canadian National and Canadian Pacific railway points. Refer to Brandon House for origin. Coleman (1957) claimed that Brandon received its name from the Brandon Hills. It was chosen as a townsite in 1881 and incorporated as a city in 1882. He added a popular but unverified local origin legend: Brandon received its name as the result of an unfortunate love affair in which a mysterious hermit of the hills and an officer's wife from Portage la Prairie were doomed to eternal separation. A wealthy nobleman named Lord Brandon was forced to leave Scotland. He joined the Hudson's Bay Company and was stationed at Portage la Prairie. There he fell in love with the officer's wife. Her husband discovered the affair and Lord Brandon fled into the hills to live out his life as a hermit. The site was chosen by General Rosser of the CPR when the MacVicars of nearby Grand Valley demanded too much for their land (Garland 1975). Brandon Post Office opened in 1880 and when the CPR arrived in 1881 it was a "tent city." **Brandon Hills** (62 G/13) Locality southeast of Brandon. Named after the Brandon Hills just to the south, in turn named after Brandon House. The Post Office opened in 1881 around 20-9-18W. Campbell (1972) noted that Brandon Township was the name that appeared on the first postal list. It was listed as being on 29-9-18W in the 1903 postal guide. Also a School District on NW 16-9-18W named *Brandon Hill*. **Brandon Hills** (62 G/12) South of Brandon, were also named after the Hudson's Bay Company post and were first noted correctly on a Copp Clark map (1870). For hills: Henry (1806; in Coues 1897) *Moose Head hills*; Fidler (1808) *Moose head hill* and in 1808 and 1819 *Moose hill*; Thompson (1813-14; 1843 map) seems *Moose Head*; Hind (1858) *Moose Head Mountain or Blue Hills of Brandon*; Dawson (1859) *Deers Head*; Department of the Interior (1880) *Moose Mountain*, and in an 1883 error, *Brandon Falls* (over the hills); Douglas (1933) noted *Deers Head hill* in Henry the Younger (presumably 1800s); and *Moose Head Mountains* on Hind (1859). **Brandon North** (62 G/13) Railway point north of Brandon. A Canadian National railway point (formerly Grand Trunk Pacific), descriptive of its location (see also Brandon). First noted in GBC records (1946); also listed as North Brandon.

*Brandon House* (62 G/12) Historic site southeast of Brandon. Douglas (1933) summarized its history:

> … the Hudson's Bay Company post in the area centring at the mouth of the Souris River, which gave its name to the present city of Brandon had three sites; it was founded in the fall of 1793 by Donald (or "Mad") McKay on the south bank of the Assiniboine River about two miles above the mouth of the Souris River. Later it was moved to the north bank and here it continued until about 1818 when … it was moved to the south side of the river …

Garland (1975; from D. Stewart) noted it on 35-8-17W until about 1818, when it was moved due to raids during the Pemmican War. It relocated to a site across the river in the same quarter section. With the amalgamation of the Hudson's Bay Company and

North West Company in 1821, the earlier site was again occupied until 1824, when it was finally abandoned. In 1828, a third site was chosen about 12 miles upriver on NE 29-9-17W and a fort was built by Francis Heron which was abandoned in 1832. The post was probably active until ca. 1860, then closed due to failure of the trade (Voorhis 1930). Brandon House was probably named after the 8th Duke of Hamilton (1756 - 1799), head of the house of Douglas, who in 1782 took a seat in the House of Lords as the Duke of Brandon in Suffolk, England. The family held large amounts of Hudson's Bay Company stock before Thomas Douglas, 5th Earl of Selkirk, came into his inheritance in 1799. It was this that led him to visit Rupertsland. Vandermalen (1827) reversed position with Pine Fort calling this *Pine Fact*. Bruè (1815) *Fact Brandon*; Garnier (1860) *St. on Brandon*. *Brandon Junction* (62 G/14) Railway point east of Brandon. A Canadian National railway junction point on 6-10-14W, first noted on a Bulman map (1905). Rescinded by the CBGN in 1946.

**Brandon Lake** (64 H/16) Southwest of Condie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Melvyn H. Brandon of Reston. He served in No. 418 Boston Squadron.

**Brandow Lake** (64 P/8) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Roy L. Brandow of Selkirk. He served in No. 420 Wellington Squadron.

**Brandson Lake** (64 N/13) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Leading Seaman Thomas L. Brandson of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Athabascan*.

**Brandt Lake** (64 O/4) Northeast of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Rifleman James R. Brandt of Justice. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Brass Lake** (62 N/14) South of Swan River. Named after Donald Brass, a member of a timber cruising party here. Timber cruising is the job of estimating the number and size of trees in a certain area and the length of time needed to remove quantities of lumber.

**Braun Lake** (64 N/4) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Bernard Braun of Swan River. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Braybrook Lake** (52 M/12) Southwest of Family Lake. Named in 1980 after World War II casualty Private Frederick G. Braybrook of Hargrave. He served with the 1st Canadian Special Services Battalion.

**Bray Island** (53 L/9) Gods Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Reginald S. Bray of Alexander. He served in No. 11 Advanced Flying Unit.

**Bray Lake** (54 A/5) Northeast of Shamattawa. CPCGN records (1966) noted this name on an Interprovincial boundary map(1953). It was named after Edgar Bray, DLS.

*Bray's Siding* (62 H/15) East of Winnipeg. First noted on a Chataway map (1921) as a railway point on the Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway on 20-10-5E. It is probably a landowner's name.

*Breadalbane* (62 F/15) Northeast of Virden. A former School District around 13-11-25W. Established in 1885, it was named by James Frame, an early settler from Pictou, Nova Scotia (Clingan n.d.). His family arrived here in 1883, and it was named after a place near their former home in Scotland (Vipond 1967). Bredalbane (sp.) is located in Perthshire and means *Highland Scotland* in Gaelic.

**Breda Bay** (62 I/15) Southeast shore of Lake Winnipeg. Recorded during fieldwork as an Icelandic name derived from "Bredavik," meaning *wide bay*.

**Breen Island** (63 N/7) Burntwood Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant William J. Breen of Winnipeg. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron.

**Breen Lake** (54 A/4) Northeast of Shamattawa on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. CPCGN records (1966) first noted the name in the Interprovincial Boundary Atlas (1953). It was named after Thomas Breen, DLS.

**Breezy Point** (62 I/7) Locality north of Selkirk. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be the name of a seasonal cottage and hunting area on 9-15-5E. It is situated on a channel entering Netley Marsh.

**Brehaut Lake** (64 B/5) On the northeast side of Granville Lake. CPCGN correspondence (1973; from Sherritt-Gordon Mines) indicated that the lake was named after Roy C. Brehaut, a mining engineer who joined Sherritt-Gordon Mines in 1929 and later became its manager. He retired in 1948. Formerly called Ted Lake as noted on a 1972 mining report.

**Breland Lake** (63 P/1) Northwest of Oxford Lake. Named after Pascal Breland (1811 - 1896), a prominent citizen of St. Francois-Xavier who became one of the foremost political leaders of Métis society. He served as magistrate for the White Horse Plains district and was admitted Councillor of Assiniboia in 1857 (Douglas 1933).

**Brenda** (62 F/2) Rural Municipality east of Deloraine. Incorporated in 1900 and named by Major A. Cates of Napinka after his daughter (Douglas 1933). He took an active role in the incorporation when a rearrangement of the old Medora Municipality became necessary. Also a School District name in the area (location unknown).

**Brennand Creek** (62 K/6) Flows east into the Assiniboine River. Adopted by the CBGN in 1960. CBGN correspondence (1960) indicated that the creek was named after John Brennand who homesteaded 22-14-29W. The creek flowed through his property.

**Brereton Lake** (52 E/13) Locality southeast of Lac du Bonnet. Formerly a summer Post Office which opened in 1964 and closed in 1966, according to Postal records. It was located north of the railway point (see next entry) and was named after the lake, although correspondence from the postmaster (1964) indicated that the name was derived from that of a long-time resident. CPCGN records suggested that the summer Post Office was established in 1939 on NW 8-11-15W. **Brereton Lake** (52 E/13) First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1877) as *Brenton L.*, and changed to Brereton Lake by the GBC in 1903. Department of the Interior (1902) *Lake Brenton*.

*Brereton Lake* (52 E/14) Railway point southeast of Lac du Bonnet on the Canadian National line on 31-10-15E. Named after nearby Brereton Lake and distinct from the locality noted above. The lake was named after Captain Brereton, a supply officer during construction of the CPR (Douglas 1933). GBC correspondence (1916; from the Postmaster at Rennie) added that Brereton camped here in a tent. Formerly known as Brereton Platform because the platform and shelter were at the end of the lake (GBC records 1935). See also Indigo. The railway point name was rescinded by the GBC in 1947. For the railway point: Stovel (1911) *Brerton*; Copp Clark (1914) *Brereton*; GSC (1921) *Brereton Sta.*

**Bretechers Lake** (62 O/14) West of Proulx Lake. Land records indicate that François Bretecher homesteaded NW 23-30-16W in 1930. **Bretechers Point** (62 O/14) North shore of Lake Manitoba.

*Brette* (around 62 F/2,3) Southwest of Deloraine. First noted on a Stovel map (1911) as a Canadian Pacific railway point between Cameron and Coulter.

*Brewsterville* (62 J/16) Northwest of St. Laurent. The Post Office opened in 1910 on 10-21-6W and closed in 1926. Presumably named after Postmaster William Brewster or a family member.

**Brezden Lake** (64 C/4) East of McCallum Lake. Named in 1981 after World War II casualty Private Walter Brezden of Fishing River. He served with the Canadian Army.

**Brezino Creek** (54 F/5) Flows north into Silcox Creek. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Private Joe Brezino of Spring Well. He served with the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry.

**Brice Creek** (53 O/4) Flows northeast into Echoing River. CPCGN records (1966) indicated that Thomas Brice (DLS) conducted surveys here in the 1880s.

*Brick Spur* (around 62 I/3) Northwest of Winnipeg. First noted as *Brickspur*, a Canadian Pacific railway point on a Rand McNally map (1912) and as two words on Stovel (1923). Probably a siding into a brickyard or depot.

**Brickyard Creek** (52 E/13) Flows north into the Whitemouth River. A local descriptive name, there being an old brickyard here. Also called Lattas Creek after a landowner, and Beaver Creek.

**Bridal Lake** (64 C/8) North of Granville Lake. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Rifleman Jack W. Bridal of Crystal City. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Bridgar** (63 P/11) Railway point southwest of Split Lake. Located on the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line on 3-77-3E. It was established in 1928 and named after John Bridgar who was Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company post at Albany, Ontario. In 1682 he was dispatched to establish a fort at the mouth of the Nelson River (Douglas 1933). Radisson took him and Captain Ben Gillam captive, and sailed to Quebec where they were released by Governor LaBarre.

*Bridge Creek* (62 J/4) Northwest of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1879 on 3-15-16W and closed in 1917. Also noted on a North West Government map (ca. 1891) as a railway point on the Manitoba and North Western Railway (CPR). See Franklin entry.

*Bridge Spur* (around 62 H/13) East of Portage la Prairie. First noted as a railway point on an Adby map (1900) north of Oakville and south of the Assiniboine River.

*Brierwood* (62 F/15) Northeast of Virden. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 22-11-23W and closed in 1917. GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster E. Gray) indicated that it was named by the Post Office in Ottawa because of the abundance of wild roses or "sweet briar" here on the prairie. Also a School District on 23-11-23W.

**Brigden Lake** (64 K/6) South of Lac Brochet. Named in 1966 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Donald A. Brigden of Carman. He served in No. 442 Spitfire Squadron. Manitoba Gazette (1964) *Small Fish Lake*.

**Briggs Spur** (63 C/2) Community east of Swan River. Near the Canadian National line on 11-36-23W. Fieldwork revealed the local alternates Deering Spur and The Spur. Also a School District shown on SW 13-36-23W on a 1969 municipal map, while the School District of Briggs Siding was on NW 11-36-23W.

**Brightstone** (62 I/8) Community northwest of Lac du Bonnet. The Post Office opened in 1913 on 16-15-10E and closed in 1966. Named after a nearby stony hill

(Brightstone Sand Hills, also called Red Deer Hills) which can be seen from a great distance (Douglas 1933). GBC correspondence (1928; from Postmaster John Stanko) indicated that he originally applied to have the Post Office called Whitestone, but since this name was already in use, he chose Brightstone. Brightstone School District was on NE 18-15-10E.

**Brisebois Lake** (64 F/7) East of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Private Paul E. Brisebois of South Junction. He served with the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

**Brissette Lake** (64 N/14) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Trooper George J. Brissette of South Junction. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Bristol** (62 H/7) Locality southwest of Steinbach. CPCGN records (1976) indicated that this was named after the School District on 8-6-6E.

**Britchers Lake** (62 N/6) Northeast of Roblin. Named after Albert and Roland Britcher, two brothers with logging operations on three timber berths here which they had operated since the 1920s.

**Britton Lake** (63 N/13) North of Sisipuk Lake. Named by the GBC in 1928 after George Britton (DLS) who had been a leveller on the Second Meridian survey just to the west (in Saskatchewan).

**Broadfoot Lake** (64 J/10) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Clifford M. Broadfoot of Winnipeg. He served in No. 434 Halifax Squadron.

**Broad River** (54 K/2) Flows northeast into Hudson Bay. First noted on a Fidler map (ca. 1808). It is a translation of the Cree name Katimistigwiak Sipi (Tyrrell 1915). Roberge (n.d. possibly early 1700s) *R. des Sables*.

**Broad Valley** (62 I/13) Community northwest of Gimli. The Post Office opened in 1909 (Douglas 1933). The 1910 Postal Guide indicated it to be on 36-22-2W, while the 1914 edition listed it on 2-23-2W. Presumably it relocated to the railway line. The area was settled in 1904 and the CNR arrived ca. 1914 (Interlake Development Corporation 1973). It is a descriptive name as the community is located within a broad valley. Also the School District name on SE 29-7-3W, while the School District around the community was named Mayfair (SE 15-23-2W).

**Broatch Lake** (62 K/11) Southeast of Russell. Land records indicate that John Broatch homesteaded SW 10-20-26W in 1886 and James G. Broatch homesteaded SW 16-20-26W in 1892.

**Brochet** (64 F/13) Community on Brochet Bay at the northeast end of Reindeer Lake. CPCGN records indicated that the name was adopted in 1924. It was formerly called Fort du Brochet, and the name Du Brochet appeared on a Department of the Interior map (1883). These were a Hudson's Bay Company post and Roman Catholic Mission respectively. "Brochet" is French for the fish species northern pike or "jackfish" as it is commonly called in Manitoba (Douglas 1933). Bell (1881) *Lac du Brochet*; Department of the Interior (1900) *Lac le Broche*; Toronto Lithographing Company (ca. 1904) *Du Brochet Post*; Voorhis (1930) *Lac du Brochet House*. **Brochet, Lac** (64 K/12) North of Reindeer Lake on the Cochrane River. First noted on a Fidler map (ca. 1810) as *Jack Lake* and possibly his *Ulticholooah tooah* (presumably Chipewyan) shown between Reindeer and Wollaston Lakes. **Brochet 197** (64 F/13) Indian Reserve at the north end of Brochet Bay in Reindeer Lake. It surrounds the community of Brochet and is home to the Barren Lands First Nation No. 308. First noted on NTS map 64 F (1963).

**Broder Lake** (64 O/12) South of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant John G. Broder of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1664 Lancaster Conversion Unit.

**Brodie Lake** (63 I/7) North of Molson Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Signalman Stanley F. Brodie of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

**Brodskys Harbour** (62 P/13) East of Sturgeon Bay in Lake Winnipeg. A small harbour in Kinwow Bay. Named after Nathan Brodsky who had a fish camp here. **Brodskys Point** (62 P/13) On the north side of the bay.

**Brogden Lake** (63 I/16) East of Cross Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Robert R. Brogden of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Brokenhead** (62 I/1) Locality northeast of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1886 on 6-15-8E, moved to 32-14-8E and then to 1-15-7E. Located on, and named after the Brokenhead River. Also a School District on SE 16-15-8E. Stovel (1891) *Broken Head*. **Brokenhead** (62 I/1) Rural Municipality named by the GBC in 1933. **Brokenhead 4** (62 I/7) Indian Reserve northeast of Selkirk. First noted on a Sinclair plan (1876; as *Brokenhead IR*), and correctly on a Department of Indian Affairs map (1891). Named after the Brokenhead River which flows through the reserve. Department of the Interior (1884) *H. Prince IR* (shown here in addition to the main reserve north of Selkirk). **Brokenhead River** also-aussi **Brokenhead, Rivière** (62 I/7) Flows north into Lake Winnipeg. First noted on a Dawson map (1858; as *Broken-head River*) and correctly on Palliser (1865). It is a translation of the French name Rivière à la Tête Ouverte (Garland 1975) and was first shown on a Dawson map (1857). GBC correspondence (1905; from Beausejour Postmaster S. Turner) indicated that the river was so named because at its source it is divided into two heads or branches although some claim that Natives fought here, and one suffered a head wound (Garland 1975). In 1800, Henry called it Catfish River (Coues 1897). Arrowsmith (1814) *Sandy River*; Thompson (1813-14; 1843 map) *Cat-fish Brook*; Vandermalen (1827) *R Sandy*; Napier (1858) *West Branch* (of his Broken Head River); Hind (1860) *Broken Head River*; Brownlee (1887) *Brokenhead River*.

*Brokenhead River* (62 H/16) Southeast of Winnipeg. A former Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway point first noted on a Rand McNally map (ca. 1882; but placed east of Beausejour and east of the Brokenhead River). Located on 30-9-9E and named after the Brokenhead River. Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1976.

**Broken Stove Lake** (63 C/8) Southeast of Swan Lake. Recorded during fieldwork; a broken stove was found here ca. 1930.

**Bronx** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. Adopted by the CPCGN in 1974. Located in the North End; possibly named after the Bronx area of New York.

**Brookdale** (62 J/4) Community southwest of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1882 on 22-12-16W. It later moved to the Canadian Pacific railway point on 26-12-16W. It was named by the first postmaster, John Mitchell, and was derived from the brook flowing east into the flat dale (Carberry Plains Book Committee 1959). Also a School District established in 1883 on SW 24-12-16W, although the community was not surveyed until 1902. Codd (1885) *Brookvale*.

**Brookfield** (62 I/1) Locality and former School District south of Lac du Bonnet. A settlement was established here in the early 1920s or earlier. So named due to the profusion of brooks and fields here.

**Brooklands** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. Formerly a community (CBGN 1951). In 1969 it became part of St. James-Assiniboia within the City of Winnipeg and was adopted as a neighbourhood name by the CPCGN in 1974. Named after the "brook" (Omands Creek) flowing through the area (Garland 1975).

**Brooks Bay** (64 C/16) West shore of Barrington Lake. CBGN records (1949) indicated that the bay was named after a local fisherman and trapper. **Brooks Island** (64 C/16) In Barrington Lake, was similarly named in 1957.

**Brooks Hill** (64 P/3) Northwest of Meades Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Lucien D. Brooks of Kelwood. He served in No. 229 Hurricane Squadron.

**Brooks Lake** (52 L/13) South of Happy Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Trooper Raymond A. Brooks of Emerson. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Brooks Peninsula** (64 A/5) Baldock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Robert Brooks of St. Charles. He served with the Lanark and Renfrew Scottish Regiment.

**Brooks Point** (53 L/12) Southwest shore of Laidlaw Lake. Named in 1983 after World War II casualty Private Earl D. Brooks of Hamiota. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Brooks Rapids** (64 P/15) Caribou River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Melvin R. Brooks of Pilot Mound. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

*Brooks Spur* (around 52 E/12) South of Brereton Lake. A former railway point on the Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway. Noted on a Stovel map (1921) between Wye and Glenn. Stovel (1921) *Brookes Spur*.

**Broomhill** (62 F/6) Locality southwest of Virden. The Post Office opened in 1892 on SW 18-5-27W and closed in 1964. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster W. Kilkenny) indicated that Broomhill was a substitute for his proposed name Greenhill, derived from the grassy knoll nearby. The Post Office in Ottawa rejected it because of duplication and so he suggested Broomhill, named partly after a place in Selkirkshire, Scotland, and partly because he was growing some of these ornamental shrubs on the hill. Also a School District name here.

**Brophy Lake** (64 N/12) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Captain John P. Brophy of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Bross Lake** (64 K/14) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Carl J. Bross of St. Boniface. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Brostrom Lake** (63 O/1) North of Setting Lake. Named after a trapper who worked near the lake. He froze to death near his cabin, apparently lost or injured.

**Broten Lake** (54 C/13) Southwest of York Factory. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Sergeant Kenneth O. Broten of Starbuck. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Broughton Lake** (64 B/9) South of Southern Indian Lake. Named in 1962 after World War II casualty Ordinary Signalman Arthur W. Broughton. He served aboard the HMCS *Levis*.

**Brown** (62 G/1) Locality south of Morden. The Post Office opened in 1901 on 15-1-6W and closed in 1944. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster J. Kruschel) indicated that the Post Office was named after Mr. H. B. Brown, a "hotel keeper and politician" from Morden.

**Brown Creek** (53 L/10) Flows southeast into Gods Lake. Named after a prospector in 1937. **Brown Lake** (53 L/10) West of Gods Lake. Named after the same prospector at the suggestion of W. Healy, Manitoba's Provincial Librarian.

**Brown Esker** (53 M/1) South of Swampy Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Alan F. Brown of Winnipeg. He served in No. 429 Halifax Squadron.

**Brown Falls** (63 N/6) Kississing River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sapper Magnus Brown of Headingley. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Brownfield Lake** (64 O/16) North of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Thomas R. Brownfield of Winnipeg. He served in No. 219 Beaufighter Squadron.

**Brown Hill** (62 N/14) Southeast of Sarah Lake. Named in 1991 after World War II casualty Private Alexander Brown of Renwer. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Brownie Bay** (63 K/12) Along the northeast shore of Athapapuskow Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 James M. Brownie of Winnipeg. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force. Also known as Lost Bay.

**Brown Island** (64 J/1) South Seal River. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Albert Brown of Balmoral. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Brown Lake** (54 K/5) Southeast of Churchill. Named in 1948 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 Wilfred D. Brown of Virden. He served in No. 112 Kittyhawk Squadron and was awarded the Purple Heart while serving with the American Armed Forces.

**Brownlee Lake** (64 H/15) Kississing River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant David E. Brownlee of Sinclair. He served in No. 14 Hampden Operational Training Unit.

**Brown Narrows** (64 O/10) Bangle Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Norman C. Brown of Portage la Prairie. He served in No. 22 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Brown Peninsula** (64 O/14) Southeast shore of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Duncan S. Brown of Headingley. He served in No. 158 Halifax Squadron.

**Brown Point** (54 D/6) North shore of Stephens Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Cecil A. Brown of Gilbert Plains. He served in No. 434 Halifax Squadron.

**Brown Rapids** (53 M/15) Bigstone River. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Wing Commander Mark H. Brown of MacGregor. He served in No. 249 Hurricane Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

**Brown River** (64 I/3) Flows northeast into North Knife Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private George D. Brown of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Browns Slough** (62 K/11) Southeast of Russell. Land records indicate that George W. Brown homesteaded SW 30-19-26W in 1897.

**Brownstone Lake** (64 O/2) Northwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Rifleman Yude Brownstone of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

*Bru* (62 G/6) Southeast of Glenboro. The Post Office opened in 1890 on 11-6-13W and closed in 1916. GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster John Olafson) indicated that Bru is an Icelandic word meaning *bridge*. It referred to a bridge across Oak Creek near his farm and the Post Office, and so his neighbours applied the name to his farm. Bru School District was established in 1884 (Garland 1975). The name was rescinded in 1977.

*Bruan* (62 K/10) Southeast of Russell. Sparling (1932) noted this as a School District named about 1894 after the old Scottish school attended by Donald Sinclair on whose farm it was built. Fieldwork noted the School District of Bruin on 24-20-25W (probably the same place). Bruan is a village in Caithness, Scotland.

**Bruce Bay** (64 P/5) Lidster Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer George R. Bruce of Winnipeg. He served in No. 133 Spitfire Squadron.

**Bruce Island** (64 C/5) Boulder Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Edward Bruce of Bluff Creek. He served with the North Nova Scotia Highlanders.

**Bruce Lake** (64 P/14) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Sergeant William I. Bruce of Winnipeg. He served at No. 1 Air Observer School.

**Bruce Peninsula** (53 E/13) Stevenson Lake. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Private William E. Bruce of Gladstone. He served with the Royal Canadian Regiment.

**Brumlie** (62 K/1) Locality southeast of Shoal Lake. This Canadian National railway point was established in 1911 (Douglas 1933), but it is shown on a Bulman map dated 1910. The name was suggested by Scottish settler D. Saunders, possibly after Broomlie, a seat and railway station in Peebles-shire, Scotland. The Post Office originally opened in 1912 on 33-14-22W as Hyndman (presumably after Postmaster John A. Hyndman), changed to Brumlie in 1920 on 1-15-22W and closed in 1931. The School District on 3-15-22W was named Marland.

**Brumwell Lake** (64 G/16) Southeast of Chipewyan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman John R. Brumwell of Roblin. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Bruneau Island** (64 P/5) Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Donat Bruneau of St. Pierre-Jolys. He served with the 4th Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.

**Bruneau Lake** (63 P/4) West of Sipiwesk Lake. Named after François Bruneau who was appointed Councillor of Assiniboia in 1853 (Douglas 1933). The name was adopted by the GBC in 1930.

**Brune Island** (52 L/3) Big Whiteshell Lake. Named after Stan Brune who had a logging operation here in the 1930s (CPCGN 1972). Locally called The Sand Bar.

**Brunkild** (62 H/12) Community southwest of Winnipeg. First noted on a Bulman map (1902) as a Canadian National railway point on 30-1-7W. The Post Office opened in 1903. Brunkild (or Brunhilda) was a Valkyrie in Norse legend and who was depicted in Wagner's opera *The Ring of the Nibelungs* as the Queen of Isenland (Garland 1975). GBC correspondence (1905; from the postmaster at Sperling) indicated that he was unaware of the origin, but believed that the CNR had named this and other stops along the line. The railway point was on the Wroblewsky farm near the present site of Brunkild. It was to have been named Sperling. The name Wroblewsky in Polish means *sparrow* which in German is *sperling*. However, the railroad officials got the Section numbers reversed, and the names Sperling, now a neighbouring community and Brunkild were reversed (www.rmofmacdonald.com/brunkild.htm). Brunkild was also a local School District.

**Brutters Island** (63 I/4) North of Fort Island in Little Playgreen Lake. Named after a Mr. Brutters, a trapper and trader who lived on this island. Formerly known as Pruders Island after another trapper who settled on the island.

**Bruxelles** (62 G/7) Community southeast of Glenboro. The Post Office opened in 1893 on 28-6-11W under Postmaster O. Guilbert. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster Reverend H. Heijnen) indicated that the Post Office was on 22-6-11W and was said to have been named after the capital of Belgium. The name was selected by Bishop Taché in 1892 (Ham 1980). The name is appropriate as this was a largely Belgian settlement which was established about 18 years earlier. The area was settled in 1892 and named after Bruxelles (Brussels), which means *many small bridges* (Garland 1975). The School District of Ste. Marie was shown on NE 17-6-11W on a 1965 municipal map.

**Bruyère Point** (62 I/9) South shore of Traverse Bay. First noted in GBC records (1926) and named after a local resident. A survey plan of Fort Alexander Indian Reserve 3 here by Harris (1874) listed Bruyère as a local family name. The point is on the reserve.

**Bryans Island** (53 L/12) Rat Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer William S. Bryans of Winnipeg. He served in No. 97 Lancaster Path Finder Squadron.

**Bryce Davidson Lake** (64 C/13) South of McMillan Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Gunner Bryce D. Davidson of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Bryd** (62 K/7) Railway point northwest of Shoal Lake. Located on the CPR line on 14-17-24W and first noted on NTS map 62 K/7 (1958). Adopted in 1962 by the CPCGN. Scarborough (1918) *Bryd Siding*.

**Brydon Island** (53 M/5) Utik Lake. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Private Harry B. Brydon of Roblin. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Brydon Lake** (64 H/3) East of Thorsteinson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Ralph Brydon of Roblin. He served with the Canadian Scottish Regiment.

**Bryenton Island** (63 J/13) Wekusko Lake. Named in 1979 after trapper Ralph Bryenton.

**Bryson Lake** (64 N/11) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 George Bryson of Deloraine. He served in No. 106 Lancaster Squadron.

**Bubble Lake** (63 C/5) Northwest of Swan River. Named due to the large numbers of bubbles of methane rising to the surface. Shown as Hentoff Lake on recent Manitoba forestry maps and named for reference purposes.

*Buchan* (62 I/1) Southwest of Lac du Bonnet. A former Canadian Pacific railway point established in 1901 on 16-13-9E. It was named after Colonel Lawrence Buchan who served with the 90th Regiment during the Northwest Rebellion (Ham 1980). It was also a School District and Post Office name. The latter was changed to Seddons Corner (see entry) in 1967. Buchan was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1978.

**Buchanan Bay** (64 J/12) McDennon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Norman Buchanan of Miami, Manitoba. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Buchanan Island** (64 B/3) Mynarski Lakes. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant David Buchanan of Winnipeg. He served in No. 45 Ferry Liberator Squadron.

**Buchanan Lake** (53 K/11) East of Gods Lake. Named in 1948 after W. J. "Buck" Buchanan, a pilot with the Royal Air Force in Egypt in the early 1920s and pilot for T. E. Lawrence (of Arabia). He was a bush pilot in the early 1930s with Canadian Airways and Western Canada Airways. He flew the Prairie Air Mail routes, and piloted the Junkers 5 Zim, the largest single-engine aircraft in North America at that time.

**Buckdeer Lake** (53 D/4) Northwest of Family Lake. GBC correspondence (1933; from District Forester J. Somers) indicated that this was a local name, a buck being a male deer. Fieldwork revealed the Native name Atik Lake meaning *deer*.

**Buckels Lake** (64 N/13) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Engine Room Artificer 1 William Buckels of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Scotian*.

**Buckfin Island** (64 F/3) Vandekerckhove Lake. CPCGN records (1975) indicated that it was named by a group of businessmen who came here to fish (hence "fin"). Since all competition was for $1.00 (a "buck"), the island was named "Buckfin."

**Buckham Lake** (64 H/1) Southwest of Billard Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Aircraftman 2 John A. Buckham of Brandon. He served at No. 1 Initial Training School in Toronto.

**Buckingham Island** (63 N/4) Kipahigan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant George E. Buckingham of Crystal City. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Buckingham Lake** (63 P/14) East of Thompson. Named after William Buckingham who with William Coldwell founded the *Nor'Wester* in 1859, the first newspaper in Manitoba (Douglas 1933). The name was adopted by the GBC in 1930.

**Buckland Lake** (64 H/10) Southeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1944 after J. Buckland of The Pas, a member of the survey party on the 23rd Base Line in 1940.

**Buckley Lake** (64 J/15) West of Stony Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Kenneth A. Buckley of MacGregor. He served in No. 257 Typhoon Squadron.

**Buckoski Lake** (64 I/12) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal William Buckoski of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

**Bucks Bay** (63 K/9) East end of Reed Lake. Named after trapper Baptist Buck who camped here.

**Budd** (63 K/2) Locality northeast of The Pas. Established on the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line on 18-59-22W in 1928 (Douglas 1933). Named after Reverend Henry Budd (? - 1875), an early Church of England missionary who was ordained in 1852. He was the first ordained Anglican clergyman of Native descent in Rupertsland and he served as catechist in The Pas (Garland 1975). Munro (1978) noted the earlier proposed name Cupis, a Cree name meaning *small cup*.

**Buffalo Point** (52 E/3) Southwest shore of Buffalo Bay, Lake of the Woods. It was so named because a buffalo which had strayed from the plains was killed at this point (Bigsby 1850). GBC records (1918) indicated that this was the furthest east that buffalo had been found. **Buffalo Point 36** (52 E/3) Indian Reserve on the west shore of Lake of the Woods. Located on and named after Buffalo Point. First noted correctly on a Department of Indian Affairs map (1891) for the Northwest Angle Band of Ojibwa. Department of the Interior (1884) *Yashawash IR.*

**Bugg Lake** (64 K/14) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Orville G. Bugg of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Buick River** (64 N/11) Flows southeast into Jonasson Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 John A. Buick of Waskada. He served in No. 12 Lancaster Squadron.

**Bujarski Lake** (63 K/16) West of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Sapper Cazmer Bujarski of Hadashville. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Bulachowski Lake** (64 K/11) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Signalman Michael Bulachowski of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

**Bulger Lake** (63 P/3) East of Sipiwesk Lake. Both Bulger Lake and **Bulger Creek** (63 P/3) flowing north into the lake, were named by the GBC in 1920 after Andrew Bulger, Governor of Assiniboia (1822 - 1823). Bulger Creek was noted as Sucker Creek on a GSC map (1878) and Tyrrell (1915) reported the Native name Notaminaganan Sipi, meaning *Hunting Suckers River*. Codd (1885) *Suckers R*; Copp Clark (1906) *Sucker Brook*.

**Bullhead** (62 P/10) Locality northeast of Hodgson on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg. First noted on NTS map 62 P (1929) and presumably named after Big Bullhead Point (formerly simply Bullhead) on which it is situated (see entry). Canadian Guide (1966) *Bull Head*.

**Bullion Lake** (64 N/11) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer George R. Bullion of Baldur. He served in No. 273 Spitfire Squadron.

**Bull Island** (63 H/13) West of Norway House in Little Playgreen Lake. First noted on a Klotz map (1884) as *Bull's Island*. Thomas Isbister was the resident factor at Norway House and was awaiting the arrival of his wife who had gone to Red River to bring their children home for the school holiday (Ham 1980). That morning, the resident bull escaped from his pen and gored Isbister, killing him. Donald Ross, the chief factor there, ordered the bull shot and the carcass taken across to this island and burned on a great pile of wood. The fire burned not only the carcass but everything else on the island as well (Garland 1975). Craig (1956) reported that this incident occurred in 1836, but claimed that the bull was burned alive.

**Bulloch Lake** (64 P/13) North of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Earl K. Bulloch of Reston. He served in No. 467 Lancaster Squadron.

**Bunclody** (62 F/9) Locality southwest of Brandon. The Post Office opened in 1905 on 34-6-20W, moved to 1-7-20W ca. 1910 and closed in 1956. Shown as a railway point on the Great Northern Railway on a Stovel map (1914). It was named by early settler George McGill after his native home near Bunclody Bridge in Ireland (Douglas 1933). Bunclody is about 100 yards from a bridge over the Souris River. Settlers arrived here in 1881 and McGill became Secretary Treasurer, naming the first school Bunclody in 1885 (Rose 1970). Also a School District on SE 34-6-20W. Stovel (1908) *Buncloudy*.

**Bunn Lake** (63 P/14) Southwest of Split Lake. Named by the GBC in 1930 after Dr. John Bunn, Sheriff of Assiniboia and Councillor in 1836 (Douglas 1933). **Bunn Creek** (63 P/14) Flows south into Buckingham Lake and was similarly named in 1930. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Wawaykow Creek, meaning *crooked*.

**Burch Lake** (64 N/6) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Sapper Morris Burch of Cypress River. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Burch Rapids** (54 M/5) Caribou River, west of Long Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Roy V. Burch of Selkirk. He served in No. 578 Halifax Squadron.

**Burge Lake** (64 C/14) North of Lynn Lake. CPCGN records indicated that the name was incorrectly adopted as *Berge* in the 1940s. Named after Mr. Glyguaid R. Burge, a former Royal Navy pilot who came to Canada after World War II from Wales (Manitoba Department of Mines 1947). He flew photographic survey in Quebec, became a director of Prospectors Airways in 1928 and eventually the President of Giant Yellow Knife Gold Mines Ltd. GBC (1932) *Narrow Lake*.

**Burgess Island** (64 N/4) Spencer Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Lawrence W. Burgess of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Burgess Lake** (54 B/3) Northeast of Shamattawa. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Able Seaman George A. Burgess of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Holystone*.

**Burke Island** (64 H/6) Northern Indian Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Laurie F. Burke of Keyes. He served in No. 45 Atlantic Transport.

**Burke Lake** (53 O/15) East of Shamattawa. First noted by the CPCGN (1964) in Thistlewaite, Beatty and Beresford (1955). Named after William Burke, DLS.

**Burkes Bay** (63 N/6) In Kississing Lake. Named after David Burke, one of the original prospectors who staked the nearby Sherritt-Gordon Mine.

**Burkitt Lake** (53 N/7) East of Patch Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant John A. Burkitt of Brandon. He served in No. 56 Halifax Squadron.

**Burlingam Lake** (64 H/2) East of Holmes Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer David G. Burlingham of Petersfield. He served in No. 400 Mustang Squadron.

*Burnbank* (62 K/3) Northwest of Virden. The Post Office opened in 1887 on 5-13-27W, moved to 2-13-28W between 1894 and 1896 and closed in 1930. Also a School District on SE 34-12-28W. It is located near Niso Creek and was possibly named by Scottish settlers, since "burn" is a Scottish word for a creek or stream (see Burnside). The name was rescinded by the CBGN in 1952.

**Burnett Lake** (64 N/15) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Leslie G. E. Burnett of Winnipeg. He served in No. 426 Lancaster Squadron.

**Burney Lake** (64 F/6) North of Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Private Doris Burney of Brandon. She served with the Canadian Women's Army Corps.

**Burnie Lake** (64 K/16) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1962 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Glenn D. W. Burnie of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1652 Halifax Conversion Unit. Locally called Jackfish Lake. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Kwaskweepeechekan Lake meaning *fish-hook*.

**Burns Bay** (64 O/9) Sokalski Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William Burns of Makaroff. He served in No. 431 Halifax Squadron.

**Burnside** (62 G/16) Locality west of Portage la Prairie. A former Post Office and Canadian Pacific railway point. Douglas (1933) and Wilding and Fraser (1975) agreed that the Post Office opened in 1871 (and was listed in the 1885 Postal Guide) whereas Post Office Museum records indicated the Post Office to have opened in 1892 as Burnside Station, changing to Burnside in 1897 and closing in 1932. A Department of the Interior map (1874) showed the Post Office on a trail and a Burland map (1885) showed the name applying both to the Post Office and nearby railway point. Presumably the Post Office moved to the railway location. GBC correspondence (1905; from Reverend F. McRae) indicated that several Scottish names had been suggested as many settlers had come from there, but duplication eliminated most. Burnside was eventually agreed upon by residents ("burn" being a Scottish word for creek). The name was given by Kenneth McKenzie, an early settler and later a member of the Manitoba Legislative Assembly (Douglas 1933). See also Rignold entry.

**Burnside Lake** (54 E/1) Northeast of Split Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Sergeant David G. D. Burnside of Brandon. He served in No. 30 Operational Training Unit.

**Burns Island** (64 C/9) Eden Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Ralph H. Burns of Winnipeg. He served with the Essex Scottish Regiment.

**Burntwood Lake** (63 N/8) South of Highrock Lake at the head of the Burntwood River. First noted on a David Thompson map (ca. 1794) showing *Mr. Thompson's Ho*[use] on the north side. Thompson (1790) also mentioned Burntwood Carrying Place, which was shown on Arrowsmith (1796) as a portage, and seemed to run between Burntwood Lake and Flatrock Lake to the northwest. Thompson (1793) *Weepooskow Lake*; Fidler (1798) *Burnt Wood Lake* and 1806, *WeepoosekowLake*; Vandermalen (1827) *Lac Burntwood ou Lac des Bois brulés*; Bell (1895) *Burnt Lake*. **Burntwood River** (64 A/2) Flows northeast into Split Lake. First noted on a Thompson map (ca. 1794) as *Burnt wood River*, as a single word on Arrowsmith (1796) and as "Weepooskow R" in Thompson's journals (1793). Tyrrell (1915) noted that the Cree name was Wipiskow sipi meaning *it is burnt woods*, and added that Thompson called it Weepiskow River in 1793. Fieldwork revealed the local name Wepisko River. See also Saskatchewan River entry. Possibly *R Quisisquatchiouen ou grand courant* (at least in part) on an Anonymous map (ca. 1741; shown separately from Churchill River) flowing southeast into Split Lake; Sayer (1790) possibly *Rapid River* as he had "Gt Bourbon R" around the Saskatchewan River; Thompson (1813-14) *Burnt Wood River*; Vandermalen (1827) *Riviere Burntwood*; Dawson Brothers (1880) *Burnt-wood R*; GBC records (1924) *Wepiskow River*.

*Burntwood Lake House* (63 N/8) On Burntwood Lake at the head of the Burntwood River. This Hudson's Bay Company post was built prior to 1830 (Voorhis 1930). Possibly the same (location) as "Mr. Thompson's Ho[use]" noted above. Black (1853) *Burntwood House*.

*Burr Brook* (62 H/6) Flows southeast into the Red River. First noted on a Department of Agriculture map (1900). See Morris River entry for origin.

**Burrell Bay** (63 C/15) In Dawson Bay, Lake Winnipegosis. Named after local fisherman Glen Burrell.

**Burr Island** (63 N/2) Hutchinson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Leonard G. Burr of Dauphin. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Burriss Lake** (52 M/6) Southeast of Family Lake. Named after Edward Burriss, a member of a Manitoba - Ontario boundary survey party here in 1922 (GBC 1926).

**Burr Lake** (63 O/9) Northeast of Setting Lake. CPCGN correspondence (1972; from a local Conservation Officer) indicated this to be a local name given during "nickel exploration days." It was one of several area lakes named after exploration crew chiefs for reference.

**Burr Lake** (62 N/14) Southeast of Swan River. Named in 1966 after World War II casualty Private Leonard G. Burr of Dauphin. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

*Burrows* (around 62 N/1) Southeast of Dauphin. This former School District was established in 1901 (Dauphin Historical Society 1970). It was probably named after Theodore A. Burrows who built the first lumberyard in Sifton (1879) and was involved in local politics. He was Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba from 1926 to 1929.

**Burrows Lake** (62 N/6) Also named after the Burrows family (see previous entry). Locally it is also called Upper Dam Lake, East Angling Lake, and (one of) the Angling Lakes.

**Burrs Narrows** (63 K/1) Moose Lake. Named after a fisherman named Burr who drowned here. He had been lifting his nets when the ice gave way beneath him.

**Burt-Gerrans Lake** (53 M/11) Northeast of Ransom Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Harold F. Burt-Gerrans of Winnipeg. He served in No. 422 Sunderland Squadron.

**Burton Bay** (63 P/15) Goose Hunting Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Captain Lloyd G. Burton of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Burton Island** (63 A/6) In Lake Winnipeg west of Berens Island. Named after the steam tugboat *Frank Burton* (GBC 1903). It was used in the first systematic hydrographic survey of Lake Winnipeg. Fieldwork revealed the local names Black Island and the Native name Kakitay Ministik which has the same meaning. Department of the Interior (1902) *Little Black Island*.

**Burton Peninsula** (64 O/16) Townsend River. Named in 1987 after World War II casualty Aircraftman 1 Frank E. Burton of Eden. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Burton Point** (64 N/16) Goose Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Arthur W. Burton of Napinka. He served with the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry.

**Burton Rapids** (64 P/14) Roberts River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William H. Burton of Winnipeg. He served in No. 434 Halifax Squadron.

**Busch Lake** (54 D/15) South of Myre Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Rifleman Christian Busch of Brandon. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Bushell Lake** (64 K/13) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Andrew F. Bushell of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Royal Norfolk Regiment.

**Bushkega Point** (63 A/4) At the northeastern corner of Sturgeon Bay in Lake Winnipeg. First noted correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1926) and as Bushkeega Point on Hind (1859). It probably derives from the Cree puskwagi, meaning *bare* or *treeless* (Garland 1975), or is a corruption of Paskoskagan meaning *treeless island*. **Bushkega Bay** (63 A/4) East of Bushkega Point. First noted on a Hind map (1858).

*Bushkega Island* (63 A/4) North of Bushkega Point. First noted by Hind in 1858, but it was changed to the local name Little Sturgeon Island in 1979.

**Buss Lake** (52 L/11) West of Black Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Trooper Herman Buss of Morris. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**Butcher Bay** (64 O/8) Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Joseph G. Butcher of Carman. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Butcher Hill** (52 E/4) East of Pine Creek. A local forestry officer reported that the hill received its name because it is a favourite spot for deer hunting both in and out of season.

**Butcher Island** (63 H/9) Gunisao Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer F. Lloyd Butcher of Birtle. He served at No. 5 Bombing and Gunnery School, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Butcher Lake** (64 N/6) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Frederick J. Butcher of Ninette. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Butler** (62 F/14) Community southwest of Virden. Named after M. J. Butler, Deputy Minister, Department of Railways (1905 - 1910). Formerly known as Lola.

**Butler Creek** (62 K/15) Flows northwest into Birdtail Creek. Edmund and William Butler homesteaded SE and NE 16-21-24W respectively. William became Ward 3's first Councillor and was employed by the government to meet the first eastern European settlers coming overland from Russell. He became Mears' first Postmaster in 1926.

**Butler Hill** (62 K/15) East of Russell. Land records indicate that William H. Butler homesteaded NE 16-21-24W in 1900.

**Butler Island** (64 F/7) Wells Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant George E. C. Butler of Winnipeg. He served in No. 4 Canso Squadron.

**Butler Lake** (63 K/16) West of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Sergeant Earl N. Butler of Dauphin. He served in the 1st Canadian Special Services Battalion.

**Butt Lake** (64 I/15) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Konrad Butt of Winnipeg. He served with the Cape Breton Highlanders.

**Butterworth Lake** (64 N/12) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Trooper Fred Butterworth of Winnipeg. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Button** (63 J/10) Railway point west of Cross Lake. Located on the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line on 1-66-11W. Named in 1928 after Admiral Sir Thomas Button (? - 1634), first man to raise the British flag in what is now Manitoba (Douglas 1933). Button led an expedition in search of a northwest passage to India and for Henry Hudson who had been abandoned in Hudson Bay the year before. He set sail from England with two ships, the *Resolution* and the *Discovery*, discovering and naming the Nelson River and wintering at its mouth (1612 - 1613). He explored the west coast of Hudson Bay the following spring, and convinced that there was no outlet to the west, he returned to England. In recognition of his discoveries he was made an admiral. Garland (1975) added that it was formerly known as Kiski (after nearby Kiski Lake) - a name which appears on a Scarborough map (1916).

**Button Bay** (54 L/9,16) West of Churchill, was also named after Admiral Sir Thomas Button (see previous entry). Most early maps applied this name from Cape Churchill northwest to the Arctic. Others applied it to the entire west shore of Hudson Bay, including the Port Nelson area (Moll 1717). The name was first noted on a 1623 map by Jansson (and possibly Hondius) as *Buttons Bay*. As an offshore feature, Button Bay is technically under Nunavut's jurisdiction. See also Hudson Bay entry.

**Button Lake** (52 M/13) North of Vickers Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Stoker 1 Edmund A. Button of West Kildonan. He served aboard Motor Torpedo Boat 460.

*Buttrum* (62 G/5) Northwest of Killarney. A former School District established on 1-5-18W in 1892 (Riverside Rural Municipality Centennial Committee 1967). It was named after the landowner John Buttrum.

**Buyers Point** (53 L/16) North shore of Gods Lake. A freetrader established a camp here in order to intercept trappers en route to Hudson Bay.

**Buzz Horne Lake** (64 B/5) Northwest of Pemichigamau Lake. Named after in 1990 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Leslie "Buzz" Horne of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Nanaimo*.

**Byers Bay** (64 P/3) Naelin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Charles R. Byers of Winnipeg. He served in No. 457 Wellington Squadron.

**Byers Lake** (64 J/16) North of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Harold N. Byers of Souris. He served in No. 440 Typhoon Squadron.

**Bylot** (54 L/8) Railway point south of Churchill. Located on the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line and named in 1929 after Robert Bylot who was Henry Hudson's mate on the *Discovery* in 1610 - 1611 (Garland 1975). When the crew mutinied and cast Hudson adrift, Bylot navigated the ship home. He returned with Thomas Button in 1612, with William Gibbons in 1614 and with William Baffin in 1615 and 1616. His navigational skills and his ability to manoeuvre through ice are often credited for the few successes that these expeditions enjoyed.

*Byng* (62 J/14) Northeast of McCreary. A former Post Office that opened in 1922 on 19-23-12W, moved to SW 6-23-12W (ca. 1927) and closed in 1932. Named after Field Marshal, The Viscount Byng of Vimy and Governor General of Canada from 1921 to 1926 (Douglas 1933). The name was rescinded by the GBC in 1947.

**Bynski Lake** (64 F/6) Northwest of Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Private Charles Bynski of Molson. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Cabin Cut** (52 L/6) In the Winnipeg River east of Lac du Bonnet. A short passage or narrows, so named because two cabins were located there.

**Cabin Lake** (63 K/15) North of Cormorant Lake. George Solbourg and Art Moen built a cabin and spent "freeze-up" here. They were forced to subsist on whitefish for three weeks as it was too far to walk to the Elbow Lake main camp.

**Cabot** (62 H/13) Locality west of Winnipeg. Douglas (1933) noted this as a Grand Trunk Pacific (CNR) railway point established in 1908. Named after John Cabot (1455? - 1498?), the Italian explorer in the service of England who made landfall in North America in 1497. It is believed that he landed somewhere in the area of Newfoundland or Cape Breton. Department of the Interior (1908) possibly *Chaveau* around 36-10-1W; Stovel (1908) *Chauveau* on the Grand Trunk Pacific line between Dugas and Beaudry.

**Cache Bay** (64 P/5) North side of Nejanilini Lake. Trapper Ragnar Jonsson used to cache a canoe here for crossing Nejanilini Lake.

**Cache Lake** (62 N/10) Northeast of Roblin. A descriptive name as the Manitoba Forestry Service kept a cache here (CBGN records 1949). "Cache" is from the French word for *hiding place*, where trappers and travellers would keep a stock of provisions carefully hidden from animals and the elements to provide supplies and food on return journeys (Garland 1975).

**Cache Lake** (54 D/7) Southwest of Gillam. In the 1920s, Pilot Frederick Stevenson used to cache fuel here for his flights between The Pas and Churchill during the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway.

**Cacholotte Lake** (63 K/13) Northeast of Flin Flon. Named by a Topographical Survey crew in 1941 after the British submarine *Cacholotte* that was lost in World War II (GBC records).

**Caddy Lake** (52 E/14) Locality southeast of Brereton Lake. A summer resort area on Caddy Lake after which it was named. The lake was named in 1925 after J. S. Caddy, a construction engineer with the CPR (Douglas 1933). A summer Post Office operated from 1934 to 1936 on NW 15-10-17E. Russell (1871) combined Caddy Lake and South Cross Lake as *Long Lake*.

**Cadham Bay** (62 J/1) Delta Marsh. George Nelson of Fisheries felt that "this lake was named after Dr. Roper Cadham's father. Dr. Cadham was the Medical Officer of Health for the City of Winnipeg" (CPCGN records).

**Cadurcis** (62 K/1) Locality southeast of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1881 on 1-15-19W and closed in 1892. The community was established in 1878, and chose the name Cadurcis, said to be a form of the Cree word meaning *place of marriage* (Basswood and District Centennial Back-home Day Committee 1970). This seems unlikely as the Cree words for place are itawin, itu and ita. Marriage translates as wekitoowin (Faries 1938). Cadurcis is an old name for a region in southwestern France as well as an Anglo-Norman surname. Also a School District name (ca. 1883) on 12-15-19W. Hudson's Bay Company map (1881) *Cadurcus*; American Bank Note Company (1882 and later) as *Cadurois*, with *Adurcis* just northwest on the trail (probably typographical errors).

*Cadzow* (62 F/1) East of Deloraine. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on 13-3-21W, built in 1910 and named after a village in Lanarkshire, Scotland. Cadzow castle was the original baronial residence of the Hamilton family (Douglas 1933). Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1977.

**Cadzow Island** (63 K/16) Loonhead Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private James Cadzow of Winnipeg. He served with the Algonquin Regiment.

**Cairine Island** (62 P/8) North of Black Island in Lake Winnipeg. Named after the daughter of J. L. Foreman, Hydrographic Surveyor.

**Cairns Lake** (63 N/12) North of Kississing Lake. Named in 1974 in commemoration of pioneer aviator James R. Cairns, aerial photographer on the Hobbs Expedition (1924).

**Calder Creek** (64 I/9) Flows east into North Knife River. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal George J. Calder of Swan Lake. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Calder Island** (64 C/8) Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Clifford A. Calder of Treherne. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Calder Lake** (64 O/6) South of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Robert G. Calder of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1666 Lancaster Heavy Conversion Unit.

**Calders Dock** (62 P/10) Locality on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg east of Fisher Bay. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be the local name for this federal dock area. Origin not determined, but possibly named after an employee or area fisherman.

**Caldwell Bay** (64 I/3) North Knife Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Andrew G. Caldwell of Reston. He served in No. 429 Halifax Squadron.

**Caldwell Island** (53 K/13) Gods Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Wilson G. Caldwell of Carberry. He served in No. 102 Whitley Squadron.

**Caldwell Lake** (64 A/10) North of Waskaiowaka Lake. Named in 1950 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Ian M. Caldwell of Winnipeg. He served in No. 41 Hurricane Operational Training Unit. Its local name is Chipewyan Lake.

*Calf Mountain* (62 G/1) Southwest of Morden. A former Post Office that opened in 1879 on 34-2-7W and closed in 1903. The Calf Mountain School District was established in 1880 on SE 33-2-7W (Darlingford Historical Book Committee 1972). The name was taken from that of a Native mound to the northwest. According to legend, the name resulted from the sighting of a buffalo calf on this mound. In 1806, Henry called it Tête de Boeuf, noting it as

> a small hillock in the shape of a bee-hive. On the top of this, the Assiniboine and Cree are very particular to make sacrifices of tobacco and other trifles, and to collect also a certain number of bull's heads, which they daub over with red earth, and deposit on the summit, the nose always pointing east (Coues 1897).

Brown (1974) elaborated, noting it as a ceremonial or ritual meeting place, also called Buffalo Head because one of the local practices involved leaving a buffalo head painted with red ochre there. The name was first noted correctly on a Copp Clark map (1871-72). Old maps show a trail crossing over it. The younger Henry (1800) and Douglas (1933) *Buffalo Head*; Henry (in Coues (1897) *Bull's Head*; Hind (1858) *The Calf's Tent (about 200 feet high)*, and in 1860 *Calfs Tent*.

**Calico Island** (63 G/4) In Cross Bay west of Grand Rapids. Located in the Saskatchewan River and named in 1872. The first river steamer here went to pieces in the rapids and the cargo of calico cloth was spread out to dry on the island (Douglas 1933). The river has been altered due to flooding by the Grand Rapids Power Plant, and this name has been "moved" one mile northeast.

**Caliento** (62 H/1) Community southeast of Steinbach. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1906). The Post Office was first listed in the 1913 Post Office guide on 14-2-8E under Postmaster Safron Stefink. It was probably established in 1912 and named after the railway point. Douglas (1933) stated that the name was Icelandic, meaning *village*, while Garland (1975) claimed that it was from the Spanish word "caliente" meaning *warm*. **Caliento Bog** (62 H/1) Named after the community in 1976.

**California Lake** (53 M/4) North of Oxford Lake. Named in 1937 after the galley *California*, under the command of Francis Smith who wintered in the Hayes River (1746 - 1747).

**Callan Island** (54 D/6) Stephens Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Morris K. Callan of Winnipeg. He served in No. 102 Halifax Squadron.

**Callan Lake** (54 B/2) Northeast of Shamattawa. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Edward W. Callan of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Shawinigan*.

**Callinan Lake** (64 C/10) Southeast of Lynn Lake. Named in 1957 after J. W. Callinan of Callinan Flin Flon Mines.

**Calmain Lake** (63 J/13) North of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Sergeant William H. Calmain of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Calrin** (62 H/14) A locality and former railway point west of Winnipeg. The latter was established by the CNR in 1911 (Douglas 1933).

**Camelon Lake** (64 N/5) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Wilmer Camelon of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Cameron** (62 F/3) Locality and former railway point southwest of Deloraine. A Post Office that opened in 1903 on 31-1-27W and closed in 1927. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point, named in 1903 after A. E. Cameron of Cameron and Duncan. They were implement dealers in Melita and owned the land upon which the railway point was built (Douglas 1933).

**Cameron** (62 F/7) Rural Municipality north of Deloraine. Named after the Honourable J. D. Cameron, Attorney General of Manitoba from 1896 to 1900 (Douglas 1933).

*Cameron* (62 J/5) Northwest of Neepawa. A School District named after Alex Cameron who arrived here in 1874 while the area was still part of the North West Territories (Garland 1975). There was also a church and school on SE 29-15-18W.

**Cameron Creek** (64 A/6) Southeast of White Stone Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Laurence H. Cameron of Shoal Lake. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Cameron Hill** (64 I/11) North of Quinn Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Douglas N. Cameron of Winnipeg. He served in No. 640 Halifax Squadron.

**Cameron Island** (64 H/4) Gauer Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Donald A. Cameron of Winnipeg. He served in No. 7 Air Observer School.

**Cameron Lake** (63 N/2) East of Kississing Lake. CPCGN correspondence (1972; from a district Conservation Officer) indicated that the lake was named after Forbes Cameron, a trapper from Ontario who worked in this area from 1928 to 1931.

**Cameron Marsh** (62 K/10) Northwest of Shoal Lake. Land records indicate that John Cameron homesteaded SE 24-18-25W in 1885.

**Cameron Peninsula** (53 L/2) Island Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Robert Cameron of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Cameron Rapids** (64 N/6) Thlewiaza River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Clare R. Cameron of Roland. He served in No. 550 Lancaster Squadron.

**Cameron River** (64 P/10) Flows east into Caribou River. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer William P. Cameron of Winnipeg. He served in No. 625 Lancaster Squadron.

*Camille* (62 G/10) Northeast of Glenboro. The Post Office opened in 1882 on 12-8-11W and closed in 1903. Also a School District on SE 23-8-11W. Field interviews revealed that the former Post Office and School District name were named by the wife of postmaster and storeowner W. R. Ross, after "Camille," a character in a book she had been reading. Quite possibly this was Alexandre Dumas' (Jr.) novel (1848) or play (1852) of the same name. The School District was established as Summit in 1888, but changed its name in 1900 to accord with the Post Office (Holland History Committee 1967). Maingy (1884) *Camilla*.

*Campbell* (62 G/13) Northeast of Brandon. First noted as a School District on a Brownlee map (1884) on SW 17-11-17W. Established in 1884 and named after an early settler (Elton Historical Committee 1973).

**Campbell Bay** (63 F/2) Northwest end of Lake Winnipegosis. Fieldwork indicated that this feature was named after local fisherman Louis Campbell.

**Campbell Esker** (64 G/15) Starts south of Sandberg Lake and runs northeast to the southwestern shore of Chipewyan Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Corporal Duncan Campbell of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Campbell Falls** (64 B/8) On an unnamed river which drains Pakwaw Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Samuel Campbell of St. Vital. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Campbell Hill** (64 N/1) Northwest of Minuhik Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Engine Room Artificer 4 James Campbell of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Shawinigan*.

**Campbell Island** (53 L/16) Gods Lake. CPCGN correspondence (1968; from local Conservation Officers) indicated that the island was named after a man who drowned in Gods Lake ca. 1947. He was a freetrader and commercial fisherman who had a fish packing station on the island.

**Campbell Lake** (64 A/11) West of Waskaiowaka Lake. Named in 1950 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant William G. Campbell of Strathclair. He served in No. 428 Lancaster Squadron.

**Campbell Narrows** (63 I/6) Butterfly Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant John G. Campbell of Winnipeg. He served in No. 22 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Campbell Peninsula** (64 K/10) Maria Lake. Named in 1986 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer James D. Campbell of Austin. He served in No. 199 Stirling Squadron.

**Campbell Point** (64 H/4) Gauer Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Allan R. Campbell of Winnipeg. He served at No. 11 Service Flying Training School.

**Campbell Rapids** (64 O/15) On an unnamed river which flows southwest into Kapusta Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Frederick A. Campbell of Gilbert Plains. He served in No. 100 Lancaster Squadron.

**Campbell River** (64 O/2) Flows southeast into Brownstone Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Ronald B. Campbell of Winnipeg. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

*Campbellville* (62 G/8) Southwest of Carman. The Post Office opened in 1878 on 27-6-5W and closed in 1902. Peter Campbell was noted as the postmaster in the 1885 postal guide. The nearby School District was Kilmory on SW 21-6-5W. The Carman Centennial Book Committee (1967) referred to the district as Kilmory (formerly Campbellsville due to the large number of Campbells living here). The name was changed to Kilmory, which was the name of a farm in Scotland that had been the home of the best known family of Campbells.

**Camper** (62 O/1) Community southwest of Hodgson. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point established in 1911 on 17-24-6W. It was named after Reverend Father Joseph Charles Camper, OMI, who worked as a missionary for over 30 years (Douglas 1933) and died at Fort Alexander in 1916 (Garland 1975). Also a School District on SW 13-20-5W, while the local School District was named New Hirsch (SW 17-24-6W). New Hirsch was named after Baron Maurice de Hirsch who financed Jewish agricultural colonization in Canada and Argentina (Garland 1975; from Rabbi Chiel). Families from Russia settled here in 1911 and engaged in dairying and cattle raising. The colony flourished until cattle prices fell after World War II and it dissolved in 1924. **Camperville** (62 N/16,63 C/1) Community northwest of Winnipegosis. Located in the Pine Creek Settlement area bordering the south end of Pine Creek Indian Reserve 66A. The Post Office opened in 1905 on 1-35-19W (Douglas 1933). Also named after Father Joseph Charles Camper. First noted as a School District name here on SE 6-35-19W. This is largely a Métis community. The Hudson's Bay Company had established a post here by 1871 (Palmer 1973). Until the name Camperville appeared on maps, it was known as Pine Creek.

**Camp Morton** (62 I/10) Locality and former community north of Gimli. A Post Office and Canadian Pacific railway point on 8-20-4E. The railway point was originally called Faxa, presumably named after the bay in Iceland on which Reykjavik is situated. The Post Office opened in 1913 on 17-20-4E as Haas, named after Postmaster Adam Haas. It became Camp Morton in 1925, named after Father Morton, parish priest from St. Marys Church in Winnipeg. He established a summer camp here for children (Douglas 1933) at which he eventually retired. German settlers arrived ca. 1901 and the CPR began service in 1906 (Garland 1975). Stovel (1915) *Flaxa*, and in 1921, *Morton*.

**Camp Rapids** (53 M/16) Fox River. Camps have been established here by drilling crews, geologists and Native people since the 1950s.

**Camp Seven Island** (64 G/2) Southern Indian Lake. Fisherman Tom Lamb established several fish camps throughout this area, each of them numbered for reference.

*Camp Whitney* (63 K/12) Railway point southeast of Flin Flon. Located on the CNR line on 31-64-28W and adopted by the GBC in 1941. Named after the president of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company (Garland 1975). Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1999.

**Camsell Lake** (52 L/6) East of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Philip S. Camsell of East Kildonan. He served in No. 61 Lancaster Squadron.

**Canada Creek** (62 F/1) Flows southwest into Metigoshe Lake. Local name for the feature flowing from Sharpe Lake southwest to Dromore Lake and then south into Metigoshe Lake. Formerly known as Little Thirteen Creek.

**Candline Lake** (63 H/1) Northeast of Weaver Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Albert E. Candline of Winnipeg. He served in No. 408 Lancaster Squadron. Fieldwork indicated that this is locally known as one of the Kanownotokun Lakes, a local Saulteaux name meaning *string of lakes*. A winter trail connects a chain of five lakes: Candline, Fedi, Yeo, Hogarth and Perry on 63 H/1. These are all names of Manitoba World War II casualties.

**Canfield Lake** (64 O/3) South of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Glen R. Canfield of Winnipeg. He served in No. 525 Wellington Squadron. Locally called Wapistan Lake, a Native name meaning *marten*, a fur-bearing mammal.

**Cannibal Island** (63 A/13) North of Reindeer Island in Lake Winnipeg. Cannibal is a common translation of the Native word wendigo or wetigo. See Wetiko Hills entry.

**Cannibal Lake** (63 A/8) Southeast of Weaver Lake. Adopted in 1933, it is a translation of the Native name Wetigo Lake (*cannibal* or *evil spirit*). See Wetiko Hills entry.

**Cannons Lake** (62 J/5) Southeast of Otter Lake. Named after an early homesteader. Probably David Cannon who homesteaded NW 22-15-17W and SW 27-15-17W.

**Cann Island** (64 N/9) Nahili Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Robert L. Cann of Winnipeg. He served in No. 432 Halifax Squadron.

**Cann Lake** (64 K/6) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Leslie F. Cann of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Regiment.

**Cann Point** (63 J/12) East shore of Wekusko Lake. Named after George Cann who operated a sawmill at Herb Lake. His wife was the local postmistress.

**Canoe Lake** (52 E/14) Northeast of Brereton Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated this to be a local name descriptive of its shape. It was also known as Rice Lake (as on an 1898 boundary survey map) and Judy Lake. The CPCGN originally adopted the name Little Rice Lake because "Rice Lake" was too common a name. It was changed to Canoe Lake in 1976.

**Cantin Bay** (64 J/14) North shore of Belsham Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty T Battery Sergeant Major Wilfrid R. Cantin of McCreary. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Cantin Creek** (64 P/15) Flows southwest into Round Sand Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Clement F. A. Cantin of McCreary. He served in No. 213 Hurricane Squadron.

**Cantin Island** (64 J/14) Belsham Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Maurice R. Cantin of McCreary. He served in No. 514 Lancaster Squadron.

**Cantin Lake** (53 E/6) Southwest of Island Lake. Named in 1950 after Mrs. Julienne Cantin, mother of 10 children all of who served in the Armed Forces in World War II. Local names recorded during fieldwork included Cranberries Lake and Weesagumin Lake, a Native name meaning *swirling, rippling water*.

**Cant Lake** (64 N/13) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Stoker 1 Daniel Cant of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Valleyfield*.

**Cantlon Lake** (64 K/9) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private George C. Cantlon of Hartney. He served with the Royal Regiment of Canada.

**Canty Lake** (52 E/14) Southeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Rifleman Alfred W. Canty of East Kildonan. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Canupawakpa Dakota First Nation** (62 F/10) Indian Reserve south of Virden on Pipestone Creek. Formerly known as Oak Lake Indian Reserve 59. The name was changed by Band Council Resolution and a referendum after the reserve was moved to its present location. Correspondence with the Tribal Council indicated that canupawakpa is Dakota for *pipestone*.

**Canyon Rapids** (63 A/1) In the Berens River. Adopted in 1937 and similar in meaning to the locally recorded Saulteaux name Kakataskapekak, meaning *a rock wall with an opening*.

**Captains Island** (53 L/9) Gods Lake. A local family name (CPCGN records 1968). It was named after Edward Captain, a trapper and fisherman who lived here until his death (ca. 1955).

**Carberry** (62 G/14) Town east of Brandon. The Post Office opened in 1881 as DeWinton on 29-10-14W and changed to Carberry with its move to 30-10-14W in 1883. The Canadian Pacific railway point was established there that year. GBC correspondence (1905; from Carberry Postmaster M. Wise) indicated that DeWinton was named after Colonel DeWinton, Secretary to the Governor General. Carberry was named by James J. Hill, after Carberry Tower, county seat of Lord Elphinstone in Scotland (Douglas 1933). Lord Elphinstone was a CPR director and was travelling with Hill on inspection for the railway. Postmaster Wise (1905) submitted a newspaper article to the GBC which indicated that Hill had been President of the Great Northern Railway and had suggested the name after Carberry Heights on Elphinstone's estate. The postmaster added that the nearby community of DeWinton started up ca. 1881 and moved west about two miles to meet the railway. The CPR had planned to build a station at DeWinton, but when they learned that some CPR men planned "to make a killing" from selling lots within the townsite, they imported "special agents" who, during the night, moved the station two miles west (Ham 1980). GBC records (1928) indicated that the railway point was named in remembrance of the hills in Midlothian, scene of the capture of Mary Queen of Scots by Lord Home in 1567. Stanfords map (1920) *Carbery*. **Carberry Junction** (62 J/3) Locality southeast of Neepawa. Located on 24-13-15W on the CNR line, at the junction with the line to Carberry. First noted on a Conservation Commission map (1911). **Carberry Junction** (62 G/14) Locality north of Glenboro on the CPR line on 30-10-14W. The name was adopted by the CPCGN in 1974.

**Carberry Lake** (52 L/4) Southeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Samuel R. Carberry of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Carbert Lake** (64 C/10) Southeast of Lynn Lake. Named by the CBGN in 1955 after Joseph A. Carbert (DLS) a surveyor in Manitoba in 1880. The CBGN (1957) noted the alternate names Stewart Lake and Meadows Lake on "old geological and mining maps."

**Carcary Island** (64 O/3) Canfield Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Albert A. Carcary of Carman. He served in No. 73 Hurricane Squadron.

**Carcary Lake** (64 N/12) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private William T. Carcary of Carman. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Cardale** (62 K/1) Community southeast of Shoal Lake. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1910). GBC records (n.d.) indicated that it was named after John Cardale, an early settler, former Reeve and at one time the Emigration Officer at Bristol, England. The Post Office on 32-14-21W was first noted in the 1913 Postal Guide. Cardale Consolidated Union School District was on NW 32-14-21W. **Cardale Lakes** (62 K/1) Adopted by the CPCGN in 1977. These were named after the same family. Also called Fortune Lakes and Stinking Lake locally.

**Cardinal** (62 G/7) Community northwest of Morden. This Canadian National railway point and School District name on 24-6-9W was first noted on a Stovel map (1908) while the Post Office was first recorded in the 1908 Postal Guide. GBC correspondence (1906; from the Beaconsfield postmaster) indicated that Cardinal Station was nearby. It was named after one of the first families to settle in this district (Garland 1975).

*Cardo* (62 G/1) West of Morden. First noted on a Stovel map (1914) as a railway junction point between the Canadian Pacific line west of Darlingford and a spur line south to Kaleida. The Cardo is an ancient street in Jerusalem.

**Carefoot Lake** (64 I/3) West of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Spence R. Carefoot of Virden. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Carey** (62 H/6) Community south of Winnipeg. First noted in Douglas (1933) as a Canadian Pacific railway point established in 1900 and named after the local landowner. The Post Office opened in 1908 on 31-5-4E and closed in 1968.

**Carey Bay** (64 P/2) Spruce Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant John J. Carey of Winnipeg. He served in No. 103 Halifax Squadron.

**Carey Island** (64 C/12) Tod Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Clarence A. Carey of Brandon. He served with the Essex Scottish Regiment.

**Carey Lake** (54 K/6) Southeast of Churchill. Named in 1948 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Douglas M. Carey of Brandon. He served in No. 12 Lancaster Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

**Caribou Lake** (52 E/14) North of West Hawk Lake. Named in the 1920s by trapper John Gray. He lived in a cabin on Nora Lake from 1925 - 1940. He passed away in 1947 or 1948.

*Carillon* (location unknown) A provincial constituency named after Fort Carillon on Lake Champlain (Quebec) which was successfully defended by Montcalm against the British in 1758 (Douglas 1933).

**Carl Anderson Island** (53 M/4) Bear Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Carl I. Anderson of Lac du Bonnet. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

*Carleton Trail* Historic fur trade trail which extended from Upper Fort Garry via Carleton House to Edmonton (Garland 1975). Named after Carleton House which was built ca. 1797, itself named after the London residence of King George III. Settlers used this trail on their westward trek until the railway arrived. Also called the Fort Ellice Trail and the Saskatchewan Trail.

**Carley Island** (63 P/2) Cotton Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Douglas Carley of Winnipeg. He served aboard he SS *Cortona*.

**Carley Lake** (64 I/8) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Aircraftman 2 Edward C. Carley of Winnipeg. He served in No. 9 Anson Advanced Flying Unit.

**Carl Island** (53 L/9) Gods Lake. Named after Carl Bayly, a Hudson's Bay Company clerk.

**Carlisle Lake** (63 K/12) Northwest of Athapapuskow Lake on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. Named in 1940 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Elden F. Carlisle of Flin Flon. He served in No. 298 Halifax Squadron.

**Carlowrie** (62 H/7) Community northeast of Emerson. The Post Office opened in 1894 on 34-3-4E. This is also the School District name. Named after Carlowrie Castle in Scotland (Douglas 1933).

**Carlson Bay** (64 F/16) Kustra Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Rifleman Gordon L. Carlson of Erickson. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Carlson Island** (64 J/16) Overby Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Alfred Carlson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 426 Lancaster Squadron.

**Carlson Lake** (64 F/6) East of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Private Clifford E. Carlson of Benito. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Carlstrom Lake** (64 I/11) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Corporal Roy S. Carlstrom of Winnipeg. He served with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada.

*Carlyle* (around 62 I) Northwest of Selkirk. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1877) as a proposed Canadian Pacific railway point on a never-built line between Cottonwood and Moustrie. See also Acadie.

**Carman** (62 G/8) Town southwest of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1880 and was first noted on 30-6-4W on an 1881 map. Canadian National and Canadian Pacific railway points were established soon after. Garland (1975) reported that it was named after Reverend Albert Carman (1833 - 1917), Chancellor of Albert College in Belleville, Ontario, Bishop of the Episcopal Methodist Church in Canada (1874 - 1883) and General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada (1883 - 1917). The name had been suggested by Manitoba Premier Rodmond P. Roblin who had been educated at Belleville. It was known to local residents as Carman City ("City" was soon dropped). The community was not actually named until a small log church had been built, believed to be the first Protestant Church west of the Red River. It was dedicated by Reverend Dr. Carman who was on a tour of western missions and so the community was named in honour of his visit. American Bank Note Company (1882) *Carmen*. **Carman Junction** (62 H/14) Railway point west of Winnipeg. First noted on a McPhillips map (1907) as a Canadian National railway junction point.

**Carnegie** (62 F/16) Locality northwest of Brandon. The Post Office opened in 1903 on 36-11-20W and closed in 1960. GBC correspondence (1905; from resident W. A. Peirson) indicated that it was named after William Carnegie who owned the land on which the Post Office was situated. Douglas (1933) added that he was a second cousin to Andrew Carnegie the famous philanthropist and founder of the Carnegie Foundation (Garland 1975). Maingy map (1909) *Carnigie*.

**Carnegie Island** (64 C/8) Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Thomas Carnegie of Winnipeg. He served in No. 138 Halifax Squadron.

**Carnegie Lake** (53 E/2) South of Island Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Robert Carnegie of Arrow River. He served in No. 424 Lancaster Squadron.

**Caroline Creek** (63 N/14) Flows northeast into the Churchill River. Recorded during fieldwork as the given name of a local resident.

**Caron Lake** (64 K/16) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1962 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Gerald A. A. A. Caron of Winnipeg. He served in No. 500 Ventura Squadron. Fieldwork revealed that it was locally known as Johnson Lake, the name of an elderly trapper.

**Carpenter Lake** (53 N/10) Northeast of Whitefish Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Frank B. Carpenter of Winnipeg. He served in the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Carr-Harris Lake** (53 D/5) Northwest of Family Lake. GBC records (1928) indicated that the lake was named after a Canadian airman killed in Manitoba. This was probably Pilot Officer Redford M. Carr-Harris (1905 - 1926) of the Royal Canadian Air Force who was stationed at Lac du Bonnet and later at Norway House. He was killed while on forestry patrol in 1926. Another name, locally noted in 1933 was Ketchie Pakaakamassi Lake (no translation). Sutherland (HBC 1819) probably *Clear Water L.*

**Carrick** (62 H/1) Community west of Whitemouth Lake. A Canadian National railway point in 1908, earlier known as Spurgrave. Named after Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Carrick, former mayor of Port Arthur, Ontario (Douglas 1933). At that time he represented his constituency in the Ontario Legislative Assembly. A. J. Hill (CBGN correspondence 1956) referred to him as "the Port Arthur real estate man." Only Spurgrave was shown here on a Department of the Interior map (1909). The Post Office was named Spurgrave. It opened in 1908 on 22-3-11E and closed in 1970 (see entry). Both Carrick and Spurgrave were listed separately by Douglas, and each was adopted officially by the CBGN (1952) although the community now goes by the name Carrick. Spurgrave was rescinded in 1970. SGO (1917) *Carrick (Spurgrave Post Office)*; Department of Mines (1921) *Carrick Sta*. **Carrick Bog** (62 H/1) Named after the community in 1976.

*Carrick* (62 J/13) Northwest of McCreary. This former School District on SE 30-22-16W was formed in 1912 (Ochre River Women's Institute 1970). The name was reported to have been suggested by a Mrs. Graham, after Carrick, a place in Ireland. The school consolidated with Makinak in 1964.

**Carrie Flats** (62 G/10) South bank of the Assiniboine River. Land records indicate that James Carrie bought the W ½ 6-9-11W in 1903.

**Carrier Creek** (63 J/13) Flows west into Grass River. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Frank Carrier of Elm Creek. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Carriere Bay** (64 H/5) Wood Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman William J. Carriere of Elm Creek. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Carriere Island** (64 C/9) Eden Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Frederick Carriere of St. Eustache. He served with the Essex Scottish Regiment.

**Carriere Lake** (64 F/5) East of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Private Victor V. Carriere of The Pas. He served with the Royal Regiment of Canada.

**Carriere Point** (64 K/16) Stevens Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Florio Carriere of St. Pierre-Jolys. He served with the British Columbia Dragoons.

**Carr Lake** (64 C/15) West of Barrington Lake. CBGN records (1957) indicated that the lake was probably named after the prospector who staked claims here in 1946 - 1947.

**Carroll** (62 F/9) Community southwest of Brandon. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 19-7-19W as Carrolton and changed to Carroll in 1894. First noted on a Maingy (1882) map as the proposed Post Office of Carrolltown. It is also a Canadian Pacific railway point and School District name here. The School District was established in 1896 and closed in 1969 (Rome 1970). Douglas (1933) claimed that the Post Office was named after Postmaster A. H. Carroll while CPCGN records indicated that the railway point was named after A. C. Carroll, a member of Manitoba's Provincial Legislature. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster J. W. Graham) indicated that the Post Office was named after area resident A. H. Carroll who was an MP. The Post Office was on 24-7-20W in 1905, and a McKellar map (1893) also placed it here, but with the railway point of Carroll about two miles northeast. Anonymous (n.d.) *Carroll Sta*; Codd (1885) *Carlton*; SGO (1903) *Carrol*.

**Carroll Lake** (52 M/3) East of Manigotagan. First noted on the Manitoba - Ontario border on a Department of the Interior map (1923). Named after John Carroll (DLS) a member of the boundary survey crew here in 1921 - 1922 (Douglas 1933).

**Carrot River** (63 F/14) Flows northeast into the Saskatchewan River. First noted correctly on a Pond map (1785). Thompson called it *Seepanok R* (Coues 1897). The Sipanock Channel in Saskatchewan connects the Carrot and Saskatchewan rivers. Carrot River is a translation of the Native name Oskataskwe Sipi (Tyrrell 1915). Carrot here refers to the wild root *Psoralea esculenta*, the "esquebois or pomme de terre" of the Métis, which is white when skinned and good to eat boiled (Douglas 1933). Prud'homme (1916) suggested that the river was named by the younger La Vérendrye (ca. 1750). Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Muchioskatask River, meaning *bad or poisonous carrot*. Anonymous (1784) *Carrat River*; Arrowsmith (1796) *R Sepanach*; Hind (1858) *Root River*; Cartier (1886) *R à la Carotte*. **Carrot Bay** (53 L/13); **Carrot Rapids** (53 L/2) and (63 O/12); and **Carrot River** (63 I/16) probably all have the same origin.

**Carruthers Bay** (64 F/2) Thomsen Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer George W. Carruthers of Dauphin. He served in No. 419 Lancaster Squadron.

**Carruthers Lake** (64 P/11) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Donald P. Carruthers of Winnipeg. He served in No. 53 Spitfire Operational Training Unit.

**Carscadden Lake** (54 D/5) East of Split Lake. Named in 1978 after World War I casualty Private Lorne E. Carscadden of Virden. He served with the 27th Battalion.

**Carson Bay** (64 P/13) Spratt Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal John J. Carson of Dauphin. He served with the Perth Regiment.

**Carson Island** (63 N/10) Flatrock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Rodney A. Carson of Winnipeg. He served at No. 3 Repair Depot.

**Carswell Lake** (64 F/4) East of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Private Richard Carswell of Domain. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and was awarded the Canadian Volunteer Service Medal and Clasp.

**Carter Island** (52 L/4) Winnipeg River. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that it was named in 1929 by K. C. Fergusson after William B. Carter, then President of the Winnipeg Electric Company. Locally known as Scout Island as there was a Boy Scout camp there.

**Carter Island** (53 L/4) Bolton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman George A. Carter of Winnipeg. He served in No. 229 Blenheim Squadron.

**Carter Lake** (63 K/15) Northwest of Elbow Lake. Named in 1993 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Robert G. Carter of Elm Creek. He served in No. 431 Halifax Squadron.

*Cartier* (62 H/11) Railway point south of Winnipeg, west of the Red River. Located on the CNR line in the Rural Municipality of Ritchot and first noted on a Bulman map (1897). Douglas (1933) gave the same origin for this and the Rural Municipality (see next entry) which is possibly named after it. Also a School District around 8-8-3E, about two and one-half miles south. McPhillips (1907) *Cartier Station*. Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1999.

**Cartier** (62 H/13) Rural Municipality west of Winnipeg which was established in 1880. It was named after Sir George-Étienne Cartier (1814 - 1873), one of the Fathers of Confederation (Douglas 1933). He steered the Manitoba Bill through the House of Commons in 1870 thus giving it status as a province (Garland 1975; from Boyd 1914). He was defeated in Montreal in 1872, but was elected by acclamation in a deferred election in Provencher here in Manitoba after Louis Riel and Henry Clarke withdrew in his favour. He died before assuming office.

*Cartier* (around 62 O/2) At The Narrows, Lake Manitoba. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1877) as a proposed Canadian Pacific railway point on a never-built line between Vopia and Novrad. See also Acadie entry. Department of the Interior (1876) seems *Cupar*.

**Cart Lake** (63 C/6) West of Swan Lake. So named because an old cart-wheel was found here on the lakeshore.

**Cartwright** (62 G/3) Village southeast of Killarney. The Post Office opened in 1882. It is also a Canadian Pacific railway point and a customs point name to the south near the American border which a Burland map (1891) seemed to show as a "Mounted Police post or patrol." It was named after Sir Richard Cartwright, federal Minister of Finance (1873 - 1878; Douglas 1933). He owned the townsite (Garland 1975). The community was originally called Badger Creek but was one mile north of its present location. Residents moved to the railway site when it arrived in 1883 - 1885. The 1885 Postal Guide listed the Post Office on 18-2-14W. Codd (1885) *Carthwright*.

**Cartwright Island** (64 N/3) Keehn Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Gordon D. Cartwright of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Sackville*.

**Cartwright Lake** (64 C/15) Southwest of Barrington Lake. Named in 1932 after Anson Cartwright of Coniagas Mines who had worked in this area. Also called Little Hook Lake.

**Carufell Lake** (64 I/13) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Rifleman George J. Carufell of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Caruso Lake** (54 C/7) Southwest of York Factory. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Private Frank T. Caruso of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Carver Lake** (64 K/10) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Hugh A. Carver of Beaconia. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

*Cascaden* (around 62 G/13) Southeast of Brandon. First noted on a Maingy postal map (1882) as a proposed Post Office southeast of Shilo. The origin is unknown, but there were number of homesteaders of that name in southwestern Manitoba.

**Case Hill** (62 N/3) Southwest of Roblin. Land records indicate that William G. Case homesteaded NW 13-24-29W in 1917.

**Cases Bay** (52 L/5) In the Winnipeg River. Named after homesteader Paul Case. Also called Paul Case's Bay.

**Casey Island** (64 O/15) Boles Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Theodore E. J. Casey of Winnipeg. He served in No. 57 Lancaster Squadron.

**Casey Lake** (64 C/14) South of Vandekerckhove Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Sergeant Murray G. Casey of Brandon. He served in No. 22 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Caskey Lake** (52 E/14) East of Brereton Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Irvine N. Caskey of Portage la Prairie. He served in No. 620 Stirling Squadron.

**Cassells Lake** (64 J/8) South of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private James A. Cassells of Shoal Lake. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Cassidy Lake** (53 N/14) North of Whitefish Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Fredrick W. Cassidy of Winnipeg. He served in No. 419 Wellington Squadron.

**Castaway Point** (52 L/3) In Big Whiteshell Lake. Named after the summer resort here called Castaway Cabins. Also known as Armstrong Island.

*Castleavery* (62 N/4) Southwest of Roblin. The Post Office opened in 1885 on 28-24-29W, closed in 1905, reopened in 1906 and closed permanently in 1910. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster Joseph Dugan) indicated that the first postmaster was his father, Joseph Dugan Sr., who came from Castleavery in Northern Ireland. The Post Office was named by Mrs. Dugan Sr. and her daughters in memory of their old homes in Ireland (Leflar 1963). Also a School District name here. Anonymous (n.d.) *Castleevery*.

*Castle Point* (62 G/14) East of Brandon. A former Post Office that opened in 1924 on NW 4-10-13W and closed in 1968. Located at the Canadian National railway point of Pleasant Point (see entry). The Post Office had been named after the Castle in Edinburgh, Scotland (Garland 1975; from G. Colbert 1959). The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1974.

**Caswill Lake** (64 I/1) Northeast of South Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Gabriel J. Caswill of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Cat Eye Bay** (53 L/13) South shore of Oxford Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated that the name was suggested by a Dr. Hubregtse because "cat eyes," of green fuchsite schists (a mineral formation) occur on the bay.

**Catfish Creek** (63 A/3) Flows west into Lake Winnipeg south of Berens River. First noted on a Fidler map (1808) as *Catfish River*, and correctly on a Rainboth map (1876). The Cree name is Ma-namego-nawatchiwi meaning *toasting catfish on a stick*. Westmacott (1876) *Cat Fish Creek*. **Catfish Point** (63 A/3) Just northwest of the creek mouth, was first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1902) and was presumably named after it.

**Cat Head** (63 A/4) West shore of Lake Winnipeg southwest of Berens Island. First noted on a Fidler map (ca. 1809) as *Cat head*, but he and many others seem to identify McBeth Point to the northeast. Some maps compiled both points such as Bulman (1903) but place Cat Point over McBeth Point. Hind (1858) correctly identified it, noting the appearance of "buff coloured limestone 35 ft. high in overhanging layers." In 1858, John Fleming observed that

> … some of the Swampy Crees say Cat Head was so named because a Native hunter was killed there by falling over the precipice while chasing a wild cat or lynx. The profile of the upper or overhanging portion of the cliff bears a singular resemblance to the "cat head" of a ship (in Douglas 1933).

He added that it consisted of a perpendicular escarpment of limestone (Figure 5, on following page). In 1808, Henry the Younger called it Tête aux Pishaux which Garland (1975) noted as French for *head of lynx, or wild cats*. Thompson (1813-14) and Arrowsmith (1814) *Cat Poin*; Dawson (1859) *Cats Head*.

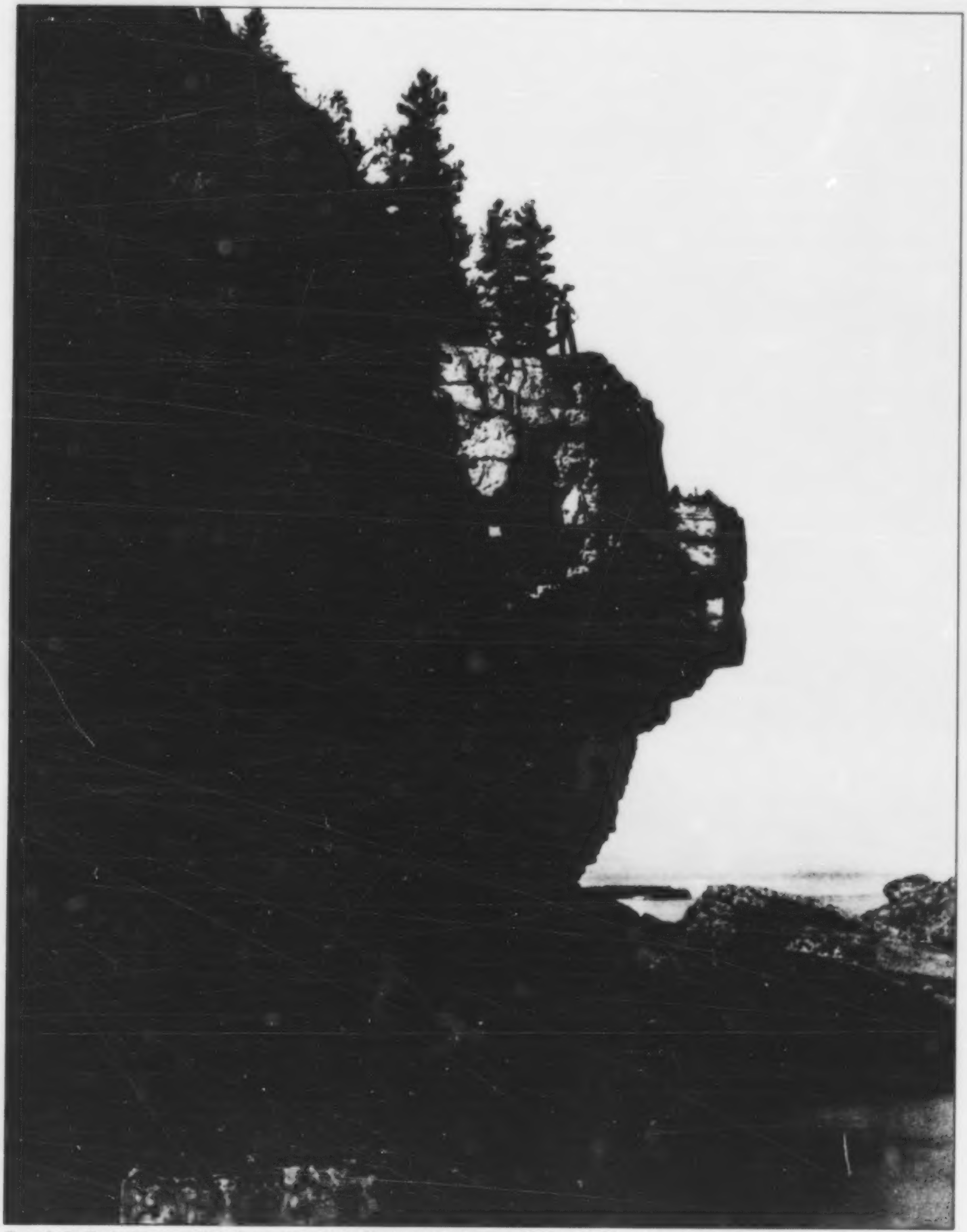

Figure 5. Cat Head, a limestone cliff on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, 1891 (Courtesy of the Public Archives of Canada PA-37580). The man standing at the top of the cliff is an indication of scale.

**Cat Lake** (63 C/12) West of Swan Lake. A local name. Apparently a "cat" (caterpillar tractor) was sunk here.

**Catte Lake** (64 N/6) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Newton W. Catte of Swan Lake. He served with the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.

**Cattle Creek** (62 J/8) Between Sioux Pass Lake and Sioux Pass. One of the locations where the Sioux camped while being pursued northward (see also Flee Island).

**Catton Lake** (54 M/10) Northwest of Churchill. Named in 1974 after pioneer aviator William E. Catton (1900 - 1974), the first instructor of the Brandon Flying Club. He made a notable mercy flight in 1939 to Repulse Bay and was nominated for the McKee Trophy that year. This lake was selected since it was on the route of that flight.

**Cauchon Lake** (63 P/8) Northwest of Bear Lake. Named in 1930 after the Honourable Joseph Cauchon (1816 - 1885) Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba (1877 - 1882), an ardent supporter of Confederation and author of *L'Union des Provinces de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord* (1865). The lake was previously known as Clearwater Lake and was first noted on a Fidler map (1809) as *Clear Water Lake*.

**Caumartin Lake** (64 I/5) Southeast of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Armand Caumartin of McCreary. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Caution Creek** (54 E/15) Flows south into the Churchill River. CBGN records indicated that the creek was named in 1954 by geologist E. Nelson. He and his crew had set up camp here, taking every precaution to see that it would not be molested by bears as had happened at previous camps. These had been named Bad Cache Rapids and Surprise Creek.

**Caux Falls** (52 L/4) In the Whiteshell River. Adrien Caux homesteaded SW 34-13-14E in 1917 and Pierre A. Caux homesteaded SE 34-13-14E in 1936. Formerly known as Strassels Rapids (see entry).

**Cavaghan Lake** (64 P/2) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Eric G. Cavaghan of Winnipeg. He served in No. 419 Wellington Squadron.

**Cavanagh Lake** (52 M/14) East of Family Lake. Located on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary and named in 1926 after John Cavanagh, a member of the boundary survey party here in 1922 (Douglas 1933). GBC (1923) *Lake Cavanagh*.

*Cavell* (around 62 F) Southwest of Brandon. First noted in a local history book (Parkinson 1957) as a former School District (location not given) which was established in 1916. It was originally called Munster School District but changed in 1917 to Cavell in memory of Nurse Edith Cavell (1865 - 1915). During the World War I occupation of Brussels, she was arrested by the Germans for having sheltered 200 British, French, and Belgian soldiers in her house and for having helped them to escape. She was executed in 1915 and this was the cause of considerable international outrage. A commemorative statue was erected in her honour in Trafalgar Square, London. The highest peak in Jasper National Park was also named after her.

**Caverly Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Robert J. Caverly of Winnipeg. He served with Repair and Supply, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Cavers Spring** (62 G/3) North of Rock Lake. Land records indicate that James Cavers homesteaded NW 1-3-13W in 1879.

*Cawdor* (62 J/2) Former railway point southeast of Gladstone. Named in 1907 after either Lord Cawdor or Cawdor Castle in Nairn, Scotland.

**Cawker Lake** (63 B/6) Northeast of Waterhen Lake. Named in 1969 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Douglas E. Cawker of Winnipeg. He served in No. 432 Halifax Squadron. Locally called Johnny Asham Lake after a local trapper.

**Caye** (62 G/15) Locality west of Portage la Prairie. A former Grand Trunk Pacific (CPR) railway point named in 1908 after George W. Caye, a purchasing agent for GTPR and later assistant to the Vice President and General Manager (Douglas 1933). This was the third of an alphabetical series of names selected by Grand Trunk Pacific officials (see Arona). The nearby School District (5-12-9W) was Image Hill.

**Cayer** (62 O/6) Community northeast of Dauphin. The Post Office opened in 1914 on 21-26-12W and was named after Postmaster N. K. Cayer (Douglas 1933). It moved to 28-26-12W (ca. 1933), then to 31-26-12W (CPCGN records 1967). The School District of Thibert was nearby on SE 18-27-12W.

**Cebanakasipee Bay** (53 M/1) In the Hayes River at the northeast end of Knee Lake. A local Cree name meaning *entering the river*.

**Cecil Clark Lake** (64 O/1) Southeast of Munroe Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Cecil S. Clark of Carman. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**Cecil Nelson Lake** (64 A/15) South of Christie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Cecil M. Nelson of Venlaw. He served with the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

**Cecil Patterson Creek** (54 A/12) Flows northeast into Pikwataske Creek. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Telegraphist Cecil C. Patterson of Dauphin. He served aboard the HMCS *Windflower*.

**Cecil Smith Lake** (64 H/16) South of Condie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Cecil E. Smith of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Cedar Lake** (63 F/8) On the Saskatchewan River above Grand Rapids. First noted correctly on a Turner map (1779). It was originally named Lac Bourbon by La Vérendrye (Sr.) and was so noted on his map of 1741, about the same time that he built nearby Fort Bourbon. Many early maps included the north end of adjoining Lake Winnipeg as part of this Lac Bourbon. David Thompson's Narrative of 1810 indicated that "this lake takes its name from the small Cedar Wood growing on its banks." (Tyrrell 1968). In 1775, Alexander Henry (1809) noted that "The name is derived from the cedar-tree (thuya) which covers its banks, and is not found to the northward of this region." Dowling (GSC 1890) drew attention to an isolated "colony" of cedar, well north of its normal distribution. The historical name Lake Pachegoia (compiled in various positions) may be applied here. Dobbs (1689-1765; in a 1967 reprint) added that

> Pachegoia is Lake where all the Indians assemble in the latter End of March every Year, to cut the Birch Trees and make their Canoes of the Bark ... in order to pass down the River to York Fort on Nelson River.

Cedar Lake was a focal point on the early canoe routes during the French and English fur trade, providing two routes via portages: southeast to present Winnipeg and northeast to Hudson Bay. Garland (1975) recorded the Cree name Chemahawin, meaning *place for using a seine net* (for fishing). LaFrance said that he "crossed the river [Saskatchewan] ... at the beginning of March 1742, reached a lake ten leagues long by five broad" which he called Lake Cariboux (Burpee 1908a). This was connected by a river of the same name with Lake Pachegoia. Burpee confirmed that this Lake Pachegoia refers to Cedar Lake, and bore a resemblance to Pasquia, the name once applied to the Saskatchewan River. LaFrance (from Dobbs ca. 1745) *Lake Pachegoia*; Cocking (1774; in Tyrrell 1968) *Mahchekish Lake*; Turner (1779) *Ceader Lake*; Pond (1787) *Bourbon Lake*; Anonymous (ca. 1797) *Lac Burbon*; Anonymous (ca. 1802) *L Cedre*; Delamarche (1836) *L du Cedre*.

*Cedar Lake* (63 F/8) West shore of Cedar Lake. A former Post Office that opened in 1905 and closed in 1940. It was named after the lake (see previous entry). According to CPCGN records, residents here were moved to Easterville in the early 1960s due to the flooding caused by the dam at the Grand Rapids Hydro project in 1968. The Chemahawin Indian Reserves still exist in this area. Department of the Interior (1913) *Chemawawin (Cedar Lake Post)*; Department of the Interior (1904) *Chemahawin* at the Hudson's Bay Company site.

*Cedar Lake House* (around 63 G/4) On the Saskatchewan River just below Cedar Lake. A Hudson's Bay Company post built in 1856 on the west bank of the river about one-half mile southeast of Cedar Lake and named after it (Voorhis 1930). It was built to compete with fur traders from the Red River region or as Garland (1975) noted, to police the freetraders poaching in the Hudson's Bay Company's domain. Maps from the early 1900s show a Hudson's Bay Company post at the community of Cedar Lake or Chemahawin. See also Cedar Lake entry.

*Cedar Park* (62 I/2) Northeast of Winnipeg. A former Post Office which opened in 1895 on 17-12-6E and closed in 1899. Thibaudeau (1908) *Cedarpark*.

**Cederlund Lake** (64 G/16) East of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1963 after World War II casualty Trooper Hans W. Cederlund of Lac du Bonnet. He served with the 14th Canadian Hussars.

**Cemetery Lake** (63 F/14) South of The Pas. CPCGN records (1964) indicated that this name was submitted by a Topographical Survey field worker in 1950. There is a cemetery just to the east on The Pas Indian Reserve 21A

**Centennial** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. The name was adopted by the CPCGN in 1974, probably commemorating the centennial of the City of Winnipeg (incorporated in 1873).

*Centreville* (62 G/10) Northeast of Glenboro. First noted by the Holland History Committee (1967) as a School District established ca. 1889 on SE 6-8-10W and dissolved in 1958. So named due to its location (mid-way) between the communities of Holland and Treherne.

*CFB Gypsumville (Pineimuta Post Office)* (62 O/10) Military area southwest of Gypsumville. The double name form was adopted by the CPCGN in 1974. The base was named after nearby Gypsumville, while the military Post Office here was named Pineimuta after the lake to the east (see entry). NTS map 62 O/10 (1976) *CFS Gypsumville (Pineimuta Post Office)*.

*CFB Shilo* (62 G/11) Canadian Forces Base northwest of Glenboro. This name was adopted for this military area by the CPCGN in 1979. See also Shilo and Hughes entries. NTS map 62 G (1964) *Camp Shilo Military Reserve*.

*CFS Churchill* (54 L/16) Canadian Forces Station southeast of Churchill. It is located about six miles east-southeast of Churchill and was named by the CPCGN in 1979. See also Churchill entry.

**Chabluk Lake** (64 K/9) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman Meron Chabluk of Oakbank. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Chaboyer Island** (63 N/7) Guthrie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private David J. Chaboyer of St. Laurent. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Chaboyer Lake** (63 K/16) West of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Marcel Chaboyer of St Laurent. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Chachasee River** (63 H/1) Flows southwest into Mukutawa River. The name was adopted by the CPCGN in 1974. It was submitted by local Conservation Officers as a local Saulteaux name meaning *pelican*.

**Chain Lakes** (62 N/10) North of Deloraine. First noted by Parkinson (1957) as a former School District on 3-5-23W, established in 1893 and descriptively named after nearby **Chain Lakes** (62 F/8), a series of small lakes extending northeast across 2, 3, 11 and 12-5-23W. Chain Lake School District was established in 1895 and dissolved in 1918 (Dand Women's Institute 1967).

**Chalcroft Lake** (64 P/8) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Aircraftman 1 Walter J. G. Chalcroft of West Kildonan. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Chalmers Island** (64 F/5) Reindeer Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant David R. Chalmers of Lorette. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Chalmers Lake** (64 H/16) Southwest of Condie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Alfred R. Chalmers of Brandon. He served in No. 101 Lancaster Squadron.

**Chalmers Slough** (62 G/6) East of Pelican Lake. Land records indicate that Sarah Chalmers homesteaded SE 28-4-13W in 1887.

**Chambers Bay** (53 L/3) Sakkink Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Stanley V. Chambers of Dauphin. He served in No. 619 Lancaster Squadron.

**Chambers Island** (64 N/9) Shannon Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer George W. Chambers of Winnipeg. He served in No. 640 Lancaster Squadron.

**Chambers Lake** (64 H/2) North of Holmes Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Henry Chambers of Winnipeg. He served in No. 149 Canadian Squadron.

**Chambers Slough** (62 K/6) Southwest of Shoal Lake. Land records indicate that Ezra Chambers homesteaded NW 10-15-27W in 1895.

**Champagne Creek** (63 N/1) Flows northwest into Limestone Point Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Ronald M. J. Champagne of St. Norbert. He served in No. 626 Lancaster Squadron.

**Channel Island** (63 F/1) In the northwestern end of Lake Winnipegosis. First noted correctly on an Anonymous map (ca. 1875). Pierce (1879) identified it as "Shepascongmenis (there is a channel here)." Presumably this comment is a translation of the Native name referring to the channel or a passage between the island and shore. Menis means *island* in Ojibwa. Russell (1878; incorrectly) as *Spruce Is* (should be northwest); Hind (1858) placed *Grand Island* here (should be southeast); Rainboth (1879) *Passage Island*.

**Channing** (63 K/13) Community southeast of Flin Flon. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point, with the latter named in 1929 after the Vice President of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company (Douglas 1933).

**Chap Falls** (52 M/12) In Chap Creek southwest of Family Lake. Recorded locally as the nickname of a dog which drowned in the falls. **Chap Creek** (52 M/12) Flows south into Bloodvein River and was similarly named in 1977.

**Chapin Island** (53 E/15) East of Wass Island in Island Lake. According to local resident Tom Hamilton, this island was named after a missionary.

**Chapman Bay** (63 H/16) Northwest shore of Stevenson Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Drummond E. Chapman of Brandon. He served in No. 23 Havoc Squadron.

**Chapman Lake** (64 B/16) East of Southern Indian Lake. Named in 1949 after World War II casualty Private George S. Chapman of Flin Flon. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Chapman Rapids** (64 J/4) In the Mistay River. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private James E. Chapman of Morris. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Charlebois** (54 D/9) Railway point northeast of Gillam. First noted by Douglas (1933) on the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line. Named in 1929 after Monsignor O. Charlebois, Roman Catholic Bishop of Keewatin. He was a 41-year resident of the "Hudson Bay country" (GBC 1928)

**Charles** (63 N/11) Community north of Sherridon. Named in 1954 after the Canadian National railway point which, in turn, was named after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant John Hamilton Charles of Winnipeg. He served in No. 61 Lancaster Squadron. The original proposal from the CNR was Johamil, a combination of parts of his two given names. He was the son of the CNR's Regional Chief Engineer J. L. Charles, who was in charge of construction for the Sherridon-Lynn Lake line.

**Charles Bay** (63 P/10) Nelson River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman James F. Charles of Gilbert Plains. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Charles Falls** (52 M/4) In the Manigotagan River. This name was adopted by the CBGN in 1944 and is an example of the problems sometimes encountered in naming a feature. A surveyor's sketch (1919) showed the name Pillar Falls, but the Water Branch of the Department of the Interior considered that this would cause confusion with nearby Pillow Falls, so an employee suggested Challies Falls (presumably after a fellow staff member). Challies objected, and the alternate name Upper Pillow Falls was rejected in favour of a minor change in the name to Charles Falls. Records do not indicate whether Charles was someone's name or not.

**Charles Miller Lake** (64 J/13) East of Nicklin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Charles M. Miller of Winnipeg. He served at No. 6 Tiger Moth Elementary Flying Training School.

**Charles Point** (64 O/15) Blevins Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Henry W. Charles of Winnipeg. He served with the Lincoln and Welland Regiment.

**Charleswood** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. Formerly a Rural Municipality on the southwest side of the city. Charles Kelly was one of its first Councillors (Nairn 1995). GBC correspondence (1929; from Secretary Treasurer O. Gosling) indicated that it was incorporated in 1913 and was probably so named from the fact that much of the municipality was in the parish of St. Charles and it was also in a thickly wooded area. Residents on the deforested north side of the Assiniboine River may have had to cross the river to gather wood in St. Charles (Nairn 1995). Postal records indicated that the original Post Office here in 1910 was Kelbeau, probably named (in part) after the first postmaster, P. H. Kelly, with the French word "beau," meaning beautiful added. The Post Office became Charleswood that same year (1910), and if not named after St. Charles, may have been named after Kelly's son Charles (Nairn 1995). It became Charleswood Sub 1 in 1959 but was closed that same year. Another Post Office serving this area was Varsity View which opened in 1919 and changed to Charleswood in 1959. Charleswood was also a School District name.

**Charlet Lake** (64 O/1) North of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Rifleman Ernest Charlet of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Rifles.

**Charlie Lake** (64 N/15) West of Nueltin Lake. The name was adopted by the CBGN in 1942. Fieldwork revealed that it was named after local resident "Eskimo Charlie" who died in 1942 and was buried on an island in nearby Putahow Lake. According to area resident Ragnar Jonsson, his full name was Charlie Prenischan (Garland 1975).

**Charlotte Island** (63 N/10) South Channel of the Churchill River. Named in 1978 after Charlotte Caribou from Pukatawagan.

**Charney Lake** (64 K/11) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Peter Charney of St. Boniface. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Charron Lake** (53 D/11) North of Fishing Lake. GBC records (1928) indicated that the lake was named after a Canadian airman on a photo survey of the Island Lake area. GBC records (1933) also recorded the local name Big Clearwater Lake, the translation of the Native name Wasakomik Lake.

**Chartier Lake** (63 O/4) North of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Private Raymond L. Chartier of Dauphin. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Chartrand Lake** (64 K/1) Northwest of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Lance Sergeant Lawrence Chartrand of Camperville. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Chartrand Peninsula** (64 P/4) Duffin Lakes. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Adelard J. Chartrand of Camperville. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Chartrand Point** (63 I/1) Slippery Rock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Louis Chartrand of Camperville. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Chartrand Rapids** (64 P/5) Wolverine River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Harry L. Chartrand of Inwood. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Chartrands Bluff** (62 O/13) Southwest of Waterhen Lake. The bluff (of trees) is on Salt Point adjacent to a marsh. Land records indicate that Louis Chartrand homesteaded NE 3-33-16W in 1918.

**Chartrands Point** (63 C/8) In the southwest end of Pelican Lake. Named after Francis Chartrand from Duck Bay who had a fishing camp here.

**Charuk Lake** (52 E/11) Southeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Nicholas J. Charuk of Oak Bluff. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Chaske Lake** (64 O/3) Northeast of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Rifleman Tom Chaske of Edwin. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Chasm Creek** (54 L/2) Flows east into the Churchill River. Submitted to the CBGN in 1954 by geologist E. Nelson. The creek flows through a chasm formed by almost vertical rock walls.

**Chataway Lake** (53 L/9) South of Gods Lake. The name was suggested in 1937, after one of the 1936 crewmen on the survey of the 18th Base Line under D. Sharpe, DLS.

**Chater** (62 G/13) Community east of Brandon. First noted on a Hudson's Bay Company map (1881). The Post Office opened in 1883 on 27-10-18W and closed in 1963. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point (1881) which was named by Governor General the Marquis of Lorne after his aide de camp Captain Vernon Chater (Douglas 1933). They were visiting the area during construction of the CPR line. Also noted as a School District on a Brownlee map (1884).

**Chatfield** (62 I/13) Community northwest of Gimli. The Post Office opened in 1905 and was named after Postmaster George Chatfield, an early settler from Pleasant Home (Quickfall 1965). GBC correspondence (1909) indicated that the Post Office had moved about three and one-half miles from its original site, now on 26-20-1W. It later moved to the present community location on 5-21-1W. The School District here was Spruceview on 7-21-1W, while Chatfield School District was about three and one-half miles to the southeast on 2-21-1W. Nearby Fish Lake was formerly called Chatfield Lake.

**Chatham Creek** (63 P/5) Flows west into Wintering Lake. Named in 1930, probably after Chatham House. Chatham Lake was also an old name for Wintering Lake. Topographical Survey map (1914) *Maria River*; Department of Railways and Canals (1914) *Birch River*.

*Chatham House* (63 P/5) Wintering Lake. The name was first noted (as *Chatham's House*) on a Turner map (ca. 1779). This Hudson's Bay Company post was located on a peninsula on Wintering Lake and was mentioned by David Thompson in 1792 (Voorhis 1930).

**Chatwin Lake** (64 K/15) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Captain George T. Chatwin of Winnipeg. He served aboard the SS *Nerissa*. Locally called Little Maria Lake. Fieldwork (1977) revealed the Chipewyan name Tseetelideenatheelinee Lake, meaning a *bend in the maria river*.

*Chaucer* (62 G/12) Northwest of Glenboro. A former Canadian Pacific railway point in 3-8-16W first noted on a Stovel map (1908). Possibly named after Geoffrey Chaucer (1342? - 1400), author of *The Canterbury Tales*.

**Chawanski Lake** (64 P/14) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Adam P. Chawanski of Winnipeg. He served in No. 419 Lancaster Squadron.

**Cheekatinaw Lake** (63 F/12) West of Cedar Lake. A Cree name meaning *close hill*.

**Cheekwakosi Bay** (64 C/3) In Russell Lake. A Cree name meaning *paddling a boat*.

**Chekask Lake** (64 N/13) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Adopted in 1949 as a Cree name meaning *along the edge*. The lake is on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary.

**Cheman Lake** (63 K/14) Southwest of Elbow Lake. A Cree name meaning *canoe*.

**Chemawawin 1** (63 F/8) Indian Reserve around Easterville on the southeastern side of Cedar Lake. This new reserve and name were approved in 1979 to compensate for the previous Chemahawin Indian reserves 32 A, B, C, D, and G (see next entry). These were affected by the raising of water levels on Cedar Lake due to the hydroelectric project at Grand Rapids (CPCGN records). This spelling was recorded locally as the preferred form. **Chemawawin 2** (63 G/4) This name and reserve area were approved in 1979. **Chemawawin 3** (63 B/13) Indian Reserve south of Easterville on 45 and 46-16 and 17W. Established in 1990 for the use and benefit of the Chemawawin Band.

*Chemahawin Indian Reserve 32A* (63 F/8) West side of Cedar Lake. Indian Reserves 32 A, B, C, D and G belonged to a band of Swampy Cree (Douglas 1933). The name Chemawawin means *trapnet, or seine net fishing place*. "32 A" was the main reserve area and CPCGN records (1967) indicated that all parts were "surrendered" to Manitoba in 1962 because of the hydroelectric project and subsequent flooding of Cedar Lake. Residents were moved to Easterville (see Cedar Lake above). New reserve areas were proposed with the locally recommended spelling of Chemawawin. Other reserves in this group included *Chehawawin Indian Reserve 32B* (63 F/8) on the west shore of Cedar Lake, *Chemahawin Indian Reserve 32C* (63 F/8) on the west shore of Cedar Lake, *Chemahawin Indian Reserve 32C* (63 F/8) on Duncan Island on Cedar Lake, *Chemahawin Indian Reserve 32D* (63 F/8) on the west shore of Cedar Lake and *Chemahawin Indian Reserve 32G* (63 F/8) on the west shore of Cedar Lake. Austin (1883) *Chimahawin Indian Reserve*; Department of the Interior (1889) *Chimawawin*; Department of Indian Affairs (1891) *Chimewawin IR 32*; Topographical Survey (1914) *Cheminawawin IR*.

**Chemin Island** (64 I/3) North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Gunner Henri Chemin of Notre Dame de Lourdes. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Chepaymistik Creek** (63 P/11) Flows east into Greenwood Lake southeast of Thompson. A Cree name meaning *green wood*.

**Chepi Lake** (53 K/9) East of Gods Lake. A Native name meaning *ghost*. Someone died here and apparently a ghost was seen afterwards. **Chepi Beach** (63 N/16) on the southeast shore of Highrock Lake and **Chepi Island** (63 N/15) on the north shore of the Churchill River probably have similar origins.

**Chepil Lake** (64 C/15) Southwest of Barrington Lake. Named in 1949 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer Mack Chepil of Edwin. He served in No. 428 Halifax Squadron. First noted as Herman Lake on a geological map (1949). Probably the same individual as for Herman Lake (see entry). Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Kapuskaykamak Lake meaning *divide*.

**Cherry Island** (62 O/7) In Lake Manitoba off Peonan Point. First noted on a Fidler map (1819). Named due to the wild [choke]cherry trees growing here (Douglas 1933). Vandermalen (1827) *I Chery*.

**Cherry Lake** (64 J/6) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private William H. Cherry of Wellwood. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Cherry Point** (62 F/10) Locality southeast of Virden. A Plan of Subdivision of Cherry Point on Oak Lake was registered in 1963. The Rural Municipality of Sifton confirmed the established use of this name.

*Chesley* (62 G/12) Southeast of Brandon. A former School District on 23-7-18W, established in 1882 on Mr. Brander's farm and named after his birthplace in Ontario (Rome 1970). The school moved to NW 13-7-18W in 1895.

**Chesnaye** (54 L/1) Railway point south of Churchill. First noted by Douglas (1933) as a Hudson Bay (CNR) railway point established in 1929 and named after Aubert de la Chesnaye, a fur trader from Quebec and founder of the Compagnie du Nord in 1679. It was he that dispatched Radisson and Groseilliers to the Hayes River in 1682. GBC (1929) *Chesnoye*.

**Chess Island** (64 N/9) Shannon Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer James B. Chess of Winnipeg. He served in No. 419 Halifax Squadron.

**Chewaykunapesiskak Narrows** (53 K/3) In Red Sucker Lake. A local Native name meaning *dragonfly*.

**Chewter Lake** (64 N/12) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private George W. Chewter of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Cheyne Lakes** (64 J/6) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Private Harold F. Cheyne of Melita. He served with the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

**Chicago Lake** (64 F/11) East of Reindeer Lake. So named because "it was so far away from camp, it might as well have been Chicago" (CPCGN records).

*Chicken Hill* (62 G/1) Southwest of Morden. A former School District established by 1890 (Darlingford Historical Book Committee 1972). Located on NE 4-1-7W, it was named due to its proximity to Chicken Hill. It consolidated with Point Douglas School District in 1963 and with Darlingford School District in 1967. The name was also noted on SW 11-1-7W on a 1965 municipal map.

**Chiesche Lake** (52 E/14) Southeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Frederick J. Chiesche of Alexander. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Childs Lake** (62 N/11) Northeast of Roblin. A well-known lake in Duck Mountain Provincial Park. First noted on a Tyrrell and Dowling map (1888). Douglas (1933) reported that it is a translation of the Native name.

**Chillon** (62 K/11) Locality southeast of Russell. Located on the CNR line on 27-18-28W and first noted on a Stovel map (1911). Chillon is a castle in Switzerland made famous in the 19th century by the poems, narratives and novels of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Shelley, Hans Christian Anderson, Flaubert, Victor Hugo, Alexandre Dumas, Mark Twain, Charles Dickens and Lord Byron. Department of the Interior (1911) *Chillon Siding*.

**Chiman River** (54 G/3) Flows northwest into Hudson Bay. A Cree name meaning *canoe*. This word is often rendered as "cheman."

**Chinaman Island** (63 K/15) Elbow Lake. A Chinese gentleman promoted a mine on this island.

**Chipewyaneesis Lake** (64 A/10) North of Waskaiowaka Lake. A Cree name meaning *little Chipewyan*.

**Chipewyan Falls** (64 K/11) In the Cochrane River. First noted on a Topographical Survey map (1925). It is named after the Chipewyan people who frequent the area. The Chipewyan live in northwestern Manitoba and are distinct from the Cree, Saulteaux and Ojibwa to the south. They were given the name Chipewyan by the Cree from the Cree words "chepwa" meaning *pointed*, and "uyan," meaning *skins*. Because of the way they dried their beaver skins, their shirts were made with points both in front and back and were normally ornamented with tails. The English earlier called them the Northern Indians. These people are also called Dene (meaning *people*, or *nation*) or "Chips" (Emberley 1977).

**Chipewyan Lake** (64 G/16) On the South Seal River north of Southern Indian Lake. First noted on a GSC map (1921). It lies in an area of terminal moraine (i.e., of glacially deposited sand and gravel) and is named after the Chipewyan people (see previous entry). Fieldwork revealed the local Chipewyan name Thuychokaneleeni meaning *water running through big sand*.

**Chip Point** (64 J/9) East shore of Tadoule Lake. CPCGN records indicated that it was named by a Dr. Jacobsen in 1970 after the Chipewyan people who used the point as a campsite.

**Chisaki Lake** (63 B/4) West of Waterhen Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local Native name probably meaning *shaking tent*, from the Ojibwa term used in reference to a traditional conjuring session. A shaman would cause a specially constructed tent to shake as a demonstration that he/she has successfully summoned spirits. The ultimate goal was the foretelling of the future. Big Lake was recorded as an alternate name.

**Chisel Lake** (63 K/16) Locality east of Flin Flon. Located on the CNR line on 34-67-18W and named by CNR staff after nearby Chisel Lake (CBGN records). **Chisel Lake** (63 K/16) The lake was named by the CBGN in 1948, possibly because a chisel was found here or because it is close to File Lake. The Chisel Lake Mine is also located near the lake.

**Chislett Lake** (53 E/3) Southwest of Island Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Herbert A. Chislett of Minnedosa. He served in No. 50 Lancaster Squadron.

**Chisnell Bay** (64 P/12) West shore of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Robert H. Chisnell of St. Vital. He served with the 23rd Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Chisnell Lake** (52 L/4) Southeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Trooper Norman W. Chisnell of St. Vital. He served with the Royal Canadian Hussars.

**Chitek Lake** (63 B/6) North of Waterhen Lake. GBC correspondence (1916; from T. Plunkett, DLS) suggested that Pelican Lake "may be changed" to Chitek Lake (noted on a departmental map 1916). Most maps from Fidler (1808; out of position) on, showed Pelican Lake, the translation of the Native name. Presumably these birds were found here. Pierce (1879) showed it as *Pelican (Chitek L)*. **Chitek Creek** (63 B/5) Probably named after the lake as the name was not noted until 1918 on an SGO map and was previously shown as *Pelican Creek* on a Pierce map (1879). It seems *Bushy Creek* on a Hind map (1858).

**Chiupka Island** (64 B/14) Southern Indian Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated it to have been named after Fred Chiupka, a fish buyer who had a camp here on the island. **Chiupka Lake** (64 F/8) Southwest of Le Clair Lake. Also named after him. He was particularly active in the Lynn Lake area in the 1960s.

**Chmielowiec Lake** (64 O/7) Southeast of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Theodore Chmielowiec of Winnipeg. He served in No. 180 Mitchell Squadron.

**Chopp Lake** (64 K/12) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Stanley A. Chopp of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Choquette Bay** (64 P/4) Oolduywas Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Rifleman Morris J. Choquette of Oakville. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Choquette Lake** (64 N/6) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after two World War II casualties, both members of the same family from Glenora. Rifleman Edmond J. Choquette served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles and Private Lawrence T. Choquette with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Choquette Point** (64 I/13) Southeast shore of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Rifleman Roland J. Choquette of St. Boniface. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Chornous Lake** (64 J/12) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William Chornous of Winnipeg. He served in No. 153 Lancaster Squadron.

**Chortitz** (62 H/4) Community southeast of Morden. First noted in Douglas (1933) as a "new" Mennonite settlement ca. 1876. Named after Chortitza, the Russian peninsula on which the first Mennonite community in Russia was founded more than 200 years ago (Rudnyckyj 1970). It became a hub of Mennonite culture in that period. Rudnyckyj (1970) added that settlers arrived in 1875 from this area of Ukraine and that it is correctly pronounced Khortytsia. Also a School District on NW 8-2-4W. Codd (1885) *Chorlitz*.

**Chown Lake** (64 P/10) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Douglas G. C. Chown of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Air Force Ferry Command.

**Christensen Lake** (64 G/16) Southeast of Chipewyan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper James W. Christensen of McCreary. He served with the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps

**Christensens Slough** (62 F/1) Southwest of Whitewater Lake. Land records indicate that Jens A. Christensen homesteaded SE 14-1-23W in 1905.

**Christiansens Lake** (62 O/1) East of Dog Lake. Land records indicate that Marius Christiansen homesteaded NE 27-23-5W in 1913.

*Christie* (62 H/3) Northwest of Emerson. A former Canadian National railway point on 28-1-2E which was established in 1904 and named after George Christie, landowner and farmer (Douglas 1933). Department of the Interior (1908) *Christies*.

*Christie* (62 H/14) In northeast Winnipeg. First noted on a Stovel map (1911) as a Canadian Pacific railway point in the northeast end of the city.

**Christie Bay** (64 O/16) Southwest shore of Baralzon Lake. Named in 1987 after World War II casualty Gunner Ronald J. Christie of Rapid City. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Christie Island** (53 L/13) Oxford Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant James H. Christie of Winnipeg. He served with the North Nova Scotia Highlanders.

**Christie Lake** (64 A/15) Northwest of Waskaiowaka Lake. Named in 1944 after A. Christie (DLS) of The Pas. He was a member of the crew that surveyed the 23rd Base Line in 1940. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Pakoma Lake, meaning *upset stomach, vomiting*.

**Christmas Lake** (54 K/12) East of Churchill. Named in 1948 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Richard E. Christmas of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles and was mentioned in dispatches. **Christmas Lake Esker** (54 K/12) A gravel ridge nearby which was named after the lake in 1957.

**Christofferson Lake** (64 N/1) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Edmond A. Christofferson of Middlebro. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Christopherson Lake** (62 G/6) Northeast of Pelican Lake. Land records indicate that Sigurdur Christopherson homesteaded SE 10-6-14W in 1880.

**Chrupalo Lake** (64 I/16) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal John Chrupalo of Winnipegosis. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Chubb Lake** (62 N/6) Southwest of Burrows Lake. Named after Mr. M. Chubb who worked on Charles Harvey's survey crew here in 1904.

**Chubbs Point** (63 I/4) East shore of Little Playgreen Lake. Named after a local family whose residence was on this point.

**Chuckrey Lake** (62 K/15) Southwest of Dauphin Lake. Formerly known as Hogue Lake after the family that homesteaded near here. The Chuckrey family arrived in this district around the turn of the century.

**Chudzik Island** (53 E/15) Island Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer William J. Chudzik of Winnipeg. He served in No. 420 Halifax Squadron.

**Chudzik Lake** (64 O/2) Southwest of Munroe Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Stanley F. Chudzik of Winnipeg. He served in No. 218 Stirling Squadron.

**Chulkas Island** (52 L/6) Winnipeg River. Recorded during fieldwork as the surname of a man who had a cabin here.

**Chumah** (62 K/2) Locality and former railway point southwest of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 14-14-24W and closed in 1903. Named after one of African explorer David Livingstone's (1813 - 1873) guides (Hamiota Women's Institute 1956). Also the name of a School District that opened in 1887 - 1888 on SE 22-14-24W, moved to SE 16-14-24W in 1894 and closed in 1917 (Crandall History Society 1971).

**Chura Lake** (54 C/3) Southwest of York Factory. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Private Philip Chura of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Churchill** (54 L/16) Town on Hudson Bay on the east side of the Churchill River mouth. Post Office, seaport, Hudson's Bay Company post and northern terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line, completed in 1929 and operational in 1931. Named after the river and the original Fort Churchill which was built ca. 1688 but burned before completion. It was rebuilt in 1689, but deemed to be in an unsuitable location (see also Fort Churchill and Fort Prince of Wales). CPCGN correspondence (1929; from Natural Resources) indicated that Churchill first appeared on a map by Sanson (1650) as Port de Munck. GBC records (1929) further noted that the community was also called Fort Churchill and Port Churchill, but that Churchill was preferable. A 1912 plan by Bruce proposed renaming the new townsite Roblin City. The Hudson's Bay Company abandoned their site upriver and relocated in Churchill in 1930 - 1931 (Garland 1975). **Churchill River** also-aussi **Churchill, Rivière** (54 L/16) Flows northeast into Hudson Bay. This name has been well documented by numerous authors. Kupsch (1974) and Douglas (1933) are the prime descriptive sources used here, supplemented by maps. Both the river and the post were named by the Hudson's Bay Company about 1686, following the visit by Captain John Abraham in the summer of that year. He had been sent from Fort York (York Factory) to explore the river and establish a post. It was named Churchill after Lord John Churchill (1650 - 1722), who was appointed Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1685. He later became the first Duke of Marlborough and a noted general and statesman. A GBC article (1940) indicated that it was named by Captain Abraham himself. The oldest name is Missinipi, a Cree name literally meaning *great waters* or *big water*. Several spelling variations were noted, but this name was recorded in a York Fort journal dated 1714. Kupsch added that the Native name referred to that portion of the river within the Canadian Shield consisting of a series of interconnected lakes which David Thompson called "the Missinipe (Great Waters)" in his narrative — so called from the "spreading of its waters." The names Danish River, and Munks River (with variations) derive from Danish nobleman and explorer Jens Munk, the first European to enter and discover the river (although Button had passed by the mouth previously), and who wintered here in 1619 - 1620. Only he and two of his men survived the winter. He had been sent by Denmark under the patronage of the East India Company to discover a Northwest Passage to the Orient. The English River was reputedly named in 1775 by Canadian fur trader Thomas Frobisher from Montreal (Douglas, 1933) who had reached the lucrative fur trade area of its upper reaches and had intercepted Natives bound with furs for the "English" post (Churchill). Harmon (1808) claimed that "the English River (was) named after Mr. J. Frobisher, who is an English man, and the first white person, or rather trader, that ever came up this way"(Lamb 1957). Jérémie (1720; in Douglas 1933) offered the Native name Manoteusibi (or Mantawasepe, in Watkins 1865) meaning *Strangers River*, named in reference to Jens Munk and his men. Kupsch (1974) noted it as Manoteusbi while the Chipewyan refer to it as the Tzandeze or *Metal River* in translation, possibly because of the quantity of iron and copper found there on one of Munk's abandoned ships. Kupsch (1974) added that it was also called (in part) Beaver River, the longest of its upper branches in Saskatchewan. Some early French maps such as La Jemeraye (ca. 1733; 1912 copy) show it as *R des Christinaux (Esquimaux)*, although they connected the upper portion to the Saskatchewan River, while La Vérendrye (1741) connected the Riviere des Christinaux to his Poskoiac River and showed a height of land on the river between there and Hudson Bay. Rinfret (n.d.) *R des Anglais*; Anonymous (n.d.) seems *Misinibie R*; Anonymous (n.d.) *Riv Angloise*; Anonymous (post 1685) *R danoise*; Anonymous (ca. 1699 - 1714) *R de Monc*; Anonymous (post 1700) *R de Munk*; De L'Isle (ca. 1700) *R de Monc ou Dannoise*, 1700 *R Churchill*, and in 1703 *R de Munck ou R Danoise*; Franquelin (1708) *Riviere de Moue*; Iberville or Jérémie (ca. 1724) *la riviere Monc*; La Vérendrye (1737) seems his *grande R des Anglais* in part, as it appears to be a combination of Nelson and Churchill rivers; Moll (1718, 1732 - 1744) *Munck R*; La Jemèraye (1733) seems *Riviere des Christinaux (Esquimaux)*; La Vérendrye (1741) *R des Christinaux*; possibly Norton (1735) *Churchil River and Chuchil River*; Nolin (1740) *R de Monck* and in 1743, *R de Munk*; Bowen (1747) *Monks River*; Rocque (ca. 1763) *Danish River*; A. Henry (ca. 1775) *Missenabie*; Turnor (ca. 1779) *Missinanepe*; Mansuy (1783) *Riviere de Churchill*; David Thompson (ca. 1794) *Missinipee* or *Churchill R.*; Soulard (1795) *Churchel R*; Arrowsmith (1796) *Messinanepe* and 1814, *Missinnipp*; Fidler (1798) *Missinnippee River*, in 1807 *Missinnippee* and ca. 1808, *Misinip*; Arrowsmith and Lewis (ca. 1804) *Messinnepe R or Churchell R*; Murray (1823) *Missinnippi*; Bèlin (1875) *R Chuchill*; Bell (1879) *Great Churchill River*; Moffette (1888) *Michineepi*; Fraser (1968) also *Misinippi*, *Manotensiki*, and *Tzaideze*; Hall (1970b) *River of Strangers*. Because this list is lengthy, minor differences due to translation into other languages are not included.

**Chuskakinaonik Creek** (53 K/4) Flows south into Chuskakinaonik Lake. A Native name meaning *red breast*.

**Cigar Lake** (52 L/12) Northeast of Pine Falls. Suggested by a local Conservation Officer because its shape resembled that of a cigar. Adopted in 1975.

*Cityspur* (62 I/3) North of Winnipeg. First noted in a Rand McNally Atlas (1912) as a railway point between Rockwood and Stony Mountain.

**Clays Slough** (62 G/11) Northwest of Swan Lake. Land records indicate that Henry R. Clay homesteaded SE 12-7-14W in 1891.

**Clam Lake** (53 E/11) West of Island Lake. Named by the GBC in 1946, presumably because freshwater clams were found here. Fieldwork revealed the local Native name Essu Lake, meaning *clam*. **Clam Creek** (53 E/11) Flows east into Picket Lake and was first noted on a government map (1938).

**Clandeboye** (62 I/2) Community northwest of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1876. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point on 3-15-4E. The name was suggested by local resident Mary Muckle whose family settled here in 1869 because the area reminded her of Sir Walter Scott's expression "the lovely woods of Clandeboye" (GBC correspondence 1905, Garland 1975). The Muckle family knew Lord Dufferin whose family seat was Clandeboye in Ireland. Mary Muckle arrived ca. 1871 and stayed at Government House until her sons Robert and Alexander built a log cabin (Garland 1975). She wrote to the Earl of Dufferin stating that the scenery reminded her of his estate and asked permission to name it after Clandeboye. The Earl and Countess of Dufferin drove out here when they visited Manitoba. Also a School District on SW 3-15-4E. Belden (1881) *Chandeboy*. **Clandeboye Bay** (62 J/1) In Lake Manitoba. Possibly the same origin, but it seems to predate the Post Office. The name was first noted correctly on a Secretary of State map (1872 - 1873).

**Clandenning Hill** (62 G/8) West of Miami. Land records indicate that Roderick A. Clandenning homesteaded 9-5-7W in 1909.

**Clangula Lake** (62 P/1) Southeast of Manigotagan. Named by the GBC in 1921 after the golden-eye duck *Glaucionetta clangula* (Douglas 1933). The Latin species name was used since there was a Goldeye Lake to the northwest. Fieldwork indicated that the local name was Goldeye Lake or Owepeche Lake — the Saulteaux name for this species.

**Clanwilliam** (62 J/5) Community northwest of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1882 and moved in 1902 to "meet" the Canadian National railway line on 13-16-18W. First noted in the 1889 Postal Guide as *Clan William* on 30-16-17W. The name was assigned by the Post Office in Ottawa instead of Lamontagne, the name requested by residents (Douglas 1933). It was named after the 4th Earl of Clanwilliam (Garland 1975). **Clanwilliam** (62 J/12) Rural Municipality established in 1883. Also a School District name on NW 31-15-17W while the School District name in Clanwilliam was Grey on SW 18-16-17W. This was named after Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada (1904 - 1916) since the Clanwilliam School District to the south was already established (Garland 1975).

**Clarence Evans Bay** (63 O/1) Halfway Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Clarence E. Evans of Winnipeg. He served in No. 35 Halifax Squadron.

**Clarence Point** (63 N/15) In the Churchill River, northeast of Oskoyuk Narrows. Named in 1978 after an American tourist who used to camp here.

**Clarence Stewart Creek** (54 E/8) Halfway Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Clarence D. Stewart of Manitou. He served in No. 150 Wellington Squadron.

**Claridge Lake** (64 H/7) Northwest of Solmundsson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 William T. Claridge of Sinclair. He served in No. 419 Lancaster Squadron.

**Clarke Bay** (64 F/3) Northwest shore of Vandekerckhove Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Wilfred V. Clarke of Winnipeg. He served in No. 9 Wellington Squadron.

**Clarke Creek** (63 J/16) Flows east into the Muhigan River. First noted on a Topographical Surveys map (1914). Named after Roger Clarke, DLS possibly by O. Rolfson, the surveyor who sketched the map (Douglas 1933). **Clarke Lake** (63 J/15) Also named after him in 1914.

**Clarke Island** (64 J/11) Clifton Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Harold W. Clarke of Winnipeg. He served in No. 408 Hampden Squadron.

**Clarke Marsh** (62 J/14) West of Pedro Lake. Land records indicate that Gordon T. Clarke homesteaded NW 36-21-15W in 1915.

**Clarke Narrows** (63 I/16) Kapechekamasic Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Gerald F. Clarke of Winnipeg. He served in No. 401 Spitfire Squadron.

**Clarke Rapids** (64 O/9) On the unnamed creek which drains Arthur Thompson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Robert E. Clarke of Matlock. He served in No. 7 Stirling Squadron.

**Clarke River** (54 M/2) Flows east into Little Seal River. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Private John G. Clarke of Scandinavia, Manitoba. He served with the Calgary Highlanders.

**Clark Esker** (64 J/1) Northeast of Chipewyan Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flying Officer James H. Clark of Isabella. He served in No. 299 Sterling Squadron.

**Clark Falls** (64 C/3) On the unnamed river which connects Abrey Lake and McKnight Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Albert G. Clark of Carman. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Clark Hill** (64 J/5) West of Sprott Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Clarence T. Clark of Isabella. He served in No. 405 Lancaster Path Finder Squadron.

**Clark Lake** (64 L/9) North of Reindeer Lake on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. Named in 1962 after World War II casualty Private John F. Clark of Carberry. He served with the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps.

**Clark Lake** (54 D/5) At the northeast end of Split Lake. GBC records (1921) indicated that the name was suggested by E. Bowman (DLS) instead of Little Assean Lake as shown on his 1920 survey plan. Named for A. C. Clark, a Hudson's Bay Company factor at Split Lake. Fieldwork noted the translation of the local Cree name (not given) as *strong currents*. While the GBC (1924) renamed Little Assean Lake as Clark Lake, Little Assean Lake (64 A/8) was approved separately in 1944. It was first noted on a Department of Railways and Canals map (ca. 1908). See also Assean Lake entry.

**Clarkleigh** (62 J/9) Community northwest of St. Laurent. The Post Office opened in 1885 on 36-18-5W, later moving to 1-19-5W, the site of the Canadian National railway point. GBC correspondence (1905) indicated that the Post Office was named after Postmaster James Clark. Lindell (1970) added that he was probably the first English-speaking settler to arrive in this area (1881). Also the name of two nearby School Districts — Clarkleigh West on SW 6-19-4W and Clarkleigh East on NW 34-18-4W (62 I/12).

**Clark Peninsula** (64 P/15) North shore of Falcon Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Ari B. Clark of Amaranth. He served in No. 76 Halifax Squadron.

**Clark Point** (64 N/3) Southwest shore of Harrison Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Sergeant Alexander Clark of Glenboro. He served with the 1st Canadian Scottish Regiment.

**Clarks Bay** (63 B/1) In Lake Winnipeg south of Reindeer Island. CPCGN records (1979) indicated the local preference to be Clarks Bay, not Clark Harbour. It was named in 1898 after David Clark of "Reid and Clark," who had a fishing station at the mouth of the Dauphin River (Douglas 1933). Also called Clarks Harbour locally. Hind (1858) possibly part of his Portage Bay. **Clarks Point** (63 B/1) Forms the east side of Clarks Bay. Formerly known as Clark Point (1898) but changed in 1979. Hind (1858) *Limestone Point*.

**Clarks Drain** (62 O/7) Flows northwest into Birch Creek. Land records indicate that John Clark homesteaded SE 17-19-29W in 1919. **Clarks Lake** (62 O/8) South of Lake St. Martin. Also named after John Clark.

**Clasper Lake** (64 N/10) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Robert Clasper of Winnipeg. He served in No. 412 Spitfire Squadron.

**Clausen Lake** (63 P/6) North of Landing Lake. Douglas (1933) noted that it was named in 1921 by A. E. Glover (DLS) after L. Clausen, a member of his survey party.

**Claw Lake** (63 K/15) Locality and former railway point east of Flin Flon. Named by CNR officials in 1960 after nearby Claw Lake (CBGN records). Descriptive of its shape, the name was first noted on a Department of Mines map (1919).

**Claydon Lake** (64 P/12) West of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant David A. Claydon of St. Vital. He served in No. 622 Lancaster Squadron.

**Clayton Lake** (52 M/11) Southeast of Family Lake. Named in 1923 after Flying Officer Clayton who landed on this lake that year (Douglas 1933) and named it after himself (Ham 1980).

**Clayton White Island** (63 P/9) Cauchon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Clayton L. White of Brandon. He served aboard the HMCS *Shawinigan*.

**Clear Creek** (62 K/9) Flows west into the Little Saskatchewan River. First noted on an SGO map (1896). Later named Wasamin Creek which Douglas (1933) stated was Cree meaning *clear water*. Garland (1975) added that it was derived from the Cree word wasakumow (*clear water*). The name was changed back to local usage in 1978. Fieldwork revealed the alternate names East Creek and Clear Lake Creek. Department of the Interior (1880) *Clear Water Creek*.

*Clear Creek School District* (62 K/9) On the creek on NW 31-19-19W. See previous entry.

**Clear Lake** (62 J/12) Southwest of McCreary. A well-known lake in Riding Mountain National Park, descriptive of the water's clarity. First noted correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1880). Crearar (1957) noted it as Clearwater Lake, and named Wasagaming (meaning clear water) by the Natives. Fidler (1820) *Clearwater Lake*.

*Clear Lake Indian Reserve 61A also-aussi Clear Lake 61A, Réserve indienne* (62 K/9) Northeast of Shoal Lake. First noted on an SGO map (1919) on the northwest shore of Clear Lake. Presumably surrendered when this area became part of Riding Mountain National Park.

**Clear Springs** (62 H/10) Locality north of Steinbach. The Post Office opened in 1879 on 13-7-6E and closed in 1916. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster Alex McCaskill) indicated that this name was derived "from an abundance of springs — some 25 within two miles of the area." Also a School District around 14-7-6E. Burland (1885) *Clear Spring*.

**Clearwater** (62 G/3) Community west of Morden. The Post Office opened in 1882 and the Canadian Pacific railway point was established in 1883, both on 20-16-12W. It was named by the early settlers because of the clear water found here, a pleasant change from the muddy Red River which they encountered on the journey from Emerson (Garland 1975). According to the mayor, the shale beds underlying the creeks and ponds make the water translucent. Also a School District established in 1881. Anonymous (post 1875) *Clear Water Village*.

**Clearwater Lake** (63 F/15) Community northeast of The Pas. Named in 1973 after Clearwater Lake on which it is located. **Clearwater Lake** (63 K/3) Northeast of The Pas. First noted on a Bray map (1847) as *Clear Water Lake*. The Pas Chamber of Commerce noted that it has "unusually clear water and is one of the three true 'blue water' lakes in the world ... one can see objects 120 ft. down from 1000 ft. up." Also called Atikameg Lake from the Cree word meaning *whitefish*. Department of the Interior (1883) *Atic-a-make Lake*; GSC (1902) *Atikameg Lake*; McLaggan (1907) *Atikameg L (Clearwater L)*; CPCGN (1977) *Clearwater (Atikameg) Lake* and *Clearwater Lake*.

*Clearwater Landing* (52 L/13) Southeast of Manigotagan. CPCGN records recorded the name on a surveyors sketch (n.d.) for a landing at the mouth of Spence Creek at Big Clearwater Lake.

**Clearwater River** (63 P/7) Flows west through Cauchon Lake into the Nelson River. First noted on a Fidler map (1809) and formerly called Cauchon River. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Wasaykamile meaning *clear water* for both the lake (including Prudhomme Lake) and river. Department of the Interior (1883) *Clearwater Lake*; GBC (1915) *Clear Current Lake* on O'Sullivan's map (GSC n.d.).

**Cleaver Bay** (53 M/5) Hackland Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Trooper James E. Cleaver of Oak River. He served with the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps.

**Cleaver Island** (64 P/5) Wolverine River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal William G. Cleaver of Moore Park. He served with the Canadian Provost Corps.

**Clee Lake** (64 H/12) Northwest of Northern Indian Lake. Named after local trapper Jim Clee.

*Clegg* (62 G/8) North of Morden. A former School District on SW 17-4-5W, built on the homestead of William Clegg (Thompson History Committee 1967). It was established in 1879 and closed in 1956 (later consolidating with Morden).

**Clegg Island** (54 D/6) Stephens Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Leading WREN Olive I. Clegg of Binscarth. She served aboard the HMCS *Protector*.

**Clegg Lake** (64 N/9) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Alan B. Clegg of Winnipeg. He served in No. 415 Hampden Squadron.

**Clematis** (62 I/12) Locality west of Gimli. The Post Office opened in 1916 on 7-19-1W and closed in 1944. Named after the flower (Douglas 1933). The clematis is a vine-like plant with white or mauve flowers (Ham 1980). Also a School District on SW 16-19-1W.

**Clementi, Lake** (62 G/12) Southeast of Brandon. A former Post Office that opened in 1898 on 2-9-19W and closed in 1900. It was named after the lake and first noted on a Brownlee map (1884). The lake was named after Clementi Smith, a land agent who used to camp there (Douglas 1933). It had originally been called McPherson Lake after one of a group of settlers who had come here with Reverend George Roddick (Garland 1975).

**Clements Slough** (62 G/7) Southeast of Swan Lake. Probably named after John F. Clements who homesteaded NE 33-3-9W in 1885.

**Cleunion Lake** (63 N/3) South of Kississing Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Lucien J. Cleunion of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Clifford Lake** (53 M/6) North of Oxford Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Lewis B. Clifford of Winnipeg. He served in No. 77 Halifax Squadron.

**Clifford Reid Lake** (53 N/3) Southwest of White Goose Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Clifford A. Reid of Virden. He served in No. 1 Radar Battalion, Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Clifford Smith Creek** (54 E/10) Flows south into Deer River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Clifford Smith of Boissevain. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Clifton Lake** (64 J/11) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Arthur Clifton of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. Also named Robinson Lake (for reference) by Manitoba Fisheries staff in 1964 (CPCGN records).

**Climo Lake** (64 I/6) North of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Gunner George E. Climo of McAuley. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Cline Lake** (64 F/8) Southeast of Jordan Lake. Named in 1986 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Gordon A. Cline of Glenboro. He served in No. 415 Hampden Squadron.

*Clingon* (62 K/3) Northwest of Virden. First noted on a Stovel map (1917) as a Canadian Pacific railway point southeast of McAuley. The correct spelling was not verified. Claingan is a Scottish surname. Stovel (1923) *Clingan.*

**Clisby Lake** (64 J/12) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Rifleman Melvin O. Clisby of Ninette. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Closs Slough** (62 G/7) Southeast of Glenboro. Land records indicate that Edward Closs homesteaded NE 4-5-10W in 1882.

**Clouds, Lake of the** (52 E/14) Northeast of Brereton Lake. CPCGN records indicated that it was named in the early 1930s (probably by cottagers) because of its elevation — about 50 feet above nearby Marion Lake.

**Clougher Lake** (64 I/2) Southwest of South Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Bombardier John J. Clougher of Brandon. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery. Also called Wolf Lake.

**Cloverleaf** (62 H/15) Community northeast of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1912 on 9-12-7E and closed in 1970. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point established here in 1911. So named because of clover growing on the ridges (Douglas 1933).

**Clubb Coulee** (62 H/6) South of Morris. Named by the CBGN in 1952 which also noted the forms *Clubb Coullee River* and *Clubb Coullee Stream*. Field interviews revealed that Clubb is an old family name in the area. Note that the use of generic "coulee" in Manitoba was normally found to be associated with a water feature, and not just the shallow ravine or gulch as is usually the case in western Canada.

**Clubb Island** (52 E/11) Falcon Lake. Named after the Honourable William R. Clubb who was Manitoba's Minister of Public Works when the Trans-Canada Highway was completed in 1932.

**Clueit Lake** (62 P/16) West of Family Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Trooper Christopher V. Clueit of Winnipeg. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**Cluff Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Sapper William J. Cluff of Binscarth. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers. Locally noted as one of the Chain Lakes or Beaver Lakes.

*Clydesdale* (62 J/3) Southeast of Neepawa. A former Post Office that opened in 1881 on 25-14-15W and closed later the same year. See also Neepawa entry. Clydesdale is the old name for Lanarkshire, Scotland, and is also the name of a breed of draft horses which were bred there. Department of Indian Affairs (1882) *Clysedale*

**Coaffee Lake** (63 P/2) Northeast of Cotton Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Private Cyril H. Coaffee of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

**Coates Island** (63 I/1) Northeast of Cotton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private James D. Coates of Melita. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Coates Lake** (64 N/4) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Roy H. Coates of Morris. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

*Coatstone* (62 F/1) Southeast of Deloraine. A former Post Office that opened in 1910 on 32-2-22W under Postmistress Miss L. Brown and closed in 1916. Also a former Canadian National railway point established nearby on 25-2-23W in 1914 (Douglas 1933).

**Coatstone Reservoir** (62 F/1) Southeast of Deloraine. Named in 1989 for resource identification purposes according to Bill Poole, Manager of the Turtle Mountain Conservation District. Coatstone was a former railway point located near the site of the L-8 Dam and reservoir (see previous entry).

**Cobbes Lake** (62 G/6) Northeast of Pelican Lake. Land records indicate that Joseph Cobbe homesteaded SW 36-5-14W in 1882.

*Cobfield* (62 G/13) North of Brandon. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on 7-11-18W (GBC 1946).

**Cobham River** (53 E/2) Flows northeast into the Severn River, Ontario. CPCGN records indicated that the name was suggested by M. G. Cameron (DLS) after Sir Alan J. Cobham (1894 - 1973), a famous British aviator. He is credited with developing in-flight refuelling, but is probably best remembered for his extraordinary flying circus which brought aviation awareness to an audience of millions in the 1930s. Locally known as North Branch Severn River and Neekik Lake, a Native name meaning *otter* for the wide portion south of Elliot Lake. Also known as Kokookoho River meaning *night owl* for the stretch north of Elliot Lake.

**Coca Cola Falls** (52 L/5) In Rice Creek. A local name. It is descriptive, as the brown-coloured water bubbling down over the falls resembles *Coca Cola*, a commercial soft drink.

**Cochrane Lake** (62 I/7) North of Selkirk. Named in 1973 after Edward Cochrane who homesteaded NE 15-16-4E in 1912 just southwest of the lake. William Cochrane homesteaded SE 15-16-4E. Also called North Netley Lake.

**Cochrane Point** (53 L/16) Gods Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman George A. Cochrane of Matheson Island. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Cochrane River** (64 F/13) Flows south into Reindeer Lake. First noted on a GSC map (1895) accompanying a report by Tyrrell. GBC records (1925) indicated that Tyrrell named it in memory of the late A. S. Cochrane of the Geological Survey of Canada. **Cochrane Bay** and **Cochrane Island**, both in Island Lake (53 E/15) were named by geologist Dr. J. F. Wright when he was there in 1927. They are also believed to have been named after A. S. Cochrane who visited the area ca. 1879. He was with Dr. R. Bell's party which explored the Churchill River and Nelson River and Gods and Island lakes. David Thompson (1813-14) part of *Rein Deers River*; Johnston (1880) *Ice River*; Dawson Brothers (1880) *Rein Deer River*.

**Cockeram Lake** (64 C/15) Southwest of Barrington Lake. Named by the GBC in 1932 after aviator Robert Cockeram who created Prospectors Airways and later became its President. Also known as Big Hook Lake. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Pikwucheekwaskwaypichikunani Lake meaning *person fishing alone with a line through the ice*. Apparently the first known fisherman on the lake tried to catch fish by jigging through the ice.

**Coey Lake** (62 K/14) Northeast of Russell. Land records indicate that Samuel Coey homesteaded NE 24-21-28W in 1884.

**Coffeys Point** (63 B/4) East shore of Lake Winnipegosis west of Waterhen Lake. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1928) although not approved until 1979. The CBGN (1952) indicated that it was named after Captain Ed Coffey, Manager of the Northwest Fish Company which operated on Lake Winnipegosis in the early 1900s. Fieldwork supported this, but one source noted that it was named after Sid Coffey, an early homesteader. Hind (1858) *Elm Point*. **Coffeys Bay** (63 B/4) Similarly named by the CPCGN in 1979.

**Cohen Island** (64 C/6) Kaykayk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Syd Cohen of Winnipeg. He served at No. 7 Bombing and Gunnery School, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Cohen Lake** (64 I/9) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Lawrence Cohen of Winnipeg, who was on loan to the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, British Army.

**Coker Lake** (64 P/5) South of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Charles K. Coker of Brandon. He served in No. 115 Lancaster Squadron.

**Colbeck Lake** (64 N/3) North of Lac Brochet. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Sub-Lieutenant Arthur W. Colbeck of Crandall. He served aboard the HMCS *Clayquot*.

**Colby** (62 J/6) Railway point (CNR) northeast of Neepawa. Named in 1916 after an early settler (Douglas 1933).

*Colcleugh* (62 O/1) Southwest of Ashern. A former Post Office that opened in 1911 on 20-24-7W and closed in 1925. Probably named after the first postmaster, listed as Ed B. Colcleugh in postal guides.

**Cold Lake** (63 N/3) Community west of Sherridon on Kississing Lake. GBC records (1944) indicated the community name to be Cold Lake with the Post Office named Kississing. Kississing is a Cree name meaning *cold* and is derived from Kississing Lake (see main entry). Postal records showed that Kississing Post Office opened in 1928, closed in 1932, reopened in 1939, closed in 1943, reopened later in 1943 and closed permanently in 1955. In 1944, the GBC recommended the double name Cold Lake (Kississing Post Office) to avoid duplication with Cold Lake, Alberta, which was adopted in 1945. In 1967, the CPCGN changed the name from the double form to simply Cold Lake.

*Cold Lake House* (around 63 N/SW) On Kississing Lake. First noted by Voorhis (1930) as a small Hudson's Bay Company outpost of Nelson House, about 75 miles to the northeast.

*Cold Springs* (62 J/9) Northwest of St. Laurent. A former Post Office that opened in 1890 on 16-20-5W and closed in 1930. Copp Clark (1906) *Cold Spring*.

**Coldwell** (62 I/12) Rural Municipality north of St. Laurent. Established in 1912 and named after the Honourable George Coldwell of Brandon (Douglas 1933). He was the Municipal Commissioner and later Minister of Education in Premier Sir Rodmond Roblin's Cabinet (Garland 1975).

**Coldwell Lake** (63 P/6) North of Sipiwesk Lake. Douglas (1933) reported that it was named after William Coldwell who with William Buckingham, founded the *Nor'Wester* in 1859 — Manitoba's first newspaper. The paper sharply criticized the privileged charter of the Hudson's Bay Company and advocated immediate annexation by Canada (Ham 1980). Coldwell played an important role in the formation of the Province of Manitoba in 1870. **Coldwell Creek** (63 P/6) Flows north into Pikwitonei River.

**Cole Bay** (64 G/4) Grandmother Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Robert J. L. Cole of Portage la Prairie. He served in No. 142 Wellington Squadron.

**Cole Island** (54 D/15) Cygnet Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Gunner Benjamin H. Cole. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Coleman Island** (62 N/16) In Sagemace Bay, Lake Winnipegosis. First noted correctly on a Pierce map (1879). Named by J. B. Tyrrell after Professor A. P. Coleman, a geologist from Toronto (Douglas 1933). Also named after him were **Coleman Bay** and **Coleman Island Lake**, both on 62 N/16. Codd (1885) *Coleman's Island*; Dowling and Tyrrell (1888) *Coleman Islands*.

**Cole Peninsula** (64 O/13) Nueltin Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Private Allan B. Cole of Flin Flon. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Colen Lakes** (53 L/11) West of Gods Lake. Adopted in 1928 to replace the previous name Clearwater Lake. Named after Joseph Colen, Hudson's Bay Company governor at York Factory in 1798. Cochrane map (1879) *Clear Water Lake*; Department of the Interior (1884) *Clearwater Lake*; CBGN (1948) *Colen Lake*.

**Colert Beach** (62 G/1) On Lake Minnewasta near Morden. This was once a private beach, but the owner, Dr. Walter Colert, transferred title to the town of Morden.

**Colin Hay Lake** (64 H/12) North of Wood Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Colin M. Hay of Winnipeg. He served in No. 432 Halifax Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

**Colin MacDonald Lake** (64 N/8) Northwest of MacMillan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Colin S. MacDonald of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

*College Spur* (around 62 H/14) Southwest of Winnipeg. First noted as a railway point on a Bulman map (1905) as *Collegespur* and as *College spur* on a Stovel map (1911).

**Collett Lake** (64 K/13) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Gunner Stanley H. Collett of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Collier Lake** (64 O/16) West of Baralzon Lake. Named in 1987 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Clarence M. Collier of Souris. He served in No. 405 Lancaster Path Finder Squadron.

**Collins Bay** (53 E/14) In Island Lake. CPCGN records indicated that it was adopted in 1928 rather than the name Rabbit's Stomach Bay. Named by geologist J. F. Wright in 1927, likely after George C. Collins of the Hudson's Bay Company.

**Collins Creek** (63 O/7) Flows northeast into Wuskwatim Brook. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Wesley Collins of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Collins Esker** (64 I/3) South of Blyth Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Keith G. Collins of Darlingford. He served with the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.

**Collins Hill** (64 A/5) South of Baldock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Donald J. Collins of Winnipeg. He served with the Fort Garry Horse (see also next entry).

**Collins Lake** (63 K/14) Northeast of Athapapuskow Lake. Named in 1951 after World War II casualty Trooper Donald J. Collins of Winnipeg. He served with the Fort Garry Horse. This name was selected over the alternate name Knee Lake (see also previous entry).

**Collins Narrows** (53 E/16) Island Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Russell T. F. Collins of Winnipeg. He served in No. 62 Anson Operational Training Unit, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Collins Peninsula** (63 O/8) Paint Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer James T. Collins of Winnipeg. He served in No. 12 Lancaster Squadron.

**Collins Rapids** (64 C/16) Hughes River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Norman A. Collins of Rossendale. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Collister Lake** (64 J/14) Northwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John W. Collister of Brandon. He served in No. 12 Lancaster Squadron.

**Coll Lake** (64 I/10) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Lieutenant William J. Coll of Winnipeg. He served with the Dorsetshire Regiment.

**Collyer Lake** (63 K/16) West of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John W. Collyer of Winnipeg. He served in No. 640 Halifax Squadron.

**Colter Lake** (64 O/15) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant James C. Colter of Crystal City. He served in No. 418 Boston Squadron.

**Colville Point** (63 G/3) At the mouth of the Saskatchewan River near Grand Rapids. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local name and the location of the wreckage of the SS *Colville*, a Lake Winnipeg steamboat. This feature had apparently been incorrectly named Lopstick Point in 1975 and as a result of fieldwork, the name was "relocated" to the next point to the north.

**Colvin Lake** (64 N/11) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Frederick J. Colvin of Carman. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Colwell Lake** (64 H/1) West of Hogg Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Dexter Colwell of Winnipeg. He served with the South Alberta Tank Regiment.

**Comba Lake** (63 K/16) West of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 William M. Comba of Killarney, Manitoba. He served in No. 220 Fortress Squadron.

**Combaz Lake** (64 O/6) Southeast of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Alfred J. Combaz of Norwood. He served in No. 478 Halifax Squadron.

**Comeau** (62 O/2) Community northeast of McCreary. A small community adjacent to the Ebb and Flow Indian Reserve and named in 1974 after the former School District on SW 32-23-11W. The CPCGN indicated that it was named after a local priest.

**Comeau Island** (63 K/9) Northeast of Fourmile Island in Reed Lake. Named after local trapper Victor Comeau.

**Comeau Lake** (54 E/12) Southeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Private Joseph G. Comeau of St. Boniface. He served with the Maisonneuve Regiment.

**Comeault Creek** (54 B/16) Flows northeast into Kaskattama River. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Jules A. Comeault of Letellier. He served with the Royal 22nd Regiment.

**Commemoration Lake** (64 G/15) Northeast of Big Sand Lake. This lake was named to commemorate all those employees who served with the Department of Natural Resources during its first sixty years (1930 - 1990).

*Comming* (62 I/11) Southwest of Gimli. A former Post Office that opened in 1932 on SW 10-19-3E and closed in 1946. Also a School District on NW 21-20-2E.

**Commission Lake** (54 A/5) Northeast of Shamattawa. So named by the GBC in 1948 because it was the site of the Interprovincial Boundary Commission's inspection party. The lake is on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary.

**Commonwealth Lake** (64 P/14) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named by the CPCGN in 1974 to commemorate the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan (1939 - 1945) with members from Canada, the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Australia. Four islands in this lake bear the names of the national animal emblems of each country.

**Compton Lake** (63 N/1) Southeast of Sherridon. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Orville F. Compton of Winnipeg. He served in No. 429 Halifax Squadron.

**Comstock Lake** (52 L/6) East of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private William D. Comstock of Winnipeg. He served with the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.

**Condie Island** (63 I/7) Lawford Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Robert Condie of Crystal City. He served at No. 7 Tiger Moth Service Flying Training School.

**Condie Lake** (64 I/1) East of North Knife Lake. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Signalman James R. Condie. He served aboard the HMCS *Spikenard*.

*Coney* (62 G/15) West of Portage la Prairie. A former Canadian Pacific railway point noted on 31-11-7W on a Bulman map (1905).

*Congreve* (around 62 F/9) Northeast of Souris. A former Canadian Pacific railway point noted on a Stovel map (1911).

**Conley Lake** (64 G/5) South of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Walter F. Conley of Norwood. He served in No. 429 Halifax Squadron.

**Conners Bridge** (62 G/2) Pembina River. Land records indicate that James Connor homesteaded NE 24-1-9W in 1896.

**Connolly Bay** (63 F/7) West shore of Cedar Lake. Named by the GBC in 1927 as *Connolly Lake*. It was changed to "Bay" in 1968 because of the flooding of Cedar Lake caused by the dam at the Grand Rapids Hydro project to the southeast. It was named after William Connolly, a fur trader who joined the North West Company in 1801, became a chief trader in 1817, and was stationed at Cumberland House to the northeast in 1819 (Garland 1975). He became a Hudson's Bay Company chief factor after the North West Company and Hudson's Bay Company amalgamated in 1821. He retired to Montreal in 1843, leaving his Native wife "whom he had married according to the custom of the country" in a convent at Red River. This freed him to marry his cousin Julia Woolrich. Upon the death of Connolly and his first wife, the eldest son by that marriage sued for his portion of the estate. At issue was the legitimacy of the first marriage. The courts ruled that such "country marriages" as were common at Red River at the time, were in fact legal — a significant benchmark in Canadian legal history (Ham 1980).

**Connolly Lake** (63 C/5) South of Whitefish Lake. Named after the owner of NW 34-37-29W, Frank W. Connolly.

**Connolly Lake** (64 O/9) North of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Company Sergeant Major Bert Connolly of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Conrad Lake** (64 C/9) Northeast of Eden Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Regimental Sergeant Major (Warrant Officer 1) George A. Conrad of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Constantin-Weyer, Lac** (53 D/13) Southeast of Gilchrist Lake. Named after author Maurice Constantin-Weyer (1881 - 1964) who homesteaded in the St. Claude district from 1904 to 1914 before leaving Manitoba for war service. He is best known for his writings on early Canadian history and exploration.

**Contour** (62 H/16) Locality and former railway point east of Winnipeg. GBC records (1928) indicated that this Canadian National railway point on 35-10-10E was so named because of the numerous contour lines on maps in the region. Contour lines indicate the height and general shape of the land. **Contour Bog** (62 H/16) Named after the railway point in 1976.

**Conway Lake** (63 I/7) East of Molson Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Victor G. H. Conway of Winnipeg. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Cook Creek** (64 N/7) Flows northwest into Tatowaycho Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Ordinary Seaman Thomas A. Cook of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Barrie*.

**Cooke Esker** (64 P/11) Northwest of Caribou Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Gunner Hesketh Cooke of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Cooke Hill** (64 N/4) West of Quasso Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Craftsman John C. Cooke of Steep Rock. He served with the Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

**Cooke Point** (64 O/4) Doig Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Marshall Cooke of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Cook Lake** (63 P/11) Southeast of Thompson. The name was first noted on a Topographical Surveys map (1923). Named after William Cook, a Hudson's Bay Company trader ca. 1800 (Douglas 1933). Fidler (1809) mentioned a Mr. Cook at Split Lake nearby. Fieldwork revealed the local alternate Brown Water Lake.

**Cook Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. CPCGN records indicated that it was named in 1919 after Jacob Cook. He was a guide, probably with the survey crew. The alternate name Contact Lake was noted on a sketch.

**Cook Peninsula** (64 O/8) Martin Moore Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Lorne F. Cook of Kenton. He served in No. 23 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Cook Rapids** (64 B/8) Pecheponakun River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Alexander Cook of Winnipeg. He served in No. 103 Lancaster Squadron.

**Cook River** (53 N/4) Flows north into Gods River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Wilfred M. B. Cook of Grand Rapids. He served with the Calgary Highlanders and was awarded the Military Medal.

**Cooks Creek** (62 I/2) Community southeast of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1873 on 13-12-5E and closed in 1970. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster George Miller) indicated that the Post Office (then on 1-12-5E) was located on and named after Cooks Creek. The creek was named ca. 1849 by early settlers after Joseph Cook who lived at the confluence of Red River and Cooks Creek about 1833 and died ca. 1856. The name Cooks Creek was adopted for the settlement in recognition of Captain J. Cook for services rendered to the community (Dugald Women's Institute 1974). Also a School District about three miles south on NW 31-11-6E, while the School District on SW 13-12-5E was named Zora. Douglas (1933) and Ham (1980) confirmed that the creek was named after Joseph Cook, but suggested that Cooks Creek Post Office was named after Robert and Charles Cook who lived at the mouth of the creek. Cooks Creek is the site of Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church which features nine cupolas and intricate geometric designs. It was built almost entirely by volunteer labour and the bells were donated by the people of Alsace-Lorraine. **Cooks Creek** (62 I/2) Flows north into the Red River. First noted correctly on a Secretary of State map (1872) and according to Douglas (1933) was called *Sahetchwon R* on an A. Russell map (1858). An 1858 map by S. J. Dawson called it *Saketchwon R*. while another copy, certified by A. Russell, called it *Sakatchewan River*. Coues (1897) suggested that this is Henry's *Rivière qui Déboule* (Boiling River) which rises in the Cypress Hills. Department of the Interior (1905) *Cook Creek* for both Post Office and creek.

**Cooks Marsh** (62 K/8) Southeast of Salt Lake. Probably named after Edward Cook who homesteaded NE 30-15-20W in 1884.

**Cooks Narrows** (63 N/3) Kississing Lake on the north side of Big Island. Named after Bert Cook who had a cabin at the narrows.

**Cooleys Marsh** (62 K/7) West of Shoal Lake. Probably named after William E. Cooley who homesteaded NW 18-17-25W in 1895.

**Cooney Lake** (63 I/16) East of Cross Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Albert W. Cooney of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Cooper Bay** (64 P/12) Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Hector T. M. Cooper of Plumas. He served in No. 101 Wellington Squadron.

**Cooper Creek** (54 F/4) Flows north into Silcox Creek. First noted on a Topographical Surveys map (1915; application partly incorrect). CPCGN records (1964) indicated that it was probably named after C. Cooper, head dog driver from Split Lake who was mentioned in notes by B. W. Waugh, DLS (1914 - 1915) during the 24th Base Line survey.

**Cooper Island** (64 N/8) Shannon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Kenneth S. Cooper of Mather. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Cooper Lake** (63 K/8) North of North Moose Lake. Named in 1974 to commemorate pioneer airman Tom Cooper, who flew out of nearby Cormorant Lake from 1928 to 1931 as a fire-fighter. He later served in World War II with the Royal Canadian Air Force. Fieldwork revealed the local alternate Fenner's Lake, after early Cormorant area resident and fisherman Alfred Fenner.

**Cooper Point** (53 L/15) Seller Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Warren M. Cooper of Winnipeg. He served with the Calgary Tank Regiment.

**Cope Island** (53 L/4) Nikik Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Alfred R. Cope of Winnipeg. He served with the South Lancashire Regiment.

**Cope Lake** (63 K/13) Southwest of Embury Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Corporal Francis P. F. Cope of Winnipeg. He served with the 1st Canadian Special Services Battalion.

**Copeland Lake** (64 O/2) Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Rifleman Edward J. Copeland of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Copernicus Hill** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. Located in Duck Mountain Provincial Park, this hill was named in 1973 to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the birth of Polish astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus (1473 - 1543). He was the originator of the "heliocentric theory" which suggested that the earth and other planets revolved around the sun. Also known locally as Glad Hill presumably after nearby Glad Lake, first noted on an SGO map (1919).

*Copley* (62 F/3) Southwest of Deloraine. A former Post Office that opened in 1900 on 12-1-29W and closed in 1925. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster C. Reid) indicated that it was named after former resident Edward Copley Thompson. Also a School District on SW 16-1-29W.

*Copperfield* (62 G/3) Northwest of Pilot Mound. A former School District on NE 29-3-11W. It was established in 1885 with the name suggested by residents Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Stewart who were reading Charles Dickens' novel *David Copperfield* at the time (Moir 1969). In 1964 it consolidated with Pilot Mound.

**Coppermine Bay** (52 L/5) In Lac du Bonnet. First noted on a Department of Mines map (1925) as *Copper Mine Bay*. CPCGN correspondence (1977; from geologist D. Trueman) indicated that it was a local name, derived from the earliest mining venture here (1896). The mine showed signs of copper ore.

**Corbett Lake** (64 O/11) Southeast of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Ernest C. Corbett of Winnipeg. He served in No. 60 Blenheim Squadron.

**Cordeau Lake** (53 E/11) West of Island Lake. Named after the late Brother Cordeau of the Mission at Island Lake.

**Cordova** (62 J/4) Community southwest of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1896 on 34-13-17W, moved to 27-13-17W to meet the railway when the CNR arrived in 1908 and closed in 1965. CPCGN records (n.d.) indicated that the CN railway point was named by Hugh Jamieson, oldest settler and first postmaster. He named it after the Post Office, which was originally named by the Post Office in Ottawa.

**Cordwood Island** (62 I/9) Near the mouth of the Winnipeg River. First shown as Wood Island in the field notes of a 1917 traverse survey. First shown correctly on a Township map (1921).

**Cork Cliff Creek** (62 O/12) Flows north into Lake Winnipegosis. Named locally after the nearby Cork Cliff School District on 23-30-18W.

**Corkett Lake** (64 K/5) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Captain George R. Corkett of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Corkys Point** (63 K/12) West shore of Schieders Bay, Athapapuskow Lake. This feature was named in 1987 after the late George "Corky" Dadson who instilled in all who knew him an appreciation of the beauty of the area. He spent a great deal of time at "The Camp" on this point on Athapapuskow Lake.

**Corley Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1918 by F. J. Alcock (GSC) after one of his assistants (Douglas 1933).

**Cormack Island** (63 N/13) Sisipuk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant John Cormack of East Kildonan. He served in No. 405 Wellington Squadron.

**Cormack Lake** (64 O/11) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Douglas W. W. Cormack of East Kildonan. He served in No. 45 Marauder Delivery Group.

**Cormier Lake** (64 F/2) Southeast of Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Private Omer Cormier of La Salle. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Cormorant** (63 K/2) Community northeast of The Pas. This Hudson Bay (CNR) railway point on 31-60-21W was established in 1928 (Douglas 1933). Scarborough (1916) and Stovel (1917), however, show Cormorant on the southeast shore between Matis (now Finger) and Persley (now Halcrow), which would place it around the site of present-day Budd. GBC correspondence (1937; from the CNR) explained the situation. In 1927, the name Cormorant was assigned to the railway point at Mile 45.0 as it was the nearest siding to the settlement of Cormorant. Later, a siding was built at Mile 41.4 which was called Air Base, after the Royal Canadian Air Force base there. The siding remained after the base was closed, and since it was the closest one to Cormorant Post Office, the name was transferred from Mile 45.0 to Mile 41.4. Air Base as a name was eliminated and Cormorant, formerly at Mile 45.0, was renamed Dering (see entry). It was named after adjacent Cormorant Lake which, in turn, was named after the bird species and was a translation of the original Native name. The name originally proposed was Sutherland, after Hugh Sutherland, the "father" of the railway line, but this was rejected because of possible confusion with Sutherland, Saskatchewan on the Canadian Pacific Railway line (Munro 1978). NTS map 63 K (1930) noted Cormorant as a Post Office, railway point and Royal Canadian Air Force station. Also a School District name on 30 -60-21W. Department of Natural Resources (1924) *Cormorant Lake*.

**Cornwallis** (62 G/13) Rural Municipality around Brandon. Established in 1884 and named after a surveyor who conducted a survey party under General Ross ca. 1881 - 1883 (Douglas 1933). Also a School District name on 34-9-19W within this Rural Municipality. First noted on a Brownlee map (1884).

**Cornwall Island** (64 J/12) Jamie Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flying Officer J. Raymond Cornwall of Minnedosa. He served in No. 207 Wellington Squadron.

**Cornwell Lake** (63 O/5) Southeast of Highrock Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Charles W. Cornwell of Winnipeg. He served with the Canadian Scottish Regiment.

*Corral* (around 62 H/NE, 62 I/SE) East of Winnipeg. A School District in east-central Springfield Municipality. The name came from an old cattle corral located in a sheltered bend of the Brokenhead River (Dugald Women's Institute 1974).

**Cory Lake** (64 K/7) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Willis L. Cory of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Cosens Lake** (64 G/15) Northwest of Trout Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private William J. Cosens of Fisherton. He served with the Algonquin Regiment.

**Cosgrove Lake** (52 M/12) Southwest of Sasaginnigak Lake. Named for the Cosgrove family's contribution during the First and Second World Wars. Seven served in the former (two were fatalities) and five served in the latter.

*Cossar* (62 K/1) Northwest of Brandon. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on 23-12-21W, established in 1928 (Douglas 1933). The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1967.

**Costello Island** (64 G/12) Big Sand Lake. Named in 1986 after World War II casualty Flying Officer George A. Costello of Stonewall. He served in No. 442 Spitfire Squadron.

**Costello Lake** (64 C/1) East of Granville Lake. GBC records indicated that the name was suggested in 1932 by a Mr. Cameron (DLS) after an Air Force pilot connected with the photographic operations in this area. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Little Wapisew Lake, meaning *swan*.

**Costes Lake** (63 H/14) Southeast of Norway House on the McLaughlin River. Named in 1928 after a French airman (Douglas 1933). In all probability this was Dieudonne Costes who was a fighter ace during World War I. With Joseph Lebrix, he made the first non-stop crossing of the South Atlantic in 1927 (see also Lebrix Lake). CPCGN records noted it as Round Lake on a Department of the Interior map (1927).

**Cote Island** (63 P/5) Paint Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Private Joe G. Cote of Winnipeg. He served with the Canadian Provost Corps.

**Coté Lake** (64 N/16) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Paul A. Coté of Fisher Branch. He served with the Royal Canadian Regiment.

**Cottick Lake** (64 O/10) West of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Ernest A. Cottick of Fishing River. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Cottier Lake** (63 P/15) Southeast of Witchai Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Thomas G. Cottier of Winnipeg. He served in No. 419 Wellington Squadron.

**Cottingham Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Lieutenant David C. Cottingham of Swan River. He served with the Loyal Edmonton Regiment.

**Cotton Creek** (64 J/13) Flows north and west into Nicklin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer David N. Cotton of St. Vital. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron.

**Cotton Lake** (63 P/2) West of Bear Lake. Named in 1953 after A. F. Cotton (DLS) who conducted surveys in Manitoba in 1880. It was formerly called Gambling Lake or Camping Lake.

*Cottonwood* (around 62 I/NW) Northwest of Selkirk. A proposed Canadian Pacific railway point on a never-built line (see Acadie). First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1877) between Acadie and Carlyle.

**Coude, Lac** (63 A/9) South of Weaver Lake. This descriptive name is French for *elbow*. CPCGN records listed Elbow Lake as an alternate name, and fieldwork revealed the same meaning for the local Native name Wetoskun Lake.

**Couling Lake** (64 K/7) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Kenneth W. Couling of Lauder. He served with the Canadian Scottish Regiment.

**Coull Island** (63 P/15) Goose Hunting Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Radio Operator William D. Coull of MacGregor. He served in the Merchant Navy.

**Coull Lake** (63 N/5) East of Kipahigan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Leslie H. Coull. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Coulombe Lake** (52 L/3) Northeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Trooper Albert A. Coulombe of Bénard. He served with the Calgary Tank Regiment.

**Coulson Bay** (63 I/2) South shore of Molson Lake. Named in 1988 after World War II casualty Squadron Leader William G. A. Coulson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 220 Hudson Squadron.

**Coulson Island** (64 C/5) Kamuchawie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Robert F. Coulson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 420 Wellington Squadron.

**Coulson Lake** (63 N/1) Northeast of Sherridon. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Ward D. Coulson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 435 Dakota Squadron.

**Coulter** (62 F/2) Community southwest of Deloraine. The Post Office opened ca. 1905 on 2-2-27W on the CPR line. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster Alf Gould) indicated that it had been named after a pioneer farmer in the area. Local residents were unaware of the reason for this name and added that the Post Office was on the property of a homesteader named Atkinson. The name was probably derived from that of F. Coulter, the first Postmaster of nearby Coultervale (see entry).

**Coulter Bay** (53 L/6) Joint Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Robert L. Coulter of Winnipeg. He served in No. 115 Lancaster Squadron.

**Coulter Island** (64 C/8) Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal John S. Coulter of Selkirk. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

*Coultervale* (62 F/3) South of Melita. A former Post Office that opened in 1893 on 16-1-27W as Coulter, changed to Coultervale in 1898 and closed in 1927. Also a School District on SE 16-1-27W. GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster F. Coulter) indicated that the Post Office was named after him as he was one of the first to settle here in 1882. The School District was also on his farm. This name was retained as a separate locality name until rescinded in 1955. Coulter remains about four miles to the northeast on 62 F/2 (see entry).

**Counsell Lake** (64 C/11) Northwest of Granville Lake. Named in 1947 after World War II casualty Major Ronald R. Counsell of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and was awarded the Military Cross. **Counsell Creek** flows southeast into Sickle Lake nearby (64 C/10) and was named after the lake in 1962.

**Courage Lake** (64 O/16) Northwest of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Sergeant William R. Courage of Winnipeg. He served at No. 22 Elementary Flying Training School.

**Courchaine Bridge** (62 H/14) Spans the Red River in the Parish of St. Norbert. Named after the family of Levis Courchaine (1854 - 1944) whose descendants have a long history in the St. Germain and St. Norbert areas.

**Courchesne Point** (62 I/9) East shore of the Winnipeg River near its mouth. Douglas (1933) and CPCGN records indicated that it was named in 1926 after the family of settlers living nearby. A survey of the reserve (Fort Alexander Indian Reserve 3) by Harris in 1874 recorded the Courchaine (sp.) family name here.

**Cousins Island** (53 K/4) Red Sucker Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Sidney J. Cousins of Bagot. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. Cousins Lake (64 B/15) was also named after him (see below).

**Cousins Lake** (64 B/15) East of Southern Indian Lake. Named in 1948 after World War II casualty Private Sidney J. Cousins of Bagot. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. Cousins Island (53 K/4) was also named after him. Also noted as Trout Lake in 1949, while Numaykoos Lake (meaning *trout*) was recorded as the local Cree name.

*Coutts* (62 G/3) Southeast of Killarney. First noted as a Post Office on a Bulman map (1903) near the American border southwest of Cartwright. Presumably a compilation error, as the 1903 postal guide shows Coutts in a similar position (i.e. 4-1-15W) in Alberta.

**Coutts Island** (64 F/2) Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Russell M. Coutts of Neepawa. He served in No. 183 Typhoon Squadron.

**Coutts Lake** (64 P/15) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Lorne R. Coutts of Newdale. He served in No. 428 Wellington Squadron.

**Couture Bay** (53 M/1) Semmens Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Gaston J. Couture of St. Boniface. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Couture Island** (64 F/6) Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Private Ernest V. J. Couture of St. Boniface. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Couture Lake** (53 M/16) Southeast of Gillam. Named in 1966 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Joseph A. L. Couture of St. Vital. He served in No. 578 Halifax Squadron.

**Cowan** (63 C/2) Community southeast of Swan River. First noted on a Bulman map (1900). This Canadian National railway point was named after railway contractor William J. Cowan (Douglas 1933). CPCGN records indicated that he worked for McKenzie and Mann who built this section of the line. CBGN correspondence (1956; from A. J. Hill) added that he was Superintendent of Construction of the Canadian Northern Railway (now CNR) lines in the west. The Post Office opened ca. 1915 on 26-35-23W. The School District on SE 26-35-23W was called Cowan Ridge, while Cowan School District was about one and one-half miles southwest on NE 21-35-23W. **Cowan Creek** (63 C/2) Flowing north into North Duck River, was named after the community in 1977. Also called Perchuk Creek locally. **Cowan Bog Ecological Reserve** (63 C/2) Northwest of Cowan.

**Cowan Island** (64 O/9) Gayoway Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Robert J. A. Cowan of Minnedosa. He served in No. 51 Halifax Squadron.

**Cowan Point** (63 I/1) Little Bolton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant John T. Cowan of Winnipeg. He served with the 14th Canadian Hussars.

**Cowan River** (63 K/7) Flows southwest into Cormorant Lake. Named in 1901 after local settler George Cowan (Douglas 1933). **Cowan Bay** (63 K/7) Cormorant Lake. First noted on an SGO map (1917) is also named after him, and was probably where he lived.

*Cowdery* (62 J/16) Southeast of Ashern. The Post Office opened in 1909 on 6-22-5W and closed in 1919. GBC correspondence (1909; from Postmaster R. G. Cowdery) indicated that it was named after him, "as the Post Office inspector thought it a more suitable name than the one the settlers chose." Department of the Interior (1909) *Cowdrey*.

**Cowie Island** (64 O/5) Alyward Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Douglas G. Cowie of Tuxedo. He served in No. 31 Anson Recce School.

**Cowie Lake** (63 J/16) East of Setting Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Robert Cowie of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

*Cowlards* (62 I/4) Southeast of St. Laurent. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1874) as *Cowlard's*, a Post Office on NW 17-14-3W. Possibly named after an early settler. Land records indicate that Copeland Cowlard bought Lot 66 in the Parish of St. François Xavier (date unknown).

**Cow Moose Lake** (52 E/12) Northwest of Whitemouth Lake. A local name adopted in 1973. Presumably a female moose (cow) was sighted here. Also called Moose Lake and Moss Lake locally.

*Cowper* (around 62 I/NW) Northwest of Selkirk. A proposed Canadian Pacific railway point (see Acadie). First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1877) between Karma and Acadie on a never- built line northwest into Saskatchewan. Department of the Interior (1876) seems *Cupar*; Page Atlas (1879) *Couper*.

**Cox Bay** (64 G/12) South shore of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1986 after World War II casualty Stores Petty Officer Henry J. M. Cox of Norwood. He served aboard the HMCS *Alberni*.

**Cox Creek** (64 A/16) Flows northeast into Assaikwatamo River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 Stanley J. Cox of Beresford. He served in No. 435 Dakota Squadron.

**Cox Drain** (63 C/2) Flows north into Sinclair River. Probably named after James H. Cox who homesteaded NW 18-37-25W in 1902.

**Cox Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Jeffrey H. Cox of Swan River. He served with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada.

**Cox Peninsula** (64 I/2) Halldorson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Melvin C. Cox of Winnipeg. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Cox Point** (53 L/6) Touchwood Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Sergeant Harry K. Cox of Union Point. He served at No. 19 Tiger Moth Elementary Flying Training School.

**Cox Rapids** (64 P/5) Wolverine River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Leonard F. Cox of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Coyote Lake** (52 L/11) Southwest of Black Lake. This was part of the trap line of William MacDougall; MacDougall Lake is nearby. This and three other nearby lakes are named after fur-bearing mammals.

**Crabb Lake** (64 J/16) North of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William T. Crabb of Souris. He served in No. 37 Wellington Squadron.

**Crabtree Lake** (64 N/12) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant John C. Crabtree of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Cracknell** (62 K/14) Community north of Russell. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1921) as a Canadian Pacific railway point. The Post Office opened in 1923 on 1-22-28W and closed in 1965. Also a School District on SW 1-22-28W. It was named after Ed Cracknell, a CPR conductor in Fort William, Ontario and World War I veteran who had been awarded the Military Medal with Bar (Douglas 1933).

**Craib Island** (64 N/11) Jonasson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Thomas Craib of Roblin. He served with the Canadian Provost Corps.

**Craib Lake** (64 P/1) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Corporal Alexander W. Craib of Roblin. He served with the Canadian Postal Corps.

**Craig Bay** (63 I/7) Molson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant John Craig of Selkirk. He served in No. 407 Wellington Squadron.

**Craig Island** (64 H/6) Northern Indian Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Harold T. L. Craig of Brandon. He served with the Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

**Craig Lake** (64 C/12) East of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1947 after World War II casualty Flying Officer James Craig of Winnipeg. He served in No. 97 Lancaster Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

**Craig Point** (64 N/3) Agerbak Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Telegraphist Daniel A. Craig of Dauphin. He served aboard the HMCS *Levis*.

**Craigsford** (63 C/3) Locality northeast of Swan River. The Post Office opened in 1914 under Postmaster George Glashan on 6-38-25W and closed in 1916. Also a School District on SE 2-38-26W, just to the west.

**Craik Lake** (63 N/1) An expansion of the File River south of Burntwood Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Murray C. Craik of Baldur. He served in No. 467 Australia Squadron. Locally called Caribou Lake.

**Cram Creek** (62 J/1) Flows north into Lake Manitoba. First noted on a Copp Clark map (1872). GBC correspondence (1906; from a Mr. Garrioch) indicated that this was a corruption of Cramp Creek. It resulted from the misadventure of a traveller here, "his limbs being seized with cramp while wading in the waters of the creek." Bulman map (1897) *Crow Creek*.

**Cramer Island** (64 N/13) Tanuck Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper David C. Cramer of Winnipeg. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Cram Lake** (64 H/16) Southeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1963 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John S. Cram of Morden. He served in No. 45 Liberator Delivery Group.

**Cranberry Portage** (63 K/11) Community on the east side of Athapapuskow Lake. A Canadian National railway point and Post Office on 31-64-26W which opened ca. 1929. Also a School District name here. It is named after the historic portage between First Cranberry Lake (formerly one of the Cranberry Lakes) and Goose Lake to the southwest, which was first noted on a Turnor map (1778-9; as *Cran-bury Caring place*), and correctly on a Thompson map (ca. 1795). In 1778, Turner referred to "Cranbury Carr'g Place" as being the "height of land in this track to Cumberland House" (Tyrrell 1968). Reference to the map shows that from here, rivers flow northeast to the Nelson River, or south into the Saskatchewan River. For the portage: Turnor (1779) *Cranbury Carring Place*; possibly Hodgson (ca. 1791) *Cranberry Carrying Place*; Thompson (ca. 1795) *Cranberry Portage*; Arrowsmith (1796) *Cranbury Carrying Place*; Fidler (1806) *Cranbury Port.*; Vandermalen (1827) *Portage de Cranbury*.

**Crandall** (62 K/2) Community southwest of Shoal Lake. There exists some confusion as to how it was spelled and after whom it was named. Perhaps there were two individuals — Crandell and Crandall. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 36-13-25W as Carlingville and changed to Crandell in 1901 after the CPR arrived in 1900 and established the railway point of Crandall on 35-13-25W (Douglas 1933). It was named after Dr. J. B. Crandall, physician and pioneer settler (Douglas 1933). GBC correspondence (1905; from Assistant Postmaster R. Hamilton) indicated that Crandall, as used by the CPR, or Crandell, as used by the Post Office in Ottawa, was named after a Dr. M. Crandall. The Crandall History Society (1971) noted that settlers arrived ca. 1882 and that a school was required here by 1886, for which financial assistance was obtained from the Carling Beverage Company (hence Carlingville and Carlingvilla). The community was named Crandell after Morley Crandell who helped the railway construction crew in many ways while Dr. Crandell administered to their medical needs. The first Post Office opened in 1888 on NE 26-13-25W as Carlingville a mile south of town, but moved into town in 1900 and became Crandall. Maingy postal map (1884) *Carlingville*; Department of the Interior (1904) *Crandell*, 1905 as *Crandall*, and in 1920 as *Grandall*; Rand McNally (1912) *Crandall (Crandell Post Office)*.

**Crandell Lake** (64 H/10) Southeast of Buckland Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Signalman Augustus H. L. Crandell of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

**Crane Island** (64 O/12) Shannon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Gordon R. Crane of Makaroff. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Crane Point** (64 K/9) Cantlon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Beverley D. Crane of Winnipeg. He served in No. 20 Wellington Squadron.

**Crane River** (62 O/11) Community at the mouth of the Crane River on Lake Manitoba. The Post Office opened in 1900 on 30-29-13W (Douglas 1933). Also a School District name on SW 31-29-13W. Named after **Crane River** (62 O/11) which flows north into Crane Bay, Lake Manitoba, and was first noted on a Fidler map (1819) and on all maps thereafter. It is a translation of a Native name, presumably referring to these large birds (Douglas 1933). Also named after the river are **Crane Lake** (62 O/6) which was first noted on an SGO map (1919), **Crane Bay** (62 O/11) first noted on a Hind map (1858) and **Crane Narrows** (62 O/11) adopted in 1947, and noted as Crane River Narrows on a Tyrrell map (1893). For community: Rinfret (n.d.) has *Ft Dauphin* about here; Topographical Survey (1920) *Crane Bay*. **Crane River 51** (62 O/6) Indian Reserve southeast of Winnipegosis on the east side of the Crane River. It is home to the O-Chi-Chak-Ko-Sipi First Nation No. 279. First noted correctly on a Department of Indian Affairs map (1891). It is a Saulteaux reserve (Douglas 1933). Ponton (1888) simply showed *Indian Reserve No. 6 at Crane River*, noting that the chief here was called Ah-yah-peet-oh-pee-tung. Department of the Interior (ca. 1898) *Ah-Yah-Peet-Oh-Pee-Tung IR No. 6*.

**Cranes Creek** (62 G/2) Flows southwest into the Pembina River. Land records indicate that John Crane homesteaded SE 34-3-9W in 1878.

**Cranmer** (62 F/2) Locality and former railway point southwest of Deloraine. A Canadian Pacific railway point established in 1906 (Douglas 1933).

**Crate Lake** (64 J/7) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Bombardier Leonard V. Crate of Koostatak. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Crater Lake** (64 B/5) On the northeast side of Granville Lake. CPCGN records indicated that it was named in 1975 by Manitoba Fisheries biologist J. Sigurdson. It is a descriptive name, as the lake bottom drops sharply.

**Crave Lake** (54 M/14) Northeast of Long Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Private Donald L. Crave of Lillesve. He served with the Perth Regiment.

**Craven Lake** (52 M/3) East of Wanipigow. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1923) on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. Named after Thomas Craven, a member of the Boundary Survey party here in 1921 - 1922 (Douglas 1933).

**Crawford Bay** (64 P/12) North shore of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Private Gordon W. Crawford of Dauphin. He served with the Lanark and Renfrew Scottish Regiment.

**Crawford Island** (64 P/12) Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Kenneth Crawford of Dauphin. He served in No. 432 Lancaster Squadron.

**Crawford Park** (62 K/9) Locality northeast of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1923 on SW 4-20-19W, moved to NE 36-19-20W in 1947 and closed in 1958. Fieldwork revealed that the "locality" was centred upon 5-20-19W. Named after the first postmaster, Charles E. Crawford, and because of its proximity to Riding Mountain National Park.

**Crawford Peninsula** (64 N/13) Hasbala Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer William G. Crawford of Lena. He served in No. 622 Lancaster Squadron.

**Crawford Point** (64 H/13) Wishart Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Henry Crawford of Erinview. He served with the Canadian Provost Corps.

**Crawford Rapids** (64 P/3) Big Spruce River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper George B. Crawford of Killarney, Manitoba. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**Creba Lake** (64 N/9) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John F. Creba of Winnipeg. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron.

**Creber Lake** (64 P/16) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Robert T. Creber of Newdale. He served at No. 11 Cessna Service Flying Training School.

*Creeford* (62 J/4) Northeast of Brandon. A former Post Office that opened in 1882 on 32-12-16W, moved to 26-12-17W and closed in 1919. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster W. Brandt) indicated that he was unaware of its origin, and there were no lakes, creeks or hills in the area (the Post Office was by this time on Section 26). Also a School District name in the area (Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba 1976).

**Creer Lake** (62 K/15) Southwest of Dauphin Lake. The Creer family lived near the creek which drains the lake.

**Creighton Lake** (64 O/8) Southwest of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John T. Creighton of Winnipeg. He served in No. 31 Hudson Operational Training Unit, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Cremeens Lake** (64 C/12) East of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman John W. Cremeens of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada. CPCGN records noted it as Jeanne Lake on a geological map (1948).

*Crescent* (62 F/6) Northwest of Melita. The Post Office opened in 1893 as Sinclair on 14-6-29W, changed to Crescent in 1905 and closed in 1921. Also a School District on NE 14-6-29W. See Sinclair entry. Copp Clark (1914) *Cresent*.

**Crescent Bay** (62 I/8) Locality northeast of Lac du Bonnet. A descriptive name recorded during fieldwork. Located on the southwest shore of Lac du Bonnet.

**Crescent Cove Beach** (62 O/4) Locality southeast of Ochre Beach. The introduction of Emergency 911 services into the Rural Municipality of Ochre River prompted their submission of this well-established name. Ilene Mayne, Chief Administrative Officer submitted the name but was unable to provide information regarding its origin.

**Creswell Lake** (54 E/1) Northeast of Split Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Ralph N. A. Creswell of Winnipeg. He served in No. 22 Wellington Squadron.

*Crewe* (62 K/11) South of Russell. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 28-17-28W, closed in 1906, reopened in 1907 on 32-17-28W and closed in 1915. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster J. Falloon) indicated that he was unaware of the origin, and that the name was assigned by the Post Office in Ottawa. It was probably named after Crewe in Cheshire, England (Douglas 1933). Also a local School District name.

**Criveas Lake** (62 O/13) West of Waterhen Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local family name.

**Crocus** (62 J/5) Locality northwest of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1923 on SW 4-17-18W and closed in 1943. Also a Canadian National railway point established in 1922 by members of the United Farmers of Manitoba who wanted a shipping point closer than Clanwilliam (Garland 1975). The name is derived from Crocus Hill School District (also simply Crocus) on SW 28-16-18W, which was built on Crocus Hill (see next entry).

**Crocus Hill** (62 N/8) Northwest of Dauphin. This feature was locally named after the crocuses (prairie anemones) which grow wild here. This plant is Manitoba's floral emblem and this area is a designated preservation area for the species.

**Croll** (62 F/8) Locality northeast of Deloraine. The Post Office opened in 1923 on 31-4-20W and closed in 1964. Also a former Canadian Pacific railway point on 36-4-21W built in 1914 (Douglas 1933). It may have been named after Croll, Scotland (Garland 1975; from W. Kirkconnell). Also a School District name here.

**Croll Island** (64 P/13) Inverarity Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Arthur L. Croll of Nesbitt. He served in No. 38 Wellington Squadron.

**Croll Lake** (64 O/9) Southeast of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Ian B. Croll of Nesbitt. He served in No. 21 Mosquito Squadron.

**Cromarty** (54 L/1) Railway point south of Churchill. On the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line. Named in 1929 after a Hudson's Bay Company factor at Fort Severn, Ontario (Douglas 1933).

*Cromarty* (62 N/3) West of Roblin. A former School District name. The first school was built in 1903 on land donated by Mr. D. J. Philleo on NE 4-26-29W. It was named Cromarty after the birthplace of Mr. McNichol, one of those who built the school. It was a county in Scotland prior to its amalgamation with Ross in 1889.

**Cromer** (62 F/11) Community southwest of Virden. The Post Office opened as Elm Valley on 26-8-28W in 1884. The name was changed to Cromer Station in 1911 and to Cromer in 1915. It became a Canadian National railway point in 1908, and was named after Sir Evelyn Baring, First Earl of Cromer, a British diplomat and financier (Douglas 1933). The railway arrived in 1906. Cromer resident Malcolm Macdonald reported that it was named after a town in England (Minnedosa Women's Institute 1958). There is a Cromer in Hertfordshire as well as in Norfolk, England. The School District of Elm Valley was on SW 2-9-28W. Copp Clark (1914) *Cromar*; Mackenzie (1928) *Cromen*; SGO (1894) *Elmvalley*.

**Crompton Lake** (53 N/3) South of White Goose Lake. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Private Kenneth C. Crompton of Brandon. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Cromwell** (62 I/1) Locality east of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1890 on 12-14-7E, moved to 31-13-8E and closed in 1940. Also a School District on SW 30-13-8E. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster G. Ashton) indicated that the Post Office was named by the first postmaster after Oliver Cromwell (1599 - 1658), "Lord Protector" of the Commonwealth of England from 1653 to 1658.

**Cronk Island** (64 G/8) Southern Indian Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Gavin J. Cronk of Winnipeg. He served in No. 15 Lancaster Squadron.

**Crooked Turn** (63 H/13) Locality on Mission Island, near Norway House. A translation of the Native name Kapamanikasik, after the bend in the river between Mission Island and Fort Island. **Crooked Turn** (63 H/13) Approved as a channel name here in 1975.

**Cropley Slough** (62 G/6) Southwest of Glenboro. Land records indicate that George Cropley homesteaded SW 4-6-15W in 1882 and Madison Cropley homesteaded NW 18-5-15W in 1887.

*Crosby* (62 K/11) Southwest of Russell. A former School District on SW 20-19-29W. Land for a school was donated by local resident Mr. Murdock in 1908 (Russell Women's Institute 1967). It was named Crosby after the district that his wife came from in England.

**Cross Bay** (63 G/4) In the Saskatchewan River at the southeast end of Cedar Lake. Historically known as Cross Lake, the name was changed in 1968 to Cross Bay because of the flooding caused by the Grand Rapids hydroelectric dam to the east. In 1808, Henry called it Lac Traverse.

> … a treacherous little lake when the wind is thus from below, there being a current which, when counteracted by the wind causes a dangerous chopping sea; several instances are known of people throwing pieces overboard to save their lives" (Coues 1897).

It was named Lac Traverse by the early French traders from Montreal which translates as Cross Lake (Garland 1975). The lake was named Lac Traverse because it lies "à travers," or athwart the river, which enters and leaves it west to east (Coues 1897), or as Hind noted in 1857 it "derives its name from its shape and the peculiar position it bears in relation to the Saskatchewan (River)." Cross Lake was first noted on an Alexander Henry map (ca. 1775). Tyrrell (1915) noted the Ojibwa name was Kapmatasgo gamag meaning *Cross Lake*. **Cross Bay Creek** (63 G/4) Flows northeast into Cross Bay. Renamed in 1968 from Cross Lake Creek. Anonymous (seems pre-1800) *Lake de Croix*; Vandermalen (1827) *L Crosse*; Dawson (1859) *Lac Travers*.

**Crossing Lake** (64 G/6) Northeast of McPherson Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant John K. Crossing of Winnipeg. He served in No. 23 Wellington Squadron.

**Cross Lake** (52 E/14) Locality and former railway point southeast of Brereton Lake. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1877) on the CPR line. Named after adjacent Cross Lake (North and South Cross Lake since 1962). Russell (1871) *Long Lake*; Stovel (1908) *Cross*; Department of Mines (1921) *Cross Lake Sta.*

**Cross Lake** (63 I/12) Community on the southeast shore of Cross Lake. The Post Office opened in 1921 and was named after the lake (Douglas 1933) which was a translation of the Cree name Pimichicomow Sakahigan (Tyrrell 1915). Cocking (1772) spelled it Pimochickonow, and gave the meaning as *it lies athwart* (Douglas 1933). In 1927, the GBC reported that this and other historical "Cross Lakes" are found on early canoe routes, and were simply so named because the routes crossed them. The lake name was first noted on Thompson (1813-14) and Arrowsmith (1814). Cross Lake Post (HBC) was noted on a survey of the post and Indian Reserve by G. Bayne, DLS (1901; plan of HBC posts). Voorhis (1930) referred to it as Cross Lake House. For lake: possibly A. Graham (post 1771) *Pemochicimo Lake*, and post 1773, had *Pimochicomou Lake* noting that "Mr. Cocking had travelled through here"; Fidler (1806) simply *Pimmitchikoomow*; Vivien (1825) *L Cross*; Vandermalen (1827) *Lac Crosse*; De Smet (1844) *L la Croix*; Dufour (1863) *L la Crosse*; Quebec Government map (1918) *Lac a la Croix*; Department of the Interior (ca. 1900) *Newfoundland L*; Spanish map (n.d.) *L.o Crux*. **Cross Lake 19** (63 I/12) Indian Reserve on Cross Island in Cross Lake. Douglas (1933) noted that the Cross Lake Indian Reserves are occupied by Swampy Cree. The names were approved in 1930. First noted on a Department of Indian Affairs map (1891) and named after Cross Lake. Cross Island was first noted on a Department of Railways and Canals map (1914) and as *Indian Reserve Island* on a Department of the Interior map (1883). **Cross Lake 19A** (63 I/12) Indian Reserve on the southeast shore of Cross Lake. First noted on a survey plan by D. Robertson, DLS (1913). **Cross Lake 19B** (63 I/12) Indian Reserve on the southeast shore of Cross Lake. First noted on a survey plan by D. Robertson, DLS (1913). **Cross Lake 19C** (63 I/12) Indian Reserve on the southeast shore of Cross Lake. First noted on a survey plan by D. Robenson, DLS (1913).

**Cross Portage** (63 P/3) Between Sabomin Lake and the Nelson River. This is a translation of the Cree name pimichiniga.

**Crosswell River** (54 L/1) Flows north into the Churchill River. Named in 1948 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Percy B. Crosswell of Winnipeg. He served in No. 429 Lancaster Squadron and was mentioned in dispatches. Also known as Dog River.

**Crowduck Creek** (52 L/3) Flows southeast into Eaglenest Lake. This creek connects Crowduck Lake to Eaglenest Lake. Crowduck Creek is the local name for this water body. **Crowduck Lake** (52 L/3) Southeast of Lac du Bonnet. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1902) as *Crow Duck Lake*. The one word form was adopted in 1948. Crowduck is the colloquial name for the cormorant, and is a translation of the original Native name (Douglas 1933). Napier (1858) called it *Kakake L*. The Cree names for cormorant are Kakakeo and Kakakesip (Garland 1975). SGO (1903) *North Crow Duck Lake*; fieldwork (1975) *East Crowduck Lake*.

**Crow Lake** (64 G/14) East of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 Robert K. Crow of Winnipeg. He served in No. 153 Lancaster Squadron.

*Crowland* (62 I/4) Southeast of St. Laurent. First noted as a settlement area on SW Township 14-3W on a Russell map (1878).

**Crumps Hill** (62 K/2) Southwest of Arrow River Hills. Probably named after Charles Crump who homesteaded SE 4-13-26W in 1892. **Crumps Lagoon** (62 K/2) West of the Assiniboine River. Charles Crump also homesteaded SE 34-12-26W in 1894.

**Cruse Lake** (64 N/5) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Flying Officer William L. Cruse of Winnipeg. He served in No. 78 Halifax Squadron.

**Crying Lake** (64 A/8) North of Split Lake. First noted correctly on a Department of Mines map (1908). GBC records (1916) indicated that Omatuwi Lake had been adopted by the GBC in 1907. Bell (1879) *O-Ma-Tou-Wi Lake*; Department of the Interior (1883) *Fox Carrying Lake*; Klotz (1884) *Fox-Carrying Lake*. **Crying River** (64 A/8) Flows from the lake south into the Assean River. CPCGN records reported it as *Watawi R.* on a Geological Survey map (1914) and as *Crying River* on a 1939 map. The CPCGN (1977) indicated that Watawi was from the Cree Otawemaw meaning *father*, and Matoo, meaning *cry*. Department of the Interior (1883) *Foxes R*; Codd (1885) *Fox R.*

**Crystal City** (62 G/2) Village west of Morden. The Post Office opened in 1879. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point and School District name here. Named by the Honourable Thomas Greenway who brought settlers from Ontario to this district. The crystal clear water of the creek is due to the shale bed underlying it (Garland 1975). The community was founded by the Rock Lake Colonization Company. James Barber of that committee was quoted as saying "Why, we will give it a big name like they do in the States; it is on the Crystal Creek named by the Surveyors, so we will call it Crystal City" (McKitrick 1970). **Crystal Creek** (62 G/3) Flows northwest into the Pembina River.

**Crystal Lake** (52 L/14) East of Wallace Lake. The walls and ceiling of a cave near the lake were lined with quartz crystals up to one centimetre in length. Realizing the potential value of these crystals, a prospector attempted to remove them. Unfortunately, much of the cave subsequently collapsed.

**C. Stuart Stevenson Wildlife Management Area** (62 K/7) East of Shoal Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated that this area was established in 1974 and was named after a former landowner known for his concern for wildlife.

**Cubbeys Lake** (62 G/6) Southeast of Glenboro. Named after homesteader "Cubby" Helgason.

**Cuddle Lake** (53 M/5) North of Bear Lake. Named in 1937. The name was the suggestion of Dr. Stone of the Department of Indian Affairs. It was the nickname of Jimmy Grieves of Oxford House.

**Culbert Lake** (64 O/14) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Frederick C. Culbert of Winnipeg. He served in No. 408 Halifax Squadron.

**Cullen Lake** (64 B/5) East of Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Clifford L. Cullen of Brandon. He served in No. 39 Beaufighter Squadron.

**Culleton Lake** (64 N/14) North of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Stewart R. Culleton of Badger. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Culross** (62 H/12) Community southwest of Winnipeg. A Canadian Pacific railway point was established here in 1898 and named after Culross, a village in Fife, Scotland (Douglas 1933). This was either the Scottish home of a CPR engineer working on railway construction in 1885 (Garland 1975) or of Manager Whyte of the CPR (Baragar 1969). The name originally suggested name had been Oakridge (Baragar 1969). The Post Office had opened by 1900 on 2-9-4W. The School District (established 1895) was named Castleton on NW 2-9-4W (Garland !975). It was named by the Department of Education since there was a Culross School District at Vista.

**Culver** (52 E/13) Locality northwest of Brereton Lake. This former Canadian Pacific railway point was established in 1895 and named after William H. Culver, a Winnipeg lawyer and partner of Sir James Aikens (Douglas 1933). The railway point was later relocated to 7-11-13E from 11-11-13E.

**Cumberland Lake** (64 O/3) Northwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Gunner Roy R. Cumberland of Wellwood. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Cummings Lake** (62 P/5) Northwest of Hodgson. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to have been named after a Mr. Doug Cummings. The nature of his relationship to the lake is unknown.

**Cummings Reef** (63 A/5) South of Reindeer Island in Lake Winnipeg. According to an area Conservation Officer, it was named in 1976 after John Cummings who used to fish here in the 1950s.

**Cunningham Island** (64 P/3) Ogren Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer James A. Cunningham of Winnipeg. He served in No. 625 Lancaster Squadron.

**Cunningham Lake** (64 K/11) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Malcolm R. Cunningham of Winnipeg. He served with the Canadian Scottish Regiment.

**Curle Lake** (64 N/5) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John G. Curle of Winnipeg. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron.

**Curleys Island** (63 N/16) Nelson Lake. Named after area resident John Curley. Formerly called Hudson Bay Island as the Hudson's Bay Company had a post here.

**Curphey Lake** (64 N/13) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Thomas G. Curphey of Winnipeg. He served in No. 50 Lancaster Squadron.

**Curran Robinson Lake** (53 N/1) East of Red Cross Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Curran S. Robinson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 235 Blenheim Squadron.

**Currie Bay** (64 K/9) Singleton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Robert N. Currie of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Currie Island** (63 N/10) Flatrock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Cecil H. Currie of St. Vital. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Currie Lake** (64 H/13) Southwest of North Knife Lake. Named by the GBC in 1944 after Frank H. Currie. He was a member of the Manitoba Government Air Service who took part in flying operations connected with the survey of the 23rd Base Line in 1940.

**Curtis** (62 G/16) Locality and former railway point east of Portage la Prairie. First noted on an SGO map (1895) on the CNR line on 19-11-5W. Named after Smith Curtis, a lawyer from Portage la Prairie who claimed to be related to General George Armstrong Custer of Little Bighorn fame (Douglas 1933).

**Curtis Island** (64 O/4) Blackfish Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Ronald C. Curtis of Kenton. He served with the Essex Scottish Regiment.

**Curtis Lake** (54 F/4) Northeast of Split Lake. The name was first noted on an SGO map (1915). The CPCGN (1964) indicated that it was named by B. W. Waugh (DLS) after H. Curtis, an axe-man from Split Lake who worked on the survey of the 24th Base Line near the lake.

*Curtis Park* (62 G/16) Community south of Portage la Prairie. Located on 18-11-6W, this residential area was attached to the former CFB Portage la Prairie. The (military) Post Office serving the base and community here was Southport (see entry). Both names were adopted by the CPCGN in 1977. Possibly named after the nearby railway point and School Districts of Curtis to the northeast.

**Custer Bay** (64 F/13) North end of Reindeer Lake. Named after trapper William Custer who lived here ca. 1915.

**Cutts** (62 J/14) Railway point south of McCreary. First noted on a Stovel map (1908) on the Canadian National line on 34-20-15W, about three-quarters of a mile southeast of McCreary. CPCGN records (1963) indicated it as *Neepawa Junction* in the 1963 Canadian National timetables, and listed Elliott as a former name. According to a Canadian National Railway employee in Dauphin, this is only a side-track as the other line has been abandoned. The name now used is Cutts and he recommended that the name be changed to reflect current usage. The name was changed to Cutts in 1994.

**Cybuilski Lake** (63 I/7) North of Molson Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Rifleman Wasyl Cybuilski of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Cygnet Lake** (54 D/15) Northeast of Split Lake. The name was shown as Swan Lake on maps from Fidler (1809) who also gave the Native name as Nattappesewoonan L until 1949 when it was changed to Cygnet Lake, the name for a young swan. The CBGN noted the alternate Little Swan Lake and so chose Cygnet to avoid duplication. Tyrrell gave the Cree name Wapisew Sakahigan meaning *Swan Lake* (Garland 1975). Copp Clark (1906) one of *North Fishing Lakes*.

*Cypress* (62 G/10) Northeast of Glenboro. First noted on a Maingy map (1882) as a proposed Post Office at the junction of the Cypress and Assiniboine rivers. *Cyprus* (precise location unknown) A School District here.

**Cypress River** (62 G/11) Community east of Glenboro. The Post Office opened as Littleton on 15-2-12W in 1881 and changed to Cypress River (7-7-12W) in 1887 after the community moved. Named after the Cypress River. Littleton had been established by R. H. and Nat Little on SW 22-7-12W, and it became a sizeable community before the buildings were moved to Cypress River (Harland 1939). The place disappeared when the CPR arrived in 1886 - 1887. Also a School District name on 7-7-12W. North West Government map (n.d.) *Cypress*. **Cypress River** also-aussi **Cypress, Rivière** (62 G/10) Flows north into the Assiniboine River. Douglas (1933) reported that the name was mentioned by the younger Henry in 1806. Shown on a Fidler map (1808) but as *Cypress Creek* on his 1819 map. The voyageurs called it Notre Dame de Cyprès (Garland 1975).

**Czejkowsky Marsh** (62 O/1) Southeast of Ashern. Land records indicate that Parfenko Czejkowsky homesteaded NE 34-24-5W in 1915. Also called Czejkowsky Lake.

**Czornyj Lake** (62 K/9) Northeast of Shoal Lake. Recording during fieldwork as an old Ukrainian family name. Land records indicate that Michael Czornyj homesteaded 32-19-21W in 1911. Also known as Chorney Lake and formerly called Horod Lake after the nearby Post Office.

**Czwaluk Lake** (62 K/9) Northeast of Shoal Lake. Land records indicate that Ilko Czwaluk homesteaded SW 34-18-22W in 1906. Also known as Schwaluk Lake, Harrower Lake and Laughton's Lake.

**Dacotah** (62 H/13) Community west of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1903 on 35-10-2W and closed in 1970. Also a railway point on the CNR line, first noted on an SGO map (1903). Douglas (1933) and GBC correspondence (1905) concurred that it was named by the Northern Pacific Railway after the Dakota (Dacotah) people living in the region. CPCGN correspondence (n.d.), however, noted that the CNR point was originally so named "because a number of settlers from Dakota settled there."

**Dafoe Lake** (63 P/9) South of Split Lake at the head of the Dafoe River. Named after J. W. Dafoe, editor of the *Manitoba Free Press* (Douglas 1933). Earlier known as Leaf Lake which was first noted on a Fidler map (1809). **Dafoe River** (53 M/15) Flows east into Fox River and was shown as Leaf River on maps from Fidler (1809) until the 1930s. Renamed in 1937 after Dafoe Lake at its head. The position of Leaf River varied somewhat on many maps, but this feature was presumably intended. Fieldwork revealed the local Native name Wetiko River, meaning *devil*. See Wetiko Hills entry. Fidler (1809) also showed Leaf Portage connecting the Dafoe Lake area to Nelson River to the west.

*Dagero* (52 E/14) Southeast of Brereton Lake. A former Canadian Pacific railway point, first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1905) between Telford and Cross Lake. The origin of this name is not known, but in the mid-19th century, a Dagero was a photographic likeness. The term probably originates with Louis Daguerre who perfected a photographic process (the Daguerreotype) in 1839. GSC (1921) *Dagero Station*.

**Daggitt Lake** (64 I/13) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Munro J. Daggitt of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Daigle Lake** (64 O/8) South of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sapper Joseph Daigle of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Dakota Plains 6A** (62 G/15) Indian Reserve southwest of Portage la Prairie. Officially named by the CPCGN in 1972. See next entry.

**Dakota Tipi 1** (62 G/16) Indian Reserve southwest of Portage la Prairie. Officially named by the CPCGN in 1973. The Band received additional land according to Privy Council Order No. 1990-782, dated April 26, 1990. See previous entry.

**Dallas** (62 P/6) Community north of Hodgson. The Post Office opened in 1913 on 11-28-1W. Garland (1975) reported that it was named by Reverend William H. Prince (a descendent of Chief Peguis) after the first postmaster James Asham, better known as Dill Asham. He suggested changing Dill to **Dall**, and adding the first two letters of **As**ham. This and the name Eagle's Nest were sent to the Post Office in Ottawa. Since there already was an Eagle's Nest, Dallas was accepted. CBGN records (1952) indicated that a Post Office named Megiso (a Native name meaning *eagle nest*) was requested here in 1912. A CBGN enquiry (1952) indicated that it was believed to have been named after a pioneer settler named Dalaszynski. Dallas was also a School District on 13-28-1W.

**Dalny** (62 F/2) Locality southwest of Deloraine. A former Canadian Pacific railway point first noted on an SGO map (1903) as Corona. Douglas (1933) reported that it was renamed in 1905 after Dalny, a seaport near Port Arthur in China which gained prominence during the Russo-Japanese war (1904 - 1905).

*Dalton* (62 F/16) Southwest of Brandon. The Post Office opened in 1882 on 4-10-22W as Griswold, changed to Dalton in 1884 and closed in 1891. Dalton School District was on SE 9-10-22W. See also Griswold.

*Daly* (62 F/14) West of Virden. Locality and former Post Office that opened in 1888 on 14-10-28W and closed in 1925 (see next entry).

**Daly** (62 F/16) Rural Municipality and Post Office northwest of Brandon. Both the RM and the locality (see previous entry) were named after Thomas Mayne Daly who was MP for Selkirk (1887 - 1896), Minister of the Interior (1892 - 1896) and a Judge of the Winnipeg Juvenile Court (Garland 1975).

**Daly Lake** (63 K/16) West of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John R. Daly of Crystal City. He served in No. 417 Spitfire Squadron.

**Dancing Point** (63 B/8) West shore of Lake Winnipeg west of Reindeer Island. First noted correctly on a Hind map (1858). Douglas (1933) noted it as *pointe au Canot cassé* (French for broken boat, canoe) on the younger Henry (1808). Fidler (ca. 1809) *Broken Canoe Point*; Arrowsmith (1821) *Broken canoe point*.

**Dand** (62 F/8) Community north of Deloraine. The Post Office opened in 1914 on 27-4-23W and closed in 1969. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point and School District name. Named after Thomas Dand and his son James who were persuaded by the Duke of Devonshire to come to America to look after his railway interests (Garland 1975). They arrived in 1882 and were put in charge of building bridges in Kicking Horse Pass in the Rockies by Van Horne (CPR). They later filed for homesteads here on 24-4-23W. The community was first called Lampman after Canadian poet Archibald Lampman (1861 - 1899), but the name was changed before the railway arrived (Dand Women's Institute 1967).

**Daniel McDonald Lake** (64 F/16) West of Kustra Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Daniel McDonald of Winnipeg. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Daniels Island** (64 I/16) Seal River. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Rifleman Walter Daniels of Grosse Isle. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Danielson Lake** (64 H/11) Southeast of Small Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Signalman Norman S. Danielson of Arborg. He served with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

**Dann Lake** (64 I/7) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Roland E. Dann of Portage la Prairie. He served in No. 407 Hudson Squadron.

**Danyliuk Lake** (64 O/10) Northwest of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private William Danyliuk of Ward. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Danyliuk Slough** (62 H/2) Northeast of Tolstoi. Stefan Danyliuk bought the north half of NE 24-2-7E in 1906.

**Darby Lake** (64 I/1) East of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Rifleman Donald M. Darby of Winnipeg. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**d'Arcis Lake** (64 P/1) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Lance Sergeant Frederick L. d'Arcis of Riverton. He served with the Highland Light Infantry of Canada.

**Darlingford** (62 G/1) Community west of Morden. The Post Office opened in 1882 and was listed in the 1885 Post Office guide on 6-3-7W. It is also a Canadian Pacific railway point and School District on SW 17-3-7W. According to local legend, the name is a combination of **Darling**ton and **ford** (Garland 1975). Several of the early settlers came from Darlington, Ontario and they had to ford the Pembina River as they travelled to their new home. In 1940, however, a group of citizens wrote to the CPR asking about the community's origin and they were told that it was named after C. R. Darlingford, one of the early engineers. The first explanation, Garland pointed out, seems unsound, as settlers travelling here in 1882 would not cross the Pembina River, but would take the International Boundary Commission Trail from Emerson, crossing Deadhorse Creek (see Figure 4), which may be the ford mentioned. The first settlement was two miles southwest of the present site (8-3-7W), but it moved when the CPR arrived. Ferris Boulton approached the CPR in 1896 and convinced them to move the siding to the present location (Darlingford Historical Book Committee 1972). "Old Darlingford" sprang up about one-quarter mile south of the ford on Little Pembina River with the coming of settlers (ca. 1875 - 1885). It thrived until bypassed by the CPR in 1882. Darlingford School District was established in 1903 on SW 17-3-7W. Copp Clark (1906) *Darlinford*.

**Darrol Lake** (64 B/5) North of Pemichigamau Lake. The name was first applied to this lake in 1969 as evidenced by drilling reports of the field crews of Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd. It was named after Darrol D. Stoness, a bush pilot with Sherritt Gordon Mines from 1957 to 1985.

**Darwin** (52 E/13) Railway point northwest of Brereton Lake. A Canadian Pacific railway point established in 1877 on 13-11-12E and first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1877). Douglas (1933) stated it was named after famed naturalist Charles Darwin (1809 - 1882). Also a School District on 24-11-12E on a 1966 municipality map.

**Dauphin** (62 N/1) City northwest of McCreary. A Post Office, Canadian National railway point and Rural Municipality named after the nearby lake and historical forts, which trace their origins to the Dauphin of France — the title of the King's eldest son (Garland 1975). The name was originally applied to a fort founded on the shores of Dauphin Lake in 1741 by La Vérendrye. See also Fort Dauphin. With the coming of the railway in 1896, the present community began to develop and in 1898 was incorporated as a village. The present site was chosen by CNR officials who ignored nearby Gartmore and Old Dauphin, whose residents then moved to the new site. The area was first settled ca. 1883 and Old Dauphin was established by David McIntosh who opened a store in 1896 (Dauphin Historical Society 1970). This community also went by the nickname "Dog Town." The new site was located half-way between Old Dauphin and Gartmore (the Hudson's Bay Company built a store here in 1889). A large number of Ukrainians established a rural settlement here between 1896 and 1898 and the Rural Municipality was incorporated in 1897 (Garland 1975). Dauphin Post Office was first noted on a Maingy postal map (1891) although the 1892 postal guide listed only Lake Dauphin Post Office on 22-25-19W under Postmaster David McIntosh. By the publication of the 1900 guide, only Dauphin Post Office was listed (on 10-25-19W under Postmaster T. Iredale). Both Dauphin and Lake Dauphin were shown on a Bulman map (1897). **Dauphin Beach** (62 O/4) Community on the southwest shore of Dauphin Lake. A descriptive name adopted by the CBGN in 1956. **Dauphin Lake** (62 O/5) South of Lake Winnipegosis. First noted correctly on Lean's survey of the Selkirk grant (1811). Presumably named after Fort Dauphin although the Dauphin Historical Society (1970) reported that François de la Vérendrye "was the first to see Lake Dauphin (in 1739). In loyalty to his king, he named the lake after the heir to the throne." Possibly A. Graham (post 1773; HBCA). *Lake Wenarcum*; Anonymous (ca. 1797) and an Arrowsmith and Lewis map (1804) have *L Dupphine*, but written over the north end of Lake Winnipegosis; Thompson (1813-14) *Dauphine Lake*; Fidler journal (1820) *Ft Dauphin Lake or Nawkinashee*; Dawson (1859) *Lake Dauphin* and *Lac Dauphin*; Vallardi (1885; Italian) *L Delfino*. **Dauphin River** (62 O/16) Flows northeast from Lake St. Martin into Sturgeon Bay in Lake Winnipeg. First noted correctly on a Fidler map (ca. 1809). Presumably also named after the early Fort Dauphin(s) in the area. Douglas (1933) noted it as *la rivière St. Martin* in Derouen's itinerary (ca. 1760). A Hudson's Bay Company report (1818-19) called it *little Sascatchiwin River*, adding that "some maps of the country" called it Dauphin River. Possibly A. Graham (post 1773) *Kishatchewanish*; Anonymous (seems pre-1800) *Riviere au Dauphin*; Mackenzie (map probably by David Thompson, 1801) *R Dauphin*; Arrowsmith (1802) *Ft. Dauphin River*; Thompson (1813-14) *River Dauphine*; Hudson's Bay Company district report (1818-19) *little Sascatchiwin River*; Fidler (1819) *Strong current River* and in 1820, *Saskatchewanis River* and *Saskitchewanis River*; Thompson, Hind, Dawson (1858) *Dauphin or Little Saskatchewan River*; Desbarats (1873) *Little Saschewan or Dauphin*; Tyrrell (1893) noted it was called *St. Martin's River* by Thompson (1797). **Dauphin River 48A** (62 O/16) Indian Reserve at the mouth of Dauphin River northeast of Gypsumville. Named after the river. CPCGN records noted the name on a 1931 GSC map.

*Dauphin Plains* (62 N/1) North of Dauphin. A former School District around 11-26-19W. The school was built in 1896 and the name was derived as it was near Dauphin and located on a level plain between the Valley River and Wilson River (Dauphin Historical Society 1970). Also known as Dauphin Plain School District.

**Dave Burke Lake** (63 N/5) Northwest of Kississing Lake. Natural Resources Officers provided this name which has long been in local use. Dave Burke was a local trapper.

**Davenport Rapids** (64 J/1) In the South Seal River. According to CPCGN records, they were named by a Dr. Jacobsen who had canoed here in the 1960s. Apparently a young Cree trapper, Tom Spence, had a small cabin nearby in which he had a huge davenport. Dr. Jacobsen thought this was a remarkable feat, as the sofa had to have been hauled in by dogsled from Southern Indian Lake post some 150 miles away.

**Daves Lake** (62 P/10) West of Lake Winnipeg. Named after long-time resident Dave Scott.

**Davey Bay** (53 L/10) Magill Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Leslie G. Davey of Westbourne. He served in No. 433 Halifax Squadron.

**Davey Point** (64 J/12) Clisby Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer I Leonard F. Davey of Winnipeg. He served in No. 82 Wellington Squadron.

**David Bay** (63 I/16) Kapechekamasic Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant James A. V. David of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**David Clark Lake** (53 K/10) Southwest of Kistigan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal David A. Clark of Kississing. He served with the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment.

**David Island** (52 E/11) Falcon Lake. Named after David B. Edwards. His family have been cottagers at Falcon Lake since 1940 and the name has been in local use since 1969.

**David Johnston Lake** (53 N/4) North of Fish Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private David Johnston of Letellier. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**David Lake** (64 K/10) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman Sylvio David of Lac du Bonnet. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**David McKay Bay** (63 I/1) Vanular Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John David McKay of Somerset. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**David McKenzie Hill** (64 A/14) Southeast of Wernham Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant David McKenzie of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.

**David Miller Lake** (64 P/9) North of Caribou Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private David Miller of Winnipeg. He served with the Prince Edward Island Highlanders.

**David Robertson Lake** (54 E/6) Northwest of Fly Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Major David B. Robertson of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Davids Lake** (64 H/9) Northeast of Northern Indian Lake. Named in 1978 after a trapper who used to work in this area.

**David Smith Lake** (63 P/2) Northeast of Cotton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Aircraftman I David Smith of Winnipeg. He served with Eastern Air Command, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Davidson Bay** (64 C/8) Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Roy Davidson of Neepawa. He served in No. 420 Wellington Squadron.

**Davidson Island** (64 H/6) Northern Indian Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private William A. Davidson of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Davidson Lake** (52 L/6) East of Lac du Bonnet. Named after R. D. Davidson (DLS) who conducted Manitoba - Ontario boundary survey parties in 1921 and 1922 (Douglas 1933). The name was first noted on a Department of Mines map (1925). **Davidson Creek** (52 L/6) Named after the lake which it drains into Tulabi Lake. Also called Starr Creek.

**Davidson Lake** (63 G/13) East of South Moose Lake. GBC records (1916) indicated that the lake was named by G. H. Herriot (DLS) after his second assistant on the 15th Base Line survey (possibly the same individual as above). Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Unenisikapew Lake, meaning *he sits alone* (i.e., someone got lost here).

**Davidson Peninsula** (53 L/2) Island Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer William C. Davidson of High Bluff. He served in No. 424 Wellington Squadron.

**Davidson Point** (64 N/8) Shannon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Haraldur J. Davidson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 47 Beaufort Squadron.

**Davidson Rapids** (64 I/14) Steel River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Edward I. Davidson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 22 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Davie Lake** (64 H/15) North of Etawney Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant James A. Davie of Winnipeg. He served in No. 15 Stirling Squadron.

**Davies Island** (64 F/3) Goldsand Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Rifleman John R. Davies of St. James. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Davies Lake** (64 N/7) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Able Seaman William T. Davies of Brandon. He served aboard the HMCS *Ottawa*.

**Davies Peninsula** (53 K/10) Little Stull Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Robert L. Davies of Rivers. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Davies Point** (64 G/12) Big Sand Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Captain Roslyn M. Davies of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Davis Esker** (64 I/4) East of Ashley Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Herbert L. Davis of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Davis Hill** (64 C/2) South of Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman German C. Davis of Melita. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Davis Island** (64 J/1) Chipewyan Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Albert H. Davis of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Davis Narrows** (53 F/13) Angling Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Newton R. Davis of Winnipeg. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Davis Peninsula** (64 C/8) Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant (Reverend) Bernard D. Davis of Dauphin. He was a Chaplain with the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Davis Point** (62 O/10) Southwest of Gypsumville. The Post Office opened in 1914 under Postmaster George Foster on 22-31-10W and closed in 1959. Also a School District around 28-31-10W. Named after Davis Point here on Lake Manitoba. It may be a homesteader's name or an associate of J. B. Tyrrell, as the name was first noted on a Tyrrell map (1893). Stovel (1908) *Daves Point* for the point, while the settlement was shown as Gypsumville (also on Department of the Interior maps 1909, 1911).

**Davis Rapids** (64 O/7) Anderson River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Robert H. Davis of Winnipeg. He served in No. 429 Halifax Squadron.

**Dawes Lake** (64 I/13) Northeast of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Able Seaman James C. Dawes of Portage la Prairie. He served aboard the HMCS *Valleyfield*.

*Dawson* (62 I/3) West of Selkirk. A former community and railway point on the Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Railway line on 28-13-2E, north of Stony Mountain. According to local resident Robert J. Crookshanks (1989), it was named after local farmer Lancelot "Lant" Dawson. He had come from Ontario and in 1926 sold out to J. L. McWilliam and returned to that province. His was the nearest house to the station which was located across the road. First noted on a Stovel map (1921).

*Dawson* (52 E/13) Northwest of Brereton Lake. A former Canadian Pacific railway point first noted on a Codd map (1885) east of Whitemouth.

**Dawson Bay** (63 C/15) Community on the northwest shore of Dawson Bay, Lake Winnipegosis. The Post Office opened in 1939 on Township 46-25W and closed in 1966. It was also located for a time in the community of Overflowing River to the northwest. The CPCGN noted it as Dawson Bay on a Department of the Interior map (1924). It was named after Dawson Bay, which was first recorded on a Spencer map (1874). It was named by Tyrrell after George M. Dawson, CMG, LL D, then Assistant Director of the GSC (Douglas 1933). For the bay: Codd (1885) *Dawsons Bay*.

*Dawson Bay Indian Reserve 65A* (63 C/10) At the mouth of Shoal River, Dawson Bay, Lake Winnipegosis. Douglas (1933) noted it as a reserve area for Swampy Cree. A Nelson plan (1889) identified it in "Survey of IR No. 65A (Fishing Station) at Dawson's Bay," and shown correctly on a Department of Indian Affairs map (1891). Named after Dawson Bay (see previous entry). Locally called Shoal River Indian Reserve. *Dawson Bay Indian Reserve 65B* (63 C/10) East shore of Dawson Bay, Lake Winnipegosis. CBGN records (1960) reported the name on an SGO map (1924) while a Nelson plan (1893) had "Survey of IR No. 65B at Steep Rock Pt." *Dawson Bay Indian Reserve 65D* (63 C/15) On Dog Island, Dawson Bay, Lake Winnipegosis. First noted on a Nelson plan (1893) as "Survey of IR No. 65D at Dog Island, for the Band of Chief 'The Key'." *Dawson Bay Indian Reserve 65E* (63 C/10) On Dawson Bay, Lake Winnipegosis. First noted on a Nelson plan (1893) as a small reserve on Grassy Point west of the Shoal River mouth. Comments on the map indicated that this reserve was surrendered in exchange for other lands by Order in Council (1924). *Dawson Bay Indian Reserve 65F* (63 C/15) Southeast shore of Dawson Bay, Lake Winnipegosis. First noted on a Herriot survey (1926) as "Plan of IR 65F at Dawson Bay." The name was adopted in 1930 by the GBC.

**Dawson Island** (63 N/3) Kississing Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Sergeant Leon W. J. Dawson of St. Boniface. He served in No. 15 Stirling Squadron.

**Dawson Lake** (62 P/1) West of English Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Alexander F. Dawson of St. Vital. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Dawson Peninsula** (64 O/15) Blevins Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Company Quarter Master Sergeant William R. Dawson of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Dawson Point** (63 J/12) West shore of Wekusko Lake. Named after an early resident.

**Dawson Rapids** (64 N/5) Thlewiaza River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Harry N. Dawson of Winnipeg. He served at No. 2 Service Flying Training School.

**Dawson Trail** also-aussi **Dawson, Chemin** (62 H/10) Historic line of communication from approximately 1868 to 1876, before the construction of the railway. It consisted of a water route (with 47 portages) and a wagon trail from Port Arthur (Thunder Bay) to Winnipeg. It ran by way of Rainy Lake to Lake of the Woods and northwest from Northwest Angle to Winnipeg. It was named after Simon J. Dawson (1820 - 1902) surveyor and naturalist, who accompanied the Canadian Exploring Expedition to the North West in 1857. He was born at Redhaven, Perthshire, Scotland and came to Canada as a young man, later becoming a civil engineer. In 1857 he was appointed by the Canadian government to explore the country from Lake Superior westward to Saskatchewan and his report was the first to attract general attention to the possibilities for settlement. In 1868 he was employed to open communications with the Red River country by what was later known as the Dawson Route. In 1870 he oversaw the transportation over this partially completed route of the troops comprising the Red River Expedition. It was completed the following year. Immigrants used this route, about 488 miles in length, until they could travel by rail to Pembina (Douglas 1933, Garland 1975). Dawson represented Algoma, Ontario in the Provincial Legislature (1875 - 1878) and served as a Member of Parliament from 1878 to 1891. He died at Ottawa in 1902. The *Dawson Route* was noted on a British Canadian Land and Settlement Company map (1874) and *Dawson Road* appeared on a Burland map (1885).

**Day Lake** (52 L/14) West of Tooth Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal John W. Day of Neepawa. He served with the Calgary Tank Regiment.

**Daytons Bay** (62 O/7) Northeast shore of Lake Manitoba. Land records indicate that William Dayton homesteaded NW 34-26-9W in 1915.

**Deacon** (62 H/15) Locality east of Winnipeg. A former railway point on the Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway, it was first noted on a Stovel map (1915). It was named after Thomas R. Deacon, Mayor of Winnipeg (1913 - 1914) during whose term the railway line and aqueduct were begun (Hadashville Women's Institute 1970).

**Deacon Lake** (64 I/4) Northeast of Ashley Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Arthur A. Deacon of Crystal City. He was a Canadian pilot who served with the Royal Air Force.

**Deacons Corner** (62 H/15) Community east of Winnipeg. Named after nearby Deacon (see entry) about one and one-half miles north. Also recorded during fieldwork as Deacon Corner.

**Deadhorse Creek** (62 H/3) Flows east into Plum River. A descriptive name for which Garland (1975) noted two origins. The first holds that Alexander Henry the Younger noticed an objectionable odour near the creek which he found was coming from a dead horse. Another suggested that the name was given because the slope down to the ford near Morden was so steep that many horses died as a result of their unsuccessful struggle to pull the wagons across (see Figure 4). Garland reported that an old name was Cheval Creek (on an Allen map, 1883, for a railway point), while Hambley (1956) added that it once had the same name in French — "Le Cheval Mort." In Henry's journals it was Dead Horse Creek. At the place where this pioneer trail crossed the little stream, a traveller's horse had died, and was left beside the ford. The Native name Pinancewaywining means *on the way down to the river crossing* (Morden 80th Anniversary Reunion Organization 1962). Dack (1968) listed it as Pinancewaywining River. The one word form was adopted by the CPCGN in 1966. A survey by Harris (n.d., possibly 1876 - 1880) positioned the name Euphrates along the headwater portion of the creek (around 19 and 20-2-6W) which flowed through his subdivision plan of Alexandria (see Shadeland). Presumably named after the Euphrates River that flows into the Persian Gulf. Also noted during fieldwork as Thornhill Coulee (in part).

**Dead Horse Lake** (62 N/7) Southeast of Childs Lake. So named because a horse was caught in the fire of 1938 near here.

**Dead Horse Lake** (63 K/1) Southeast of Cormorant Lake. Harold Stone accidentally drowned a team of horses in this lake. See also Stone Lake.

**Deadmans Island** (63 K/1) Moose Lake. This island was so named because a fisherman once drowned here.

*Dead River House* (around 62 I/7) On Netley Creek south of Lake Winnipeg. Probably a small Hudson's Bay Company post. Noted by Fidler in his 1819 journal as being three miles up Dead River (Netley Creek).

**Deakin Lake** (53 K/4) South of Red Sucker Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Arthur K. Deakin of Neepawa. He served in No. 407 Wellington Squadron.

**Dean Bay** (64 N/5) Snyder Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Aircraftman I Herbert A. J. Dean of Winnipeg. He served at Rivers Air Observer School.

**Dean Creek** (52 L/6) Flows east into Parks Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer George Dean of Pine Falls. He served in No. 18 Boston Squadron.

**Deane Lake** (64 C/7) North of Granville Lake. Named in 1955 after Michael Deane (DLS) who conducted surveys in Manitoba in 1899. A name proposed by a geologist in 1950 had been Boiley Lake after Joe Boiley, an area prospector and trapper. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Niskis Lake meaning *small goose*.

**Dean Islands** (52 L/6) Bird Lake. Named after Raymond F. Dean (1917 - 1982) of Pine Falls. Mr. Dean and his family had a cabin on one of the islands and after his death, his remains were scattered here.

**Dean Lake** (64 K/16) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Rifleman Melvin J. Dean of Birch River. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment. The local Cree name is Nistoyakmiskana Lake meaning *three roads*, so called because three dog trails (from Egenolf, McCallum and Maria lakes) converge here.

**Dearle Island** (63 N/3) Kississing Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Robert H. Dearle of Ninette. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. Locally known as Frying Pan Island.

*Debonair* (62 H/5) Northeast of Morden. A former School District on SW 18-4-4W. It was established in 1881, and trustee and chairman Mr. Lapointe first chose the name De Benard, but this was not met with approval by ratepayers (Hambley 1956). Department of Education officials then changed the name to Debonair and the school opened in 1882.

**Dechanhooledezay River** (64 I/9) Flows east and south into North Knife River. Locally recorded as a Chipewyan name meaning *barren river*.

**Dechief Lake** (64 K/8) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Trooper Earl F. Dechief of Deloraine. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**Decimal** (52 E/14) Locality east of Brereton Lake. A former Post Office that opened in 1925 on 36-10-15E and closed in 1959. Also a former Grand Trunk Pacific (CNR) railway point, originally called Dot (or Dott on a Stovel map, 1911) after nearby Dott Lake (GBC 1924). The CNR requested a name change in 1924 to avoid conflict and so it became Decimal, as suggested by the former name (Douglas 1933). GSC (1921) *Dott Sta*.

**Decker** (62 K/7) Community southwest of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 36-14-25W as Arrowton (probably after nearby Arrow River) and moved to Decker on 18-15-24W in 1912. Also a Canadian National railway point, first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1910) but as *Dicker*. It was named after W. H. Decker on whose homestead the community was located (Douglas 1933). The Decker family homesteaded here in 1881 (Crandall History Society 1971)

*De Clare* (62 K/6) Northwest of Virden. A former Post Office that opened in 1883 on 4-15-28W (32-14-28W in the 1905 postal guide) and closed in 1911. GBC correspondence (1905; from a Mr. Chipperfield, Secretary Treasurer of the Rural Municipality of Archie) simply said that it was "named after an official in the Postal Service" so it would appear to be an assigned name. McKellar (1893) showed it as a Post Office on 4-15-28W and as a railway point about five miles northeast, around 30-15-27W. Codd (1885) *De Claire*; SGO (1894) *Declare*.

**Decloux Lake** (64 O/6) South of Corbett Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Marcel A. Decloux of Winnipeg. He served in No. 404 Beaufighter Squadron.

**Decoy Marsh** (62 J/1) In the Delta Marsh south of Lake Manitoba. Presumably so named because of decoys placed here by hunters.

**Decruyenaere Lake** (64 I/7) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer I Albert J. Decruyenaere of St. Boniface. He served in No. 136 Hurricane Squadron.

**de Denus Lake** (64 J/2) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Sergeant George J. de Denus of Winnipeg. He served with the Regina Rifles.

**Deepdale** (62 N/6) Community northwest of Dauphin. The Post Office opened in 1907 on 13-27-29W and closed in 1970. Also a Canadian National railway point and School District name. First noted on a Rand McNally map (1904). McKenzie (1963) indicated that it was named after the railway had arrived in valley in 1903 and a flag station erected. It was named by Mr. McLeod, a CNR engineer, after the name of a local farm owned by Mr. and Mrs. James "Boggy" Johnston (Garland 1975). There are at least two villages of this name in northern England. The name was given to the siding just west of the community, while the flag station was called MacLean Siding (McKenzie 1963). Later these names were reversed. McLean, listed separately by the CPCGN as a former Canadian National railway point on 14-27-29W, was first noted correctly on a Stovel map (1908) and was rescinded in 1977. Stovel (1911) *McLean Siding*; Department of the Interior (1911) *Maclean Siding*.

**Deer** (62 G/15) Locality west of Portage la Prairie. An old Grand Trunk (CNR) railway point on 5-12-10W (1908) named after H. Deer, assistant secretary with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in London, England (Douglas 1933). The name was chosen to fit the alphabetical series adopted by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (see Arona). The CBGN (1950) noted that the community name was Deer, but that the railway point was now MacGregor.

*Deerfield* (around 62 O/8) Northwest of Ashern. First noted as a Canadian National railway point northwest of Moosehorn on a Conservation Commission map (1911).

**Deerhorn** (62 J/16) Community northwest of St. Laurent. The Post Office opened in 1906 on 2-21-5W and closed in 1976. A Canadian National railway point and also a School District name nearby on NE 3-21-5W. A Department of the Interior map (1908) showed *Deer Horn* as a Post Office or community, but on 2-5-21W. This seems to be an error, with the Township and Range numbers being reversed. Presumably deer antlers were found here. Postal Guide (1907) *Deer Horn*.

*Deering Point* (63 F/14) On the Saskatchewan River below The Pas. This point is formed by the northern sweep of the Saskatchewan River below The Pas (Douglas 1933). It was named in 1691 by explorer Henry Kelsey after the Honourable Sir Edward Dering, Deputy Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company (1685 - 1691). Garland (1975) quoted Kelsey's journals: "this neck of land I deerings point did call ... after my master Sir Edward deerings." In discussing the Kelsey Papers (1684 - 1722), Dobbs observed that Kelsey mentioned Deering's Point as early as 1690, indicating that it "is my place of resortance when they [Natives] are coming down to trade." Many believe that Deering Point is the site of the modern day The Pas although it is located between the two big points here on this lower stretch of the river (Whillans 1955, Garland 1975). Doughty and Martin (1929) disagreed, citing C. N. Bell's view that Deering's Point is on Cedar Lake to the southeast. An 1872 map by C. N. Bell (1928) marked the "probable site of Kelsey's Deering Point 1691-2" off the northwestern end of (then) Cedar Lake.

**Deerwood** (62 G/8) Locality northwest of Morden. The Post Office opened in 1895 on 30-5-7W (18-5-7W in the 1905 postal guide) and closed in 1968. Named by Northern Pacific Railway (CNR) officials because of the number of deer encountered when the railway was being built through this heavily wooded country (Douglas 1933). First noted as a railway point on a North West Government map (ca. 1891) and on a McKellar map (1893). It was also a School District which was established in 1908 and dissolved in 1951 (Thompson History Committee 1967).

**Defender Lake** (63 K/13) Northeast of Flin Flon. Named in 1940 after the British destroyer lost in action during World War II (CPCGN records).

*De Groats Spur* (62 H/11) North of Morris. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on the line between Osborne and Domain. The correct form was not ascertained as it appeared as *Degroat Spur* on a Bulman map (1905) and *De Groats Spur* on Stovel's maps (1908 - 1909). Possibly a landowner's name.

**Delaronde Lake** (63 C/8) Southeast of Swan Lake. A local family name.

**Deldeli Bay** (64 J/14) On the North Seal River. Recorded during fieldwork as the Chipewyan name for the fish genus *Catostomidae*, commonly known as the sucker.

**Deleau** (62 F/10) Community southeast of Virden. A Post Office on 20-7-23W and Canadian Pacific railway point established in 1893 (Douglas 1933). Named after local resident Sebastien Deleau who arrived in the area ca. 1889 (Robson 1967). In 1892, he gave a portion of his land to the CPR and so the community was named in his honour. Also a School District established in 1890 on SW 20-7-23W.

**Delipper Lake** (64 O/5) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Rifleman John Delipper of Russell. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Deller Lake** (64 K/12) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Trooper Walter J. Deller of Shoal Lake. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**Deloraine** (62 F/1) Town west of Killarney. The Post Office opened in 1882 and was named after the postmaster's home near Hawick, Scotland (Douglas 1933). The 1885 postal guide listed the Post Office on 19-2-22W under Postmaster James Cavers. The community of Deloraine existed as early as 1881, but about five miles southeast on the site of a Dominion Land office where the Post Office name was Zulu (Doerksen 1971). This name did not appeal to residents and so it was changed to Deloraine. The community moved to the present site in 1886 with the arrival of the CPR (Garland 1975). Also a School District name.

**Delorme Creek** (62 P/16) Flows south into Leyond River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Lionel S. Delorme of Winnipeg. He served with the Essex Scottish Regiment.

**Delorme Island** (64 O/12) Shannon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Leopold T. P. Delorme of St. Adolphe. He served in No. 245 Hurricane Squadron.

**Delorme Lake** (63 O/4) North of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Private George D. Delorme of Carman. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Delta Beach** (62 J/1) Community on the south shore of Lake Manitoba. The Post Office opened in 1914 as Delta Station, changed to Delta Beach in 1958 and closed in 1967. Also a former CNR railway point (terminus) first noted on a Bulman map (1902) and a School District name (Delta) on SE 14-14-7W (Douglas 1933). So named due to its location on the marshy alluvial shore of Lake Manitoba (Douglas 1933). Other railway point names on this line are derived from the Greek alphabet (*i.e.*, Alpha, Beta, Gamma) and Delta is the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet. A SGO map (1919) had Delta Station here and the CPCGN noted it as (*Delta Stn Post Office*) and simply Delta by 1916. It is currently a summer resort and waterfowl research area. **Delta Marsh** (62 J/1) South of Lake Manitoba. A large marsh, named after Delta Beach due to its location on the marshy, alluvial shore of the lake. This is a famous waterfowl breeding and study area. **Delta Game Bird Refuge** (62 J/1) A waterfowl sanctuary named in 1977.

*Delta Junction* (around 62 G/16) Northwest of Portage la Prairie. A railway point first noted on a Stovel map (1911) but as *Delta* on the 1914 map (in addition to the one on the lake). Shown between Rignold and Portage la Prairie.

**Demarch Lake** (63 K/14) Northeast of Flin Flon. Named by the GBC in 1945 after a trapper who had a camp on the lake years before.

**Demeria Lake** (53 M/11) Southeast of Ransom Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Corporal Edward A. Demeria. He served with the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.

**Demery Island** (63 K/16) File Lake. Named after trapper Henry Demery.

*Dempsey* (62 F/9) Southwest of Brandon. A former Post Office that opened in 1891 in 6-8-22W and closed in 1908. GBC correspondence (1909) noted that it was named after the first and only postmaster, James Dempsey.

**Denbeigh Point** (63 B/13) A locality on Denbeigh Point on the northeast shore of Lake Winnipegosis. The locality was named after the point on which is located in 1973. In a letter and sketch to the CPCGN (1916), T. Plunkett (DLS) noted that Denbeigh was the name of a man who had a fishing station here. A 1973 inquiry, however, revealed that it was named after Jim Denby who had lived on the point during World War I. Plunkett had stayed with him, and said he would name the point after him. Prior to 1916, the point was called Long Point and this name was noted on various Rainboth maps (1879 - 1916). Denbeigh Point was first shown on an SGO map (1916). Pierce (1879) *Kakinneukamog Neashe (Long Pt)*; Adby (1900) *Tongue Pt*; CPCGN (1959) as *Denbeight Point* on chart 6273 (1959).

**Denbow** (62 F/9) Locality southwest of Brandon. This Canadian Pacific railway point on 24-7-23W was established in 1911 and named after John T. Denbow on whose land it was located (Douglas 1933).

**Dencross** (62 I/8) Locality northeast of Selkirk. A former Post Office that opened in 1938 on NE 12-15-7E and closed in 1970. GBC records (1938) indicated that the name was derived from the first postmaster's name, John **Dehn**, and the Post Office's location at the "official **cross**roads at that point."

> It was the desire of the people in the district to have a post office in the area. In 1939, a post office was opened. Because of the crossroads and the name Dehn, the post office was called Dencross. The name is still used when referring to this area, although the post office is no longer in use since the change to Rural Route delivery (Czuboka 1982).

*Dene Village* (54 L/9) Community just south of Churchill. CPCGN records indicated that the name was adopted in 1974 for a Native community formerly referred to as Camp 10, and relocated here about 1967. It was built by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs to house about 130 Chipewyan residents moved here from Duck (or Caribou) Lake on the south end of Nejanilini Lake following closure of this Hudson's Bay Company post. Dene is a Chipewyan word meaning *The People*. The initial federal housing project (Camp 10) was built nearby about 1957.

**Deniset Lake** (64 K/11) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Captain François A. Deniset of St. Boniface. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Denis McGrath Hill** (64 N/2) Northeast of Whitmore Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer I Denis B. McGrath of Winnipeg. He served in No. 115 Wellington Squadron.

**Denison Island** (64 O/11) John Osborn Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Richard W. Denison of Winnipeg. He served in No. 403 Spitfire Squadron.

**Denison Lake** (64 G/5) Southeast of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1948 after World War II casualty Major Latimer H. Denison of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order and the Croix de Guerre.

**Denmark Lake** (62 K/14) Southeast of Lake of the Prairies. Land records indicate that William Denmark homesteaded SE 22-21-28W in 1881.

**Denmark Lake** (62 N/2) Southeast of Roblin. Named in 1921 after Donald E. Denmark, DLS, MLS (Douglas 1933, Garland 1975). CPCGN records reported the name on a 1921 sketch of Township 24 by B. Waugh (DLS) and indicated that Denmark was a member of Waugh's survey party.

**Dennis Lake** (62 I/11) Locality southwest of Gimli. A former Post Office that opened in 1913 on 16-18-1W, closed in 1916, reopened in 1938 on NW 2-18-1W and closed permanently in 1955. Named after nearby Dennis Lake and first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1877) as *L Dennis* and correctly on a Bulman map (1897). As noted by Douglas (1933), the lake was named after Lieutenant Colonel John S. Dennis (1820 - 1885) who was Surveyor General of Dominion Lands (1871 - 1878) and Deputy Minister of the Interior (1878 - 1881). He brought the first government survey party to Red River in 1869, arousing fear and suspicion among the Métis — one of the causes of the Riel Uprising (Garland 1975).

**Dennis Lake** (64 I/12) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Norman Dennis of Birch River. He served with the Governor General's Foot Guards.

**Dennisons Marsh** (62 K/1) North of Rivers. Probably named after Richard Dennison who homesteaded SE 12-15-21W in 1885.

*Departure* (around 62 G/5) Southwest of Glenboro. A former Canadian National railway junction point first noted on a Bulman map (1900) around 1-6-16W.

**Dereworiz Lake** (64 J/1) South of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Rifleman Walter Dereworiz of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Dering** (63 K/7) Railway point northeast of The Pas. Located on the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) just northeast of Cormorant Lake. It was named after the Hudson's Bay Company ship in which Captain John Young sailed from Gravesend, England to Churchill in 1689 (GBC records, Garland 1975). The ship was named after Sir Edward Dering (see Deering Point entry). NTS map 63 K (1929) showed this as *Cormorant* in addition to the Cormorant Post Office and Royal Canadian Air Force station about three miles southwest. A Scarborough map (1916) and others show *Cupis* around here, east of Cormorant Lake, and northeast of Cormorant. GBC correspondence (1937; from the CNR) indicated that Dering was formerly called Cormorant after the nearby community, but was renamed Dering. See Cormorant entry.

**Derksen Lake** (64 N/3) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Jacob Derksen of Morden. He served with the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry.

*Derry* (62 H/14) In the Kildonan area of Winnipeg. First noted on a Chataway map (1921) as a Post Office. Postal records indicated that Derry Post Office opened in 1913, changed to Winnipeg-Derry Sub Post Office in 1923 and closed in 1926. Most Sub Post Offices of Winnipeg are numbered or named after streets, serving local areas of the city. Due to the large numbers, these are not listed unless recorded on earlier maps as separate Post Offices.

*Derry* (62 G/13) Northeast of Brandon. This was a School District which was established in 1900 on SE 13-11-17W and dissolved in 1966 (Elton Historical Committee 1973). The settlers were all Irish, so this district was often called the "Irish Corner." Presumably named after Derry in Ireland.

**de Rzonca Lake** (64 P/14) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant James R. de Rzonca of Winnipeg. He served at No. 11 Elementary Flying Training School.

**De Salaberry** (62 H/6) Rural Municipality east of Morris. Named after Charles René Léonidas d'Irumberry de Salaberry (1820 - 1882), soldier and civil servant. He was employed by the Hudson's Bay Company as an engineer (1855-60) and in 1869 was one of the commissioners appointed to investigate Métis grievances at Red River. He was subsequently arrested and imprisoned by Louis Riel.

**Deschouwer Lake** (62 G/7) Southeast of Glenboro. Land records indicate that François Deschouwer homesteaded just to the southwest on 4-6-12W in 1889. Also called McBrides Lake.

**Descôteaux Lake** (64 J/12) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Louis J. Descôteaux of Elmwood. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

*Desford* (62 G/4) Southwest of Killarney. A former Post Office that opened in 1882 on 15-2-20W, closed in 1896, reopened in 1908 on 14-2-19W and closed in 1955. GBC records (1929) indicated it to be a Canadian National railway point named after a pioneer settler. Also a School District on SE 22-2-20W (62 F/1) which opened in 1894 (Musgrove 1956). Rescinded as a locality name in 1977. Bulman (1905) *Derford*.

**Desieyes Lake** (64 C/15) Northwest of Arbour Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Jean G. Desieyes of Winnipeg. He served in No. 434 Halifax Squadron.

**Desilets Lake** (64 P/10) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Albert A. Desilets of Norwood. He served in No. 206 Liberator Squadron.

**Desjardins Lake** (53 E/14) South of Fairy Rock Lake. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Sergeant Joseph A. G. Desjardins of St. Boniface. He served with the Royal 22nd Regiment.

**Deslaurier Lake** (64 I/15) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Leon Deslaurier of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Desmarais Lake** (64 O/6) Southeast of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Sergeant Benoit Desmarais of St. Boniface. He served in No. 36 Operational Training Unit, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Devenish Lake** (53 F/13) East of Angling Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Robert G. Devenish of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Devil Island** (62 I/9) Southeast end of Lake Winnipeg. According to local superstition, "if you point at Devil Island, you won't get home tonight" (Ham 1980).

*Devil's Cape* (54 L/16) In the Churchill River near its mouth. First noted by Garland (1975) as a headland jutting out into the Churchill River, and named by explorer Jens Munk in 1619 when he wintered here. After his two ships were made ready for the winter, he went up the river in a small boat and saw a drawing on a rock which resembled the European concept of the "devil." He named the cape accordingly.

**Devils Creek** (62 I/7) Flows north into the Red River. First noted as *Devil's Creek* in Peter Garrioch's journal (1846) and correctly on a Secretary of State map (1872). Douglas (1933) suggested that it is a translation of the Native name manitoin sipi, and listed it as *Devil Creek* (noted in this form on a Maingy map 1903). This was the approved form until changed in 1978 to conform with local usage.

**Devils Gap** (63 K/9) Reed Lake. Prevailing winds cause rough water from Wickstendt's Island to Four Mile Portage.

**Devils Island** (63 B/4) East of Red Deer Point in Lake Winnipegosis. Named in 1957 as opposed to South Manitou Island, the name on a Department of the Interior map (1903). Devil is a common mistranslation of the Native word manitou (with different spellings) which more accurately means spirit. Hind (1858) *Manitou Island*; Pierce (1879) *Ladle Island* (descriptive of its shape); SGO map (1900) *South Manito Island*.

**Devils Narrows** (63 N/3) Kississing Lake, northwest side of Big Island. Bob Campbell, a long-time resident of Sherridon, believed that the name derived from the locations of the features and the wind and water conditions. The wind sometimes blows from three directions at once, making boating treacherous. **Devils Point** (63 N/3) In Kississing Lake northwest of Big Island.

**Devils Punch Bowl** (62 G/11) North of Glenboro. A small ravine at the south end of the Bald Head Hills. It consists of a depression roughly 24 meters in depth fed by three underground streams. These produce a distinctive gurgling sound as they erode the sand from the sides of the bowl with their greyish-green waters. It is a descriptive name, as this spot used to be an area of quicksand and swirling water.

*Devils Swamp* (around 62 H/10) Northeast of Steinbach. Noted on several maps, but first on a Department of the Interior map (1874) as *Devil's Swamp*. Located near the Seine River in Townships 7 and 8, Ranges 7 and 8E.

**De Vos Lake** (62 G/7) Southeast of Glenboro. A local family name in the area. Also called Lake Six since it is on Section 6.

**Dewar Lake** (54 F/4) Northeast of Split Lake. First noted on a Topographical Surveys map (1915). CPCGN records (1964) indicated that Dewar was a dog driver hired at Split Lake for the 1914 - 1915 24th Base Line survey by B. W. Waugh (DLS).

**Dewart Lake** (64 N/11) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Douglas L. Dewart of Elva. He served in No. 19 Wellington Squadron.

**Dewdney Lake** (63 I/10) North of Lawford Lake. Named after Selwyn Dewdney (1909 - 1979) who conducted extensive surveys of prehistoric Native art in northern Canada. He is the author of *Indian Rock Paintings of the Great Lakes* (1962), *The Sacred Scrolls of the Southern Ojibway* (1975) and numerous other works.

**Dews Slough** (62 G/2) Southeast of Pilot Mound. Land records indicate that Robert Dew homesteaded SE 25-1-10W in 1899.

**Dey Island** (53 L/8) Wapeeminakoskak Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Robert Dey of Winnipeg. He served in No. 103 Lancaster Squadron.

**Diamond** (62 H/14) Railway point west of Winnipeg. Constructed on the Canadian National line in 1888 - 1889, and earlier known as Headingley Interlocking plant (Douglas 1933). An interlocking plant is a mechanical system used to protect trains from collision where two lines cross. Often, these were in towers staffed 24 hours a day. Diamond was probably so named because it was the site of a "diamond crossing" — a term applied to the quadrilateral pattern formed where rail lines cross obliquely (Garland 1975).

**Diamond Island** (64 I/1) South Knife Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Private Norman A. Diamond of Birtle. He served with the Perth Regiment.

**Diamond Lake** (62 K/11) Southeast of Russell. GBC records (1924) indicated that the lake was named after John C. Diamond who farmed 16-19-27W for about 30 years (Garland 1975). Locally called Diamonds Lake and Phizackleas Lake.

*Diana* (52 L/11) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet. A former Post Office that opened in 1934 on Township 21-17E and closed in 1937 according to Ottawa Post Office records. This probably served the employees at the Diana Mine, noted on GSC map 811 A (1944) off the northwest end of Kickley Lake.

**Diana Lake** (53 M/12) Southeast of Split Lake. GBC records (1937) indicated that the lake and river were named after the *Diana*, a steamship under Commander Wakeman, who investigated ice conditions in Hudson Bay and Strait in 1897. **Diana River** (53 M/14) Flows from this lake northeast into the Dafoe River.

*Dickens* (62 H/14) Within the City of Winnipeg. First noted by Douglas (1933) as a Sub Post Office in Winnipeg.

*Dickens* (around 62 G/15) West of Portage la Prairie. First noted on a Bulman map (1905) as a railway point west of Burnside.

**Dickens Lake** (54 L/6) Southwest of Churchill. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Ordinary Seaman Alexander J. W. Dickens of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Margaree*.

**Dickins River** (54 M/15) Flows east into Hudson Bay. Named in 1974 to commemorate pioneer aviator Clennel H. "Punch" Dickens, born 1899 in Portage la Prairie. He served in World War I with the Canadian Army and Royal Air Force and joined the Royal Canadian Air Force when it was created in 1924. In 1927, he joined the newly formed Western Canada Airways and accomplished several "firsts," including the first flight across the "barren lands" of the NWT. He piloted the first aircraft on the Prairie Air Mail circuit, and in 1929 was the first pilot to fly the length of the Mackenzie River. He served in World War II as operations manager for the Atlantic Ferry Service and became a Vice President of Canadian Pacific Air in 1942.

**Dickinson Island** (63 P/3) Giffin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Leslie W. Dickinson of Wellwood. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Dickinson Lake** (64 G/4) West of Southern Indian Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Sergeant Harry Dickinson of Winnipeg. He served at No. 11 Oxford Advanced Flying School.

*Dickson* (62 O/4) East of Dauphin. A former School District on SW 22-25-18W. It was established in 1901 and named after Duncan Dickson, one of the first homesteaders and first Secretary Treasurer of the school (Dauphin Historical Society 1970).

**Dickson Island** (64 O/16) Hutton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Chester S. Dickson of Winnipeg. He served with the Ontario Tank Regiment.

**Dickson Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. First noted on an SGO map (1919). Named after Henry G. Dickson (DLS) who conducted surveys in Manitoba in 1895 (Garland 1975).

**Dickstone** (63 K/10) Locality east of Flin Flon CPCGN records (1968) indicated that there was a Canadian National spur line here serving the Dickstone Mine. The mine was owned by Dickstone Copper Mines Limited (under Sherritt-Gordon Mines) and was operated by the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company whose representative wished to have this name. Records showed that claims were staked by Oliver Dickson in 1936, and transferred to the companies in 1937. It is believed that "Dickstone" was coined by Mr. Drummond Hay who worked for Sherritt-Gordon during formation of the new company.

**Diehl Lake** (64 N/4) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Raymond J. Diehl of Cypress River. He served with the Canadian Scottish Regiment.

**Digges** (54 L/9) Railway point south of Churchill. Named in 1929 after Sir Dudley Digges, an English merchant who helped finance Henry Hudson's expedition to Hudson Bay in 1610 (Munro 1978).

**Digney Lake** (64 C/11) Northwest of Granville Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Roderick J. Digney of Winnipeg. He served in No. 424 Halifax Squadron.

**Dillabough Lake** (64 K/16) Northeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Lawson Dillabough of Transcona. He served with the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.

**Dillaboughs Point** (62 O/10) Southwest shore of Lake St. Martin. Land records indicate that John A. Dillabough homesteaded SW 28-29-8W in 1916.

**Dingle Lake** (64 P/2) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John T. Dingle of Winnipeg. He served at No. 4 Service Flying Training School, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Dingwall Creek** (62 N/2) Flows northeast into Harper Creek. Named after John Dingwall who settled here in 1891, the year of the first homesteads in the Grandview area (Garland 1975). The name was adopted by the CPCGN in 1968.

**Dingwall Lake** (64 H/1) South of Hogg Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman George Dingwall of Deloraine. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Dinicol Lake** (63 O/5) Southeast of Highrock Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Sapper Louie Dinicol of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Dinner Creek** (62 I/10) Flows northwest into Lake Winnipeg. This name is known to several generations of Bélair residents. In former days, it was the mid-day stopping place for travellers on the canoe route from settlements along the Red River to the fishing and hunting grounds further up along Lake Winnipeg (Stewart 1986).

**Dion Creek** (63 J/14) Drains Dion Lake northeast into the Watts River. CPCGN records and Douglas (1933) concurred that the lake and creek were named after John Dion, a local fisherman and prospector. Dion Creek was named in 1941 and is noted on GSC maps as *Whitefish River* in 1919 and as *Dion River* in 1920.

**Dion Island** (64 N/10) Tice Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Walter L. Dion of The Pas. He served in No. 122 Composite Squadron.

**Dionne Lake** (64 H/9) North of Freeman Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Philip Dionne of Flin Flon. He served with the Elgin Regiment.

*Dipples* (62 H/11) South of Winnipeg. A former Canadian National railway point on 4-9-1E, established in 1923 (Douglas 1933). It is a Scottish surname. Stovel (1923) *Dipples Spur*.

**Disbrowe Island** (53 E/15) South of Wass Island in Island Lake. Named after Fred Disbrowe who lived on the island in the 1970s. He had been a resident of the Island Lake area since 1925. It is unclear if he is the same individual mentioned in the following entry. Locally known as Birch Island. Named after pilot and prospector Ralph Birch.

**Disbrowe Point** (63 A/6) East shore of Lake Winnipeg northwest of Berens River. CPCGN records indicated that it was named in 1949 after Mr. Disbrowe, an early settler, fisherman, school-teacher and manager of Berens River Hudson's Bay Company post. He was also the police magistrate at Berens River. Another local name, Sandy Bar, was first noted on a Marine and Fisheries Department chart (1903). Several maps referred to it as Mossy Point, first noted as such on a Stanfords map (1863) and on maps as recent as Bulman (1905). Fidler (1808) *Foxes point*, and in 1810, *Sandy or Fox Pt*; Taylor (ca. 1827) *Sandy Point*; Codd (1870) *Mossy Pt*.

**Dismal Lake** (63 K/14) Northeast of Flin Flon. CPCGN records indicated that this name was submitted in 1949 by Mr. J. Kalliokoski, because of the "dismal" scene here of a drowned shoreline fringed with dead trees caused by a beaver dam blocking the creek that drains the lake.

**Ditchfield Drain** (62 O/7) Flows northwest into Watchorn Bay in Lake Manitoba. Named in 1972 after John Ditchfield who homesteaded NE 17-26-8W in 1911. Also known as Ditchfield Ditch and Ditchfield Creek.

**Ditch Lake** (62 J/12) North of Erickson. Previously called Gertrude Lake but changed to this local name in 1977. It is named after English settler William H. Ditch who homesteaded NE 20-18-18W in 1891.

**Dixon Island** (63 P/10) Armstrong Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Alvin G. Dixon of Swan River. He served with the Essex Scottish Regiment.

**Dixon Point** (64 P/12) Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer I Gordon H. Dixon of Winnipeg. He served in No. 12 Lancaster Squadron.

**Dobbs Island** (64 N/9) Nahili Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Fernand W. Dobbs of Winnipeg. He served in No. 424 Halifax Squadron.

**Dobbs Lake** (53 E/14) West of Island Lake. GBC records (1928) indicated that the name was submitted as Metcheconape Lake, after John Metcheconape, a trapper from Norway House. The name Dobbs Lake was selected (1928) after Arthur Dobbs, an 18th century author of books on Hudson Bay (see bibliography). Fieldwork revealed the local Native name Kakaki Lake, meaning *raven*.

**Dobbs Lake** (53 M/4) South of Bear Lake. Named in 1937 after the *Dobbs*, a 180 ton galley under the command of William Moore which wintered in the Hayes River (1746 - 1747).

*Dobbyn City* (62 F) South of Virden. Saunderson (n.d.) reported that this "city" was named after John Dobbyn who came to the Melita district in 1881. In anticipation of the railway, he had a townsite surveyed but not registered at the Registry Office. The railway crossed the Souris River a mile further north, and the railway station was built on the west side of the river rather than on the east. Thus Dobbyn City never materialized. The precise location was not given.

**Dobbyn Lake** (64 C/7) Northwest of Granville Lake. Named in 1947 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Joseph L. Dobbyn of Melita. He served in No. 50 Lancaster Squadron and received the Distinguished Flying Cross.

**Dobesch Lake** (64 J/10) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Burghard H. Dobesch of Winnipeg. He served in No. 19 Halifax Training Unit.

**Dobson Island** (63 P/11) Pikwitonei Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Lorne G. Dobson of Ninga. He served in No. 99 Wellington Squadron.

**Dobson Lake** (64 N/11) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer I Amos R. Dobson of Manitou. He served in No. 45 Hudson Squadron.

*Dock* (62 G/15) Railway point west of Portage la Prairie. A Canadian National railway point established in 1922 (Douglas 1933). Stovel (1923) placed it on the Grand Trunk Pacific line. Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1999.

**Docking Lake** (64 C/3) East of Russell Lake. Named in 1993 after World War II casualty Sergeant Robert O. Docking of Minnedosa. He served in No. 115 Wellington Squadron.

**Doctors Island** (62 P/1) East shore of Lake Winnipeg, west of Manigotagan. CPCGN records (1975) indicated that an elderly resident of the area had said that prior to 1900, a Native doctor settled on this island and lived there for many years. When the government decided to establish an Indian Reserve here, he opposed it, and prevented this island as well as the community of Manigotagan from being included in the reserve.

**Dodd Lake** (64 G/4) Northeast of Grandmother Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Private Charles A. Dodd of Ekhart. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Dodds Island** (63 N/10) Flatrock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Vernon F. Dodds of Winnipeg. He served in No. 405 Lancaster Squadron.

**Dodgson Lake** (64 K/11) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Arthur M. Dodgson of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Calgary Highlanders.

**Doerksen Lake** (64 B/13) North of Opachuanau Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Private Henry Doerksen of Morden. He served with the Royal Regiment of Canada.

**Dog Creek 46** (62 J/15) Indian Reserve southwest of Ashern on the east shore of Lake Manitoba. First noted correctly on a Department of Indian Affairs map (1891) and as simply *Dog Creek IR* on a Burland map (1885). It is a Saulteaux reserve (Douglas 1933) named after the old Dog Creek (now ditched). It drained Dog Lake on the north side of the reserve south into Lake Manitoba and was first noted on a Hind map (1858). Ponton (1888) noted it on a survey of "Indian Reserve No. 7," under Chief Mwaytwayahswing. Department of the Interior (1884) *Sou-Sonse IR*, in 1896, *Sou-Sonse IR No. 7*, and in 1902 as *Sousonse IR 46*. **Dog Lake** (62 O/2) Appeared correctly on maps as early as Fidler (1808) but as *Dog's Lake* on his 1819 map. He showed Dog Creek as *Dog's River* in 1819 and as *Dog River* in 1820. The name became Dog Lake Drain in 1977. CPCGN correspondence (1979; from Reserve staff) related the legend of Dog Lake and former Dog Creek. Apparently a number band members had come up from the south chasing a man nicknamed "white dog." He was pursued along the lakeshore, up into the bay (Sveistrup Bay) and through Dog Creek to Dog Lake.

**Dog Point** (63 C/8) West of Birch Island in Lake Winnipegosis. First noted correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1884) and as *Onemush Neashe (Dog Pt)* on a Pierce map (1879). It would appear to be a translation of the original Saulteaux or Ojibwa name.

*Dog River* (62 G/6) Northwest of Pilot Mound. First noted on a Bulman map (1900) and on a Mayer map (n.d.) as a Post Office on 10-4-12W. Presumably intended to be Dry River Post Office on 21-4-12W (see entry). The 1900 - 1901 Postal Guide does not list Dog River.

**Doig Lake** (64 O/4) South of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John Doig of Winnipeg. He served in No. 424 Halifax Squadron.

**Doigs Lake** (62 G/6) Southwest of Glenboro. Recorded during fieldwork as an old family name. Land records indicate that Alfred Doig received a CPR grant consisting of W½ 27-6-15W in 1896.

**Dolding Lake** (64 P/3) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Arthur J. Dolding of Winnipeg. He served in No. 405 Halifax Squadron.

**Dolly Bay** (62 O/2) Locality on the east shore of Lake Manitoba, southwest of Ashern. A former Post Office on Dolly Bay that opened in 1915 on 4-25-9W and closed in 1929. The origin of the name is unknown. **Dolly Bay** (62 O/2) The bay itself was not named until 1968. Fidler (1819) possibly *Prudens Bay*.

**Dolomite Lake** (63 K/7) Northwest of North Moose Lake. Locally known as Limestone Lake (Department of Railways and Canals map 1914) but adopted by the GBC as Dolomite Lake in 1924 because of the dolomite (limestone) on the lakeshore. Fieldwork revealed the local Native name Nupukisewasinne Lake, meaning *limestone*. Fidler (1806) as *Metteetittoo*.

*Dolyny* (around 62 K/10) North of Shoal Lake. This was a community six miles north of Oakburn, first settled ca. 1899 (Oakburn History Committee 1970). It is a Ukrainian word meaning *dales* or *valleys* and is also a surname.

**Domain** (62 H/11) Community south of Winnipeg. GBC correspondence (1905) indicated that it was originally a Canadian Pacific railway point named Shanawan, "started at residents' request and named by the Company, and not after any party or geographical position." It changed to Selborne in 1914 and finally Domain in 1915 when the Canadian Pacific railway point was established here (Garland 1975). It was also a School District in 1908 (Domain Women's Institute 1967). In 1925, the CPR decided to change the name to Selburn, as the express and freight would sometimes go to a town in Saskatchewan with a similar name. Postal records showed that the Post Office opened as Shanawan on 36-7-1E in 1904 and changed to Domain in 1933. Stovel (1915) *Selborne*; SGO (1917) *Domain (Shanawan Post Office)*.

**Dominion City** (62 H/3) Community northeast of Emerson. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster Alex Waddell) indicated that the Post Office was originally called Roseau, since it was located on the Roseau River where the CPR crossed it in 1878. He added that there was confusion with Roseau in Muskoka, Ontario, and so they were obliged to change names:

> [A]fter a year or two of real boom times [1878], every place got ambitious and had to have 'City' attached [e.g., Crystal City, Rapid City] so we got .... the most important and that was Dominion City.

Roseau Crossing had been so named because it was a place where travellers from St. Paul to Winnipeg often crossed the river (Garland 1975). Post Office records showed that the Post Office opened as Rosseau Crossing in 1876 and changed to Dominion City in 1880. A Department of the Interior map (1877) showed *Penza* as a railway point about here. Also a local School District name. Belden Atlas (1881) *Penza Post Office or Roseau Crossing*; Burland (1878) *Pinza Station*.

**Domres Lake** (64 N/1) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Erdman Domres of Steinbach. He served in the Canadian Army.

**Donald Bay** (64 O/16) North shore of Doney Lake. Named in 1987 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer James L. Donald of Grandview. He served in No. 419 Halifax Squadron.

**Donald Island** (64 N/10) Tatowaycho Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private James C. Donald of West Kildonan. He served with the Canadian Forestry Corps.

**Donald Lake** (54 F/4) Northeast of Split Lake. CPCGN records (1964) indicated that it was probably named after J. and C. Donald, dog drivers hired at Split Lake for B. Waugh's survey of the 24th Base Line (1914 - 1915). The name was first noted on a Topographical Surveys map (1915).

**Donald McIntyre Lake** (53 N/1) East of Red Cross Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Aircraftman 1 Alexander Donald McIntyre of Grandview. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Donald McKay Lake** (64 O/6) East of Booth Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Donald G. McKay of Portage la Prairie. He served in No. 405 Lancaster Squadron.

**Donald McLeod Lake** (53 N/6) East of Patch Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Donald M. McLeod of Belmont. He served in No. 172 Wellington Squadron.

**Donald Stewart Creek** (53 N/9) Flows east into Gods River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Donald B. Stewart of Manitou. He served in No. 44 Hampden Squadron.

**Donald Stewart Island** (53 E/15) Island Lake. Named in 1997 after World War II casualty Trooper Donald H. Stewart of Winnipeg. He served with the Sherbrooke Fusiliers.

**Donald Stewart Lake** (54 E/11) West of Bradshaw Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 Donald D. Stewart of Crystal City. He served in No. 148 Halifax Squadron.

*Donan* (62 H/14) North of Winnipeg. A former Canadian Pacific railway point. The name was rescinded in 1974. It was originally located in Kildonan (parish) and was an abbreviated form of that name (Douglas 1933, Garland 1975).

**Donen Lake** (64 I/14) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Samuel J. Donen of Winnipeg. He served at No. 45 Liberator Ferry Command.

**Doney Lake** (64 O/16) North of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Sydney R. Doney of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1664 Conversion Unit, Royal Canadian Air Force.

*Donnaconna* (around 62 J/16) Northwest of Selkirk. A proposed Canadian Pacific railway point on a never-built line (see Acadie). First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1877) between Gough and Vopia. Donnacona was the name of the Iroquois chief that Jacques Cartier met near the present site of Quebec City in 1535 - 1536.

**Donner Lake** (52 L/12) South of Terminal Lake. Named after prospector John Donner.

**Donogh Island** (63 J/13) Wekusko Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Oliver R. Donogh of Rivers. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles. Locally known as Johnson Island.

**Donoghue Lake** (53 F/12) South of Hilton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant James E. Donoghue of St. Vital. He served in No. 409 Mosquito Squadron. This feature was named in conjunction with McPhail Lake as requested by Robert D. Hocking. Flight Lieutenants Donoghue and McPhail were close friends who died in the same aircraft.

*Donore* (62 H/11) North of Morris. A former Post Office that opened in 1884 on 23-7-1E, moved to 10-8-1E in 1892 and closed in 1903 (Domain Women's Institute 1967). GBC correspondence (1905) indicated that Donore School District and Post Office were named after the hill in Ireland upon which King James II took his position at the Battle of the Boyne against William III (of Orange) in 1690. Chataway (1907) showed the School District name twice, on NE 10-8-1E and around NE 34-7-1E. Codd (1885) *Denore*; Bulman (1902) *Dunore*.

**Donovan Island** (64 H/5) Missinipi Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Valentine A. Donovan of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Dooley Coulee** ((62 F/7) Southeast of Lauder. Named after local resident Joe Dooley.

**Door Portage Lake** (64 F/8) South of Le Clair Lake. Named in 1989 for resource identification purposes.

**Doran Lake** (64 B/5) West of Ruttan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer William L. Doran of Neepawa. He served in No. 408 Lancaster Squadron.

**Doreen Lake** (52 E/14) North of West Hawk Lake. In 1930, Doreen Falconer was with the first known party of cottagers to visit the lake.

**Doris Reef** (63 F/2) North end of Lake Winnipegosis. Named after local fisherman Dori Stevenson. Also known as Normans Reef and The Gobbler.

**Dorothy Lake** (52 L/4) Locality on Dorothy Lake south of Lac du Bonnet. A cottage and resort area, named in 1973 after the lake here on the Winnipeg River (first shown on an SGO map, 1913). GBC correspondence (1931; from the Northwestern Power Company) indicated that Lake Dorothy was named after the daughter of Mr. Marr, the engineer who surveyed the area. A note on file from J. H. Corry, Secretary of the GBC states "G. H. Watt (DLS) named the lakes Dorothy and Jessie in 1907 after his two daughters who were out there with him while he was engaged in making surveys."

**Dorrian Lake** (64 I/11) North of Quinn Lake. Named in 1989 after World War I casualty Private James Dorrian of Winnipeg. He served with the New Brunswick Regiment.

**Dorval Lake** (53 K/11) Southeast of Edmund Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Trooper Oscar A. Dorval of Morden. He served with the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps.

**Dorward Lake** (64 P/4) South of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer David T. Dorward of Killarney, Manitoba. He served in No. 10 Whitley Operational Training Unit.

**Douglas** (62 G/13) Community northeast of Brandon. Originally a Canadian Pacific railway point established in 1882, with the Post Office named Douglas Station which opened in 1884 on 3-11-17W. This was one of the places named by the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada during his visit to Manitoba in 1881 (Douglas 1933, Garland 1975). He gave the community one of his own names, as his full name was John Douglas Sutherland Campbell. GBC correspondence (1905) indicated that it was named after a CPR official, another said that Douglas was a member of the Governor General's party here. Douglas was also a School District name, established in 1889 (Elton Historical Committee 1973). Dominion Lands (1890) *Douglas*; SGO (1916) *Douglas (Douglas Station Post Office)*. **Douglas Station** (62 G/13) Post Office on 3-11-17W serving the community of Douglas.

**Douglas Bay** (64 J/15) South shore of Stony Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Private Lyall F. Douglas of MacGregor. He served with the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment.

**Douglas Island** (63 A/6) At the mouth of Berens River in Lake Winnipeg. CPCGN records indicated that the name was adopted in 1935 after Albert Douglas, manager of the Hudson's Bay Company post at Berens River. Fieldwork revealed the alternate name Buster Island, after local resident Joseph "Buster" Whiteway.

**Douglas Lake** (53 D/3) East of Family Lake. Named in 1937 after Albert Douglas, Hudson's Bay Company manager at Beren's River (Ham 1980).

**Douglas McKay Lake** (64 C/11) North of Glasspole Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Douglas W. McKay of Rapid City. He served in No. 32 Spitfire Squadron.

**Douglas Peninsula** (64 G/4) Dickinson Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Private Harry Douglas of Ninette. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Douglas Point** (63 I/3) Muhekun Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Albert Douglas of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Ottawa*.

**Douglas Rapids** (64 I/16) Lavallee Channel. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Robert H. Douglas of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Regiment.

**Douglas Wilson Lake** (64 C/13) South of McMillan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Douglas K. Wilson of Winnipeg. He served at No. 5 Bombing and Gunnery School.

**Dowds Lake** (64 O/12) South of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Herbert J. Dowds of Winnipeg. He served in No. 420 Wellington Squadron.

**Dowd Slough** (62 G/11) Northwest of Swan Lake. Land records indicate that James Dowd homesteaded SW 2-7-14W in 1880.

**Dow Lake** (63 K/15) Southeast of Kississing Lake. Named in 1958 after World War II casualty Rifleman Roy H. Dow of Moosehorn. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles. Also called Mud Lake and Moen Lake. Art Moen was an early fire fighter, freighter and trapper in the area.

**Dowland Island** (64 K/16) Caron Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Frederick H. Dowland of Bradwardine. He served in No. 22 Wellington Squadron.

**Dowland Lake** (64 P/13) North of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 Herbert L. Dowland of Bradwardine. He served in No. 114 Boston Squadron.

**Dowling Lake** (63 O/4) North of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Rifleman Douglas K. Dowling of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Downer Lake** (54 E/6) Northeast of Split Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Michael Downer of Transcona. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Downes Lake** (64 N/9) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. CPCGN records indicated that this name was suggested in 1969 by Dr. R. Jacobsen, after P. G. Downes, author of *Sleeping Island*, a book about this area.

**Downing Lake** (53 L/12) Southwest of Laidlaw Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Albert E. Downing of Winnipeg. He served in No. 426 Halifax Squadron.

*Dowsford* (around 62 K/7) West of Shoal Lake. A School District established in 1881 near Dow's Crossing at Grants Bridge over Birdtail Creek (Abra 1974). Location not specified, presumably a family name.

**Doyle Lake** (64 N/1) Northwest of Minuhik Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Captain Charles J. Doyle of Winnipeg. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Dragline Lake** (62 N/10) Southeast of Swan River. Named by forestry employees because of an accident here in 1961 in which two men hit a dragline and were almost killed. Previously called Lost Island Lake.

**Drake Island** (53 L/1) Oneeskawaywin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Richard E. Drake of Pipestone. He served in No. 57 Wellington Squadron.

**Drake Lake** (64 O/12) South of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Howard R. Drake of Winnipeg. He served in No. 426 Wellington Squadron.

**Draper Lake** (64 N/14) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Clarence O. Draper of Elgin. He served in No. 408 Lancaster Squadron.

*Draquay* (62 K/14) Northeast of Russell. A former Post Office that opened in 1922 on NW 30-21-26W and closed in 1924. Possibly this name is a combination of the names of two settlers.

**Drascovich Lake** (64 O/1) North of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Robert A. Drascovich of Plumas. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Driedger Lake** (64 K/7) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private John H. Driedger of Altona. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Drifting River** (62 N/7) Locality northwest of Dauphin. A former Post Office that opened in 1913 on 25-27-23W, closed in 1936, reopened later in 1936 on SE 36-27-22W and closed permanently in 1940. Named after nearby **Drifting River** (62 N/8) A descriptive name, first noted on a Hind map (1859). It flows southeast into Valley River. Also a School District on NE 31-26-21W.

**Driftwood Bay** (63 B/8) West shore of Lake Winnipeg west of Reindeer Island. Named due to the driftwood found piled on the shore (Douglas 1933). First noted on a Hind map (1859).

**Dropmore** (62 N/3) Community southeast of Roblin. First noted as a Canadian National railway point on a Department of the Interior map (1909). Also a Post Office that opened in 1910 on 26-23-29W (Douglas 1933). Garland (1975) related the following local story.

> When the CNR line had been built as far as Dropmore, R. J. Mackenzie (son of Sir William Mackenzie) visited a nearby farmer who brought out a jug of fresh milk. When Mackenzie got up to leave, promising that the station would be named as soon as possible, the farmer said "Won't you have a drop more, Mr. Mackenzie?" to which he replied "There that's it … Dropmore!"

A slight variation on this story holds that upon completion of the railway in 1909, a number of local men gathered in the caboose. It was unanimously agreed that they should all have one "drop more" in honour of the event (Mulligan and Ryder 1985). Also a School District name. **Dropmore Hill** (62 N/3) Named after the community in 1977.

**Drowned Mans Point** (63 K/2) South side of The Narrows east of Cormorant Lake. A game guardian named McKenzie drowned off this point.

**Drugstore Lake** (62 N/11) South of Swan River. CBGN records (1949) noted the name (as *Drug Store Lake*) on a 1944 forestry map. According to Justin Larocque, resident and trapper from San Clara, two trappers had a cabin on the lake and were cooking up some "beaver scent" when a neighbouring trapper made a comment comparing the odour to that of a drugstore.

**Drummer Lake** (52 L/13) West of Quesnel Lake. Named after the sounds made by grouse during their mating ritual.

**Drummey Lake** (52 E/14) Northeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Robert R. Drummey of Lockport. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. Locally known as Cactus Lake. Some species of cactus grow on south-facing granitic slopes in this area.

**Drumming Point** (62 P/8) North shore of Black Island, Lake Winnipeg. This was a meeting place for Native people. See also Black Island.

**Drummonds Point** (63 N/3) Kississing Lake north of Big Island. Named after a trapper who raised dogs here.

**Drunken Island** (63 H/13) In Little Playgreen Lake near Norway House. Boat crews would retire to this island while the Factors and Hudson's Bay Company traders held meetings at Norway House. These men had come from all over the west, New Caledonia, Athabaska and even Oregon. Here they celebrated their successful voyages and "the sight of drunken men was not fit for the eyes of the women and children … so this island was set aside for the boatmen" (Garland 1975). Approved in 1978 by the CPCGN.

**Drunken Lake** (63 J/9) On the Minago River west of Cross Lake. This is a translation of the Cree name Kiskwepew Sakahigan (Tyrrell 1915). It probably reflects an overindulgence in alcohol here at some time, as fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Keswaypaywi Lake meaning *drunken party*. Fidler (ca. 1809) showed a Drunken Island a bit to the east, around the junction of Minago River and Cross Lake.

**Drunken Point** (62 I/15) Southwest shore of Lake Winnipeg. Two versions of the origin of this name were provided by Ted Kristjanson and forwarded by Joey Arnason.

> Long before the coming of the Icelandic settlers in 1875, Lake Winnipeg was part of the trade route of the Hudson's Bay Company's York Boats and freighting canoes on their journey from Fort Garry to York Factory. A keg or two of rum was always a part of the voyageurs' rations after loading their York Boats and large canoes with furs and provisions. They always travelled in a flotilla of York Boats and canoes and they had to make certain landmarks every day. One landmark which was of great importance to them was two days travel from Fort Garry on a small point with a rather small river flowing into Lake Winnipeg. They would try their utmost to arrive as early as possible because there they would break open a keg of rum and have what we call today a "happy hour." This occasion became a ritual on every journey from Fort Garry to York Factory. And so that is how it became known as Drunken Point.

Alternatively:

> In around 1890 to 1900, when the fish freighters were hauling fish in the winter fishing season with horses, the winter fishing grounds did not extend past Bull Head, which is about 40 to 50 miles north of present-day Riverton. Before 1900, the railroad had only reached Selkirk. By 1900, the railroad reached Winnipeg Beach and by 1906, Gimli. The Fish Freighters did not have canvas shelters for their horses, so they had to have special stopping places at the end of every day where meals were served and there would be stalls for the horses. It was usually about 20 to 25 miles between these stopping places. The freighters, on leaving Selkirk or wherever the end of the railroad was at that time, would be sure to pack along a bottle or two of Hudson Bay rum and would give the hosts at these stopping places a drink or two after the evening meal. One of their favourite hosts was at a stopping place on Lake Winnipeg not far from present-day Arnes. The host there would always welcome a drink, so it seems that there were many "happy hours" spent there. Many a time the so called happy hour went to excess so that some of the temperate people living on the lake frowned upon this so called happy hour and gave the point this name to show their displeasure.

**Drury Lakes** (63 N/2) Southwest of Burntwood Lake. First noted on a 1920 map by B. W. Waugh, DLS and probably named by him. These lakes were named after the Honourable E. Drury, then Premier of Ontario (Douglas 1933).

**Drybrough** (64 C/11) Locality south of Lynn Lake. A former Canadian National railway point and Post Office name. CBGN records (1953) indicated the suggested name of Lachlan (by CNR officials) after J. G. MacLachlan, retired manager of the Hudson Bay Railway who did much to develop northern Manitoba. The name was adopted as MacLachlan in 1954. The Post Office, however, feared the name might cause confusion with McLaughlin, Alberta, and so the CNR suggested Drybrough, after John Drybrough, engineer and Director of Sherritt-Gordon Mines nearby. This name was adopted in 1954.

**Drydens Ravine** (62 K/2) East of the Assiniboine River. Probably named after John Dryden who homesteaded SE 29-12-25W in 1886.

**Dry River** (62 G/6) Locality southeast of Glenboro. A former Post Office that opened in 1884 on 20-4-12W, closed in 1893, reopened in 1894 on 21-4-12W and closed permanently in 1948. As Douglas (1933) noted, it was named after the nearby **Dry River** (62 G/7) so named because it goes dry at certain seasons. Otherwise, it flows east into Swan Lake. GBC correspondence (ca. 1905) referred to it as a "valley ... sometimes dry, sometimes with a small stream."

**Drysdale Island** (53 M/5) Utik Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Alan Drysdale of Neepawa. He served in No. 608 Hudson Squadron.

**Drysdale Lake** (63 N/1) Southeast of Sherridon. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer James L. Drysdale of Winnipeg. He served in No. 44 Lancaster Squadron.

**Dubeau Bay** (53 E/15) In Island Lake. CPCGN records indicated that it was named by geologist J. Wright when he was here in 1927, probably after Reverend Dubeau of the Roman Catholic Mission at Island Lake.

**Dubinsky Lake** (63 I/16) East of Cross Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private William H. Dubinsky of Winnipeg. He served with the Calgary Highlanders.

*Dublin Bay* (62 O/5) Northeast of Dauphin. A Post Office that opened in 1911 on 30-27-18W and closed in 1916. Located near a bay on Dauphin Lake. Also a proposed School District on SE 29-27-18W. The postmaster, William Baylis, may have been of Irish descent.

**Dubnick Lake** (63 K/13) Northeast of Embury Lake. Named in 1988 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Harry Dubnick of Winnipegosis. He served in No. 416 Spitfire Squadron.

**DuBouvier Island** (63 N/3) Kississing Lake. Named after "Red" DuBouvier, a local trapper who originally came from Belgium.

**Ducharme Bay** (63 K/16) In File Lake northwest of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after Pat Ducharme, a prospector from the Snow Lake area.

**Ducharme Lake** (64 K/2) East of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Private James Ducharme of The Pas. He served with the 48th Highlanders of Canada.

**Ducharme Peninsula** (64 I/1) Condie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Rupert R. Ducharme of Kinosota. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Ducharme Point** (64 O/10) Kapusta Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Alphonse L. E. Ducharme of Woodside. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Duck Bay** (63 C/1) Community east of Swan River. Located on, and named after Duck Bay on Lake Winnipegosis. The Post Office opened in 1925 (Douglas 1933), closed briefly in 1976 but reopened in 1977 on Lot 33, 37-18-19W. The French form of the name, Baie de Canard, was applied in the very early days to a bay half way up the west side of Lake Winnipegosis and the settlement adopted the same name, which was eventually anglicized (Palmer 1973). The bay was probably a feeding stop for ducks and other waterfowl on their yearly migrations. A Topographical Survey map (1920) referred to the community and Hudson's Bay Company post as Old Duck Bay. Duck Bay House at the southern end of the bay was established by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1859 and abandoned in 1887 after a new store opened at Pine River (Voorhis 1930). Topographical Survey townsite plans (1927) referred to a Duck Bay North and Duck Bay South. Duck Bay was also a School District name. The Bay itself was probably a translation of the original Native name. Pierce (1879) referred to it as Shesheep (Duck Bay), shesheep meaning *duck*. The bay was first noted correctly on a Hind map (1858) although several maps, including Dawson (1859) also applied the name to the much larger Sagemace Bay below the community.

**Duck Lake** (63 J/16) Northwest of Cross Lake. First noted on a Fidler map (1809) although he placed it around Sipiwesk Lake. It as a translation of the Native name Sisib Sakahigan (Tyrrell 1915) and it is shown clearly on Bell's map of 1879.

**Duck Lake Post** (64 P/5) Locality south of Nejanilini Lake. GBC records (1944) indicated that this was a private trading post on Little Duck Lake after which it is named. It was later taken over by the Hudson's Bay Company which moved their post on Caribou Lake to this location and retained their name Caribou. Also called Caribou Lake. NTS map 64 (1951) *Cariboo*.

*Duck Mountain* (62 N/6) Locality north of Roblin. A former Post Office that opened in 1906 on 6-29-28W and closed in 1929. Also a School District on SW 32-25-24W. Named after nearby Duck Mountain (see next entry).

**Duck Mountain** (62 N/10) Northeast of Roblin. This hilly area along the Manitoba Escarpment was first noted correctly on a Dawson map (1858). Presumably numerous ducks were found here. On his 1813-14 map, Thompson included this as part of his Fort Dauphin Hill, extending southeast from Swan River to include Riding Mountain. On his 1843 map, this combined area was referred to as Dauphin Hill or Birch Ground Hill. See also Riding Mountain entry. Dawson (1859) *Duck Mount*; Burland (1885) *Duck Mountains*.

**Duck River** (62 N/16) Community northwest of Winnipegosis. The Post Office opened in 1918 on 32-33-20W, moved to 9-34-20W and closed in 1968. It was also shown as a School District on NE 32-33-20W. While presumably named after the Duck River, it is located on the present Garland River.

*Duck River* (63 C/1) Flows northeast into Duck Bay in Lake Winnipegosis. First noted on a Fidler map (1808). Its applications and to some extent the name have varied greatly on different maps. Often adjacent creeks would be combined and called Duck River, North Duck River, Duck Creek etc.

**Duddles Lake** (54 L/12) West of Churchill. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Engine Room Artificer 4 Stanley E. Duddles of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Windflower*.

**Dufauts Creek** (62 O/5) Flows north into Toutes Aides Bay, Lake Manitoba. Named after Charles Dufaut. The nature of his relationship to the creek is unclear.

*Dufeld* (62 I/13) Northeast of St. Laurent. The Post Office opened in 1914 on 33-20-2W and closed in 1916. SGO (1914) *Dufed*. This spelling was noted on all maps showing the name.

*Dufferin* (62 H/3) Northwest of Emerson. First noted as a community on a Department of the Interior map (1874) on the west side of the Red River.

**Dufferin** (62 G/9) Rural Municipality around Carman. It was named after the Right Honourable Frederick T. Blackwood, Marquess of Dufferin and Ava (1826 - 1902) who was Governor General of Canada from 1872 to 1878 (Douglas 1933). The Rural Municipality was described as a "new settlement" in 1874 (Douglas 1933).

**Duffield Lake** (64 N/5) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Kenneth V. Duffield of Winnipeg. He served in No. 425 Halifax Squadron.

**Duffin River** (64 P/3) Flows east into Wolverine River. The river and **Duffin Lakes** (64 P/4) were named in 1953 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Edward R. Duffin of Winnipeg. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron.

**Duff Lake** (64 J/4) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Sergeant Edwin C. Duff of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Duffney Lake** (64 J/14) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Peter Duffney of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles. Also known as Rock Island Lake, named by the Manitoba Fisheries Branch (1964) for reference.

**Duff Roblin Provincial Park** (62 H/15) North of Winnipeg. Named after the former Manitoba Premier in recognition of his foresight in building the Red River Floodway and in establishing the Provincial Park System. Dufferin "Duff" Roblin (1917 - ) became leader of the Manitoba Progressive Conservative Party in 1954 and Premier of Manitoba in 1958 after defeating Douglas Campbell. During his term in office (1958 - 1967), Manitoba was transformed, as provincial parks were created and highways built and upgraded. Urban renewal was promoted and a metropolitan form of government for Winnipeg and adjacent suburbs was introduced. Hospitals and welfare agencies were modernized and education was dramatically improved through school consolidation and expanded post-secondary institutions. Northern hydroelectric and mining projects were launched, and advisory agencies established to assist private economic development.

**Dufresne** (62 H/10) Community southeast of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1895 on 16-9-6E. Also a Canadian National railway point. It was named after Reverend M. Dufresne, parish priest of nearby Lorette (Douglas 1933).

**Dufresne Lake** (64 C/10) Southeast of Lynn Lake. CPCGN records indicated that it was named in 1955 after Joseph I. Dufresne (DLS), a surveyor in Manitoba in the 1880s.

**Dufrost** (62 H/6) Community south of Winnipeg. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1877) as a railway point on the CPR. It later became a Post Office name on 1-5-3E. It was named by Monseigneur Taché after Christophe Dufrost de la Jemeraye — La Vérendrye's nephew and lieutenant who died in 1735 en route from Fort Maurepas to Fort St. Charles (Douglas 1933, Garland 1975). The School District here was named Frontenac. Burland (1878) *Dufrost Station*; Codd (1885) *Du Frost*.

**Dufton Lake** (64 O/14) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Aircraftman 1 John A. Dufton of Winnipeg. He served at No. 10 Service Flying Training School.

**Dugald** (62 H/15) Community east of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1879 as Sunnyside (Campbell 1972) which Garland (1975) noted was the former home in (Aberdeenshire) Scotland of settler James A. Wood. The Post Office (on 3-10-5E) was renamed in 1892 after settler, storekeeper and postmaster Dugald Gillespie, who came here from Ontario in 1880 (Douglas 1933). It is also a Canadian National railway point. GBC correspondence (1905; from Herbert Mathew) indicated that the name was changed from Sunnyside to Dugald "because of the confusion with the township having the same name ... so the settlers met and decided on the change to Dugald." Westmacott (1876) showed the name Sunnyside, presumably for the Township. The School District was originally named North Plympton to distinguish it from Plympton to the south, but this was later changed to Dugald (Dugald Women's Institute 1974).

*Dugas* (62 H/13) West of Winnipeg. A former Canadian National railway point on 3-11-2W first noted on a Copp Clark map (1914) and rescinded in 1977. It was named after Reverend Azaire Dugas, parish priest in St. Boniface (Douglas 1933).

**Dugas Lake** (63 P/4) West of Sipiwesk Lake. Named after Abbé Georges Dugas (1833 - 1928) author of *The Canadian West* and other books of regional interest (Douglas 1933, Garland 1975).

**Duggan Lake** (64 O/7) West of Sandhill Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private James A. Duggan of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Duke Creek** (64 J/5) Flows north into Sprott Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private John F. Duke of Woodlands. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Duke Island** (63 I/1) Little Bolton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Andrew S. Duke of Elkhorn. He served with the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

**Dukes Island** (53 L/16) Gods Lake. The name was submitted by a local Conservation Officer and adopted in 1976. CPCGN records indicated that it was named after Duke Lindal, one of the first commercial fishermen at Gods Lake. He also operated a fish camp here.

**Dumaine Lake** (64 N/1) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Joseph A. G. Dumaine of St. Norbert. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Dumas Island** (63 N/15) Churchill River. Named after a fisherman from Pukatawagan.

**Dumbell Lake** (63 N/3) Southeast of Kississing Lake. First noted on a Department of Mines and Resources map (1946). CPCGN records indicated that the name was suggested by geologist J. Harrison because the lake was shaped like a dumb-bell.

*Dunallen* (62 F/8) Northeast of Deloraine. A Post Office that opened in 1890 on 34-4-20W and closed in 1925. Also a School District on NW 26-4-20W. The name was rescinded in 1955.

**Dunand Island** (64 K/4) In Reindeer Lake on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. Named in 1962 after World War II casualty Private Marcel J. F. Dunand of Val Marie, Saskatchewan. He served with the Royal Regiment of Canada.

*Dunara* (62 I/6) Northwest of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1891 on 31-15-4E, was listed on 25-15-3E in 1905 and closed in 1912. Also a School District on SE 36-15-3E. GBC correspondence (1906) indicated that it was named by former resident Peter George after its namesake in Scotland. Department of the Interior (1890) *Dunard*.

**Duncan Bay** 64 C/8) Stag Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Sidney C. "Buster" Duncan of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Duncan Creek** (62 P/1) Flows north into the Manigotagan River. Listed by the GBC in 1937. Field sources indicated that it was named after trapper Duncan Two Hearts. Apparently he discovered the site of the San Antonio gold mine (near Bissett) and showed it to a prospector who later sold it for a sizeable profit.

**Duncan Lake** (64 P/12) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Frederick C. Duncan of Graysville. He served in No. 49 Lancaster Squadron.

**Duncan Peninsula** (63 P/8) Thom Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Stanley M. Duncan of Winnipeg. He served in No. 435 Dakota Squadron.

**Duncan Point** (53 M/6) Schwatka Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Donald W. Duncan of Winnipeg. He served at No. 7 Bombing and Gunnery School, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Duncan River** (53 M/14) Flows northeast into Dafoe River. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Donald A. Duncan of Winnipeg. He served with the Welch Regiment.

**Duncan Wilson Lake** (64 F/16) East of Kustra Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Duncan C. Wilson of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Duncan Wood Lake** (63 O/8) West of Paint Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Duncan A. Wood of Norwood Grove. He served in No. 425 Wellington Squadron.

*Duncragg* (around 62 G/5) Southwest of Glenboro. This School District was organized in 1891 and built on SW 22-6-17W (Riverside Rural Municipality Centennial Committee 1967). The name was suggested by J. Duncan.

*Dundas* (62 I/6) Northwest of Selkirk. First noted on a Westmacott map (1876) beside the CPR line. In the 1881 Belden Atlas it is shown as a Post Office on 22-16-2W about one mile from present-day Teulon and three miles north of the end of the railway line. It was not recorded in Post Office lists, but was noted as a School District on SW 12-16-2E. Dundas is a county in eastern Ontario which was possibly the earlier home of some settlers here.

*Dundee* (62 H/15) East of Winnipeg. A former Post Office that opened in 1879 and closed in 1927. Named after Dundee, Scotland (Douglas 1933). A Department of the Interior map (1881) placed it on 16-11-6E, but it was listed on 4-11-6E in the 1905 postal guide. It was also a Canadian National railway point. A Chataway map (1921) showed a School District here named McDavids. The Dugald Women's Institute (1974) identified the School District name as McDavid, adding that it was named by one of the first trustees, S. Cook as a combination of names of the two other trustees, William McCotter and David Galloway.

**Dunkin Lake** (53 D/5) Southwest of Carr-Harris Lake. Named in 1980 after World War II casualty Private Walter Dunkin of Grandview. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Dunlop** (63 J/10) Locality southwest of Wabowden. CPCGN records indicated this to be a former Hudson Bay Railway point name adopted in 1927. A Scarborough map (1916) showed it as Winston. The name Winston had been proposed after the Right Honourable Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1927, but this was rejected because it duplicated the name of a CPR siding in Ontario (Munro 1978). Dunlop was named after W. D. Dunlop of Yorkton, Saskatchewan, an ardent advocate of the Hudson Bay Railway (Douglas 1933, Garland 1975).

**Dunlop Drain** (62 H/13) Flows south into the La Salle River. Probably named after George Dunlop who bought SE 29-9-1W in 1925.

**Dunlop Lake** (64 J/13) Northwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Sergeant George E. Dunlop of Starbuck. He served at No. 10 Cessna Service Flying Training School.

*Dunn* (62 G/16) Southeast of Portage la Prairie. A former Great Northern railway point on 33-10-6W. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1907).

**Dunn Bay** (64 O/16) Courage Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Orval C. Dunn of Portage la Prairie. He served at No. 2 Elementary Flying Training School, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Dunnett Lake** (64 I/11) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private David W. Dunnett of Winnipeg. He served with the Essex Scottish Regiment.

**Dunn Island** (63 N/2) Limestone Point Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John H. Dunn of Winnipeg. He served in No. 144 Hampden Squadron.

**Dunn Lake** (64 K/5) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private John Dunn of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

**Dunnottar** (62 I/7) Village north of Selkirk. CBGN records (1950) indicated that the name was derived from Dunnottar Point here on Lake Winnipeg, which was named after Dunnottar Castle in Scotland. Correspondence from D. Melville (1974) reported that it was named by Alex Melville who came here from Scotland in 1902 and bought some waterfront property. The incorporated village of Dunnottar includes the nearby summer resort areas of Whytewold, Ponemah and Matlock (see entries).

**Dunoya Island** (63 C/8) In Pelican Lake east of Swan Lake. First noted on an SGO map (1919). A local Conservation Officer noted that this was an Icelandic word meaning *duck down*.

**Dunphy Lakes** (64 C/12) Southwest of Lynn Lake. Named in 1947 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Roderick J. Dunphy of Winnipeg. He served in No. 426 Lancaster Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

**Dunrea** (62 G/5) Community south of Brandon. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point established in 1899 on 20-5-17W (Douglas 1933). GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster Adam Dunlop) indicated that when the railway arrived, two names were suggested: Aberdeen, "after the Governor General" and Dunlop, after himself, the first settler in the area. Railway officials rejected Aberdeen because of duplication and the engineers then suggested Dunrea, a combination of A. **Dun**lop and T. **Rea**, since they both owned the townsite land. Also a School District name.

**Dunsekikan Island** (62 O/9) Lake St Martin. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1902). It is a contraction of the Native name (Douglas 1933). Hind (1858) *Thunder Island*.

**Dunsford Lake** (63 I/7) North of Molson Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Sergeant Edward C. Dunsford of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Dunsheath Lake** (64 F/2) East of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Regimental Sergeant Major Nathaniel Dunsheath of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and was awarded the Canadian Efficiency Medal and Member of the Order of the British Empire.

*Dunstan* (around 62 G/1,8) Northwest of Morden. Postal records indicated that the Post Office opened in 1878 on Township 3-6W as Nelsonville, changed to Nelson in 1882, to Dunstan in 1908 and closed in 1914. Dunstan is the name of a town in Northumberland, England. Nelsonville was named after Adam Nelson Sr. who settled here with his family in 1877. He built a sawmill and grist mill and within a few years, the town's population had swelled to 1000 people. But in 1883, the CPR built their much anticipated branch line eight miles to the south. By 1885, most people had moved, houses and all, to the new town of Morden. Today Nelsonville is one of Manitoba's ghost towns (Mulligan and Ryder 1985). Department of the Interior (1908) *Dunston*.

**Durand Lake** (64 C/10) Southeast of Lynn Lake. CPCGN records indicated that the lake was named in 1957 after Peter Durand, a prospector from The Pas. It appeared as Chacalata Lake on a Manitoba geological map, apparently intended as the Italian word for chocolate (*cioccolata*).

**Durban** (62 N/14) Community southwest of Swan River. A community established in 1900 (Douglas 1933) and named after Durban, the capital of Natal in South Africa (GBC correspondence 1905; from Postmaster D. Hancox). The settlement was established during the South African war (1899 - 1902). It is also a Canadian National railway point and School District name on SW 19-34-28W.

**Durban Lake** (52 E/14) Northeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Nicholas F. Durban of Portage la Prairie. He served in No. 7 Stirling Squadron.

*Durston* (62 N/1) Southeast of Dauphin. A former School District on SW 2-24-19W. Established in 1922, it was first part of Mountview (Dauphin Historical Society 1970). When a new school was built, the southern half of the district became Durston, named after William Durston who donated land for the school site.

**Durston Drain** (62 O/4) Flows east into Jackfish Creek. Named after the School District (previous entry) in 1977.

**Durston Lake** (64 H/12) North of Wood Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer George H. Durston of Dauphin. He served in No. 578 Halifax Squadron.

**Dutchak Lake** (64 P/16) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Peter Dutchak of Angusville. He served in No. 630 Lancaster Squadron.

*Dutczak Lake* (62 K/15) East of Russell. Land records indicate that Trophin Dutczak homesteaded SW 28-20-23W in 1901. Renamed Herchack Lake in 1988.

**Duthie Lake** (63 N/1) Southeast of Sherridon. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Sergeant William P. Duthie of Winnipeg. He served in No. 419 Wellington Squadron.

**Duthoit Lake** (52 L/3) Northeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Raymond L. Duthoit of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

**Dutile Island** (53 E/15) Island Lake. Named after Father Dutile who was a missionary in this area for nearly 50 years.

**Dutka Lake** (63 N/2) East of Kississing Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Trooper William Dutka of Oak River. He served with the Elgin Regiment. Locally called Rat Lake.

**Dutton** (62 N/2) Locality and former railway point west of Dauphin. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1921). Named after W. P. Dutton, a contractor from Winnipeg (Douglas 1933).

**Dutton Island** (64 F/1) Melvin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Robert E. Dutton of Gilbert Plains. He served in No. 5 Mitchell Operational Training Unit.

**Dutton Lake** (64 C/14) South of Lynn Lake. Named after a Manitoba Land Surveyor.

**Duval Lake** (63 N/4) South of Kississing Lake. Named in 1920 after a member of a survey party under B. W. Waugh, DLS (Douglas 1933). Topographical Surveys (1920) *Grant Lake*.

**Duxbury Lake** (64 P/7) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Thomas L. Duxbury of Elkhorn. He served in No. 40 Wellington Squadron.

**Dyce** (63 K/8) Community north of North Moose Lake. On the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line and named after Dyce, Scotland (Douglas 1933). First noted on a Scarborough map (1916). **Dyce Lake** (63 K/8) adjacent to the railway point, it was named after it in 1927 to avoid duplication of the common local name, Limestone Lake (first seen on a Department of Railways and Canals map, 1911). Department of the Interior (1919) *Dolomite Lake* (a type of limestone).

**Dyer Lake** (63 C/11) West of Bell Lake. Dyer Lake is named in memory of Alfred L. Dyer. Born in Liverpool, England in 1886, he came to Canada in 1896. He lived in Minnedosa for several years and moved to the Swan River Valley in 1908. He travelled north to the Novra area where he lived and trapped on this lake. Novra at that time was only a CNR flag station. Mr. Dyer was an avid hunter and trapper who appreciated the wilderness. He later purchased a homestead east of the town of Bowsman where he raised a family. Mr. Dyer passed away in 1971.

**Dyer Lake** (53 L/1) East of Rochon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John P. Dyer of Minnedosa. He served in No. 99 Wellington Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

**Dyker Lake** (64 O/15) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Allan L. Dyker of Holland, Manitoba. He served at No. 15 Elementary Flying Training School.

**Dykun Creek** (63 K/16) Flows southwest into the File River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Sergeant John Dykun of Winnipeg. He served with the 1st Canadian Special Services Battalion.

**Dymond Lake** (54 L/15) West of Churchill. CPCGN records indicated that this name was adopted in 1948. It was named after Joseph Dymond, a scientist who was sent by the Royal Scientific Society to Churchill (Fort Prince of Wales) to observe the transit of Venus on June 3, 1769. It is believed that explorer Samuel Hearne may have improved his knowledge of practical mathematics and astronomy during his association with Dymond and his companion William Wales (see also Wales Point). These measurements included the first scientific measurements of latitude and longitude in western Canada. Scientists were dispatched all over the world to view this event and Captain James Cook established an observation station in Tahiti for this purpose. The measurements were later compared and used to calculate the distance from the sun to the earth. This information proved invaluable for navigational purposes.

**Dyne Lake** (53 K/14) East of Gods Lake. This name was adopted in 1974 for a lake on the Red Sucker River adjoining Kenyon Lake. It commemorates pioneer aviator Allan Dyne who flew with Western Canada Airways in 1928 as a pilot on the MacAlpine Expedition. He flew the Prairie Air Mail routes in 1931 - 1932 and in 1936 helped establish emergency landing fields over the Rocky Mountains between Calgary and Vancouver. Fieldwork revealed the local Native name Wapaminakoskat Lake, meaning *jackpine narrows*.

*Dynevor* (62 I/2) North of Selkirk on the west side of the Red River. A former Post Office that opened in 1871 as St. Peters and changed to Dynevor in 1876. It closed in 1891, reopened in 1895 and closed permanently in 1925. The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1978. It was originally named St. Peter's — the name given by Bishop David Anderson to the (Anglican) stone church here when he laid the foundation in 1853 (Boon 1954). It was located in the Parish of St. Peter, shown on Hind (1858) east and west of the Red River and as *St. Peters* on Russell (1871). The Post Office was renamed Dynevor after Lord Dynevor whose family greatly assisted the missionary work (Douglas 1933). It was also formerly called Sugar Point, because of a grove of maples here where maple sugar was collected (Garland 1975). Hind mentioned it in his narrative (1858). Codd (1885) *Dynavor*, Cummins (1918) *Dynevoir*.

**Dzilteen Lake** (64 N/15) West of Nueltin Lake. A Chipewyan name meaning *a scaffold on which meat is hung to dry*.

**Eager Lake** (64 C/12) Southwest of Lynn Lake. Named in 1947 after World War II casualty Flying Officer William H. Eager of Winnipeg. He served in No. 61 Lancaster Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Kameekewapuskak Lake, meaning *tepees*.

**Eakins Lake** (52 M/12) Southwest of Family Lake. Named in 1980 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Paris R. Eakins of Minnedosa. He served in No. 411 Spitfire Squadron.

**Earchman** (63 O/1) Railway point northeast of Wabowden. First noted on a Scarborough map (1916). This Hudson Bay (CNR) railway point was named after a railway engineer (Douglas 1933). Scarborough (1918) *Earckman*.

**Earl Bay** (64 J/12) Chornous Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Tom S. Earl of Winnipeg. He served with the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.

**Earle Island** (64 O/15) Kapusta Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer James A. Earle of Winnipeg. He served in No. 408 Lancaster Squadron.

**Earley Lake** (64 J/3) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Corporal John Earley of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Earl Lake** (64 G/15) East of Trout Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer James Earl of Winnipeg. He served in No. 614 Halifax Squadron.

**Earp Lake** (64 B/6) South of Southern Indian Lake. Named in 1962 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Ralph N. Earp of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Shawinigan*.

**East Bay** (62 O/5) Locality northeast of Dauphin. The Post Office opened in 1899 on 1-26-16W, moved ca. 1913 to 18-26-15W then to 20-26-15W by 1932. It subsequently moved to 6-26-15W and closed in 1968. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster W. Coutts) indicated that the Post Office was so named from its position on the "easternmost bay on Lake Dauphin." Bluebell School District was situated on SW 19-26-15W.

**East Braintree** (52 E/12) Community south of Whitemouth Lake. The Post Office opened in 1919 as Braintree on 33-7-14E and changed to East Braintree in 1920. The "East" was added at the request of postal authorities to avoid confusion (Ham 1980). Also a railway point on the Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway, with the School District of Midwinter on SW 4-8-14E. The Post Office was named by the first postmaster, Victor Wilson after Braintree, Massachusetts where he had worked before coming out west (Hadashville Women's Institute 1970). Fieldwork revealed that Midwinter was the name of a vegetable grower in the area. Midwinter was also noted as the Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway point here (west of Wye) on a GSC map (1931).

**Easter Lake** (63 P/15) Southwest of Split Lake. Named after Easter Thomas, an early trapper in partnership with M. Hall and H. Hansen.

**Easterville** (63 G/4) Community on Cedar Lake west of Grand Rapids. Residents were relocated here to this planned community because of the flooding caused by the Grand Rapids power project. The name was adopted in 1964 and both name and site were previously chosen by residents (Garland 1975). It honours Donald Easter, long-time Chief of the Chemawawin Band. The Post Office opened in 1965. CPCGN records (1962) indicated that Cedar Lake had also been a suggested name.

**East Favel River** (63 C/3) Flows north into West Favel River. Approved in 1940. See West Favel River for origin.

**Eastholm Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Eric E. Eastholm of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**East Johnston Lake** (64 O/9) Northwest of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1995 after World War I casualty Private Robert Johnston. He served with the 27th Battalion, Canadian Infantry (Manitoba Regiment).

**East Kildonan** (62 H/14) Urban community within the City of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1913 but is not listed as a current or Sub Post Office. Formerly considered a city to the north of Winnipeg. See Kildonan for origin. Chataway (1907) reported the School District of Kildonan East near the Red River in the larger area of Kildonan.

**East Lake** (64 K/1) North of Big Flat Lake. Named in 1987 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Ronald C. East of Rapid City. He served in No. 420 Wellington Squadron.

**Eastland Lake** (52 L/6) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Jack Eastland of Brandon. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**East Lee Lake** (52 M/4) Northeast of Wanipigow Lake. Named in 1986 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Frank E. Lee of Dickens. He served aboard the HMCS *Valleyfield*. West Lee Lake is named after his brother, Aircraftman 1 Frederick J. Lee.

**East Matthews Lake** (53 M/1) West of Semmens Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Norman C. Matthews of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers. West Matthews Lake was named after his brother, Private Denis C. Matthews.

*Eastments Siding* (62 N/1) Northwest of Dauphin. First noted on a Stovel map (1908) as a Canadian National railway point between Gilbert Plains and Ashville.

**East Mossy Portage** (63 F/1) Between Cedar Lake and Lake Winnipegosis. First noted correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1909), by Dawson (1859) as Mossy Portage and by Fidler (1795) as Swampy Portage. It is located on an important, historic canoe route. Tyrrell (1893) identified the Saulteaux name as Kakistetinak meaning *the main ridge*. There is a slight ridge here in an area that is otherwise low and swampy. The portage runs about four miles, and in the journals of Turnor and Hearne (Tyrrell 1968), their use of the name Muskeak (Carrying Place) was noted, probably referring to this one. Pierce (1879) called it Easterly Mossy Portage and showed a Hudson's Bay Company site and storehouse at its southern end. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Kakaystutinak, meaning *great place* or *high portage*. Douglas (1933) simply referred to the portage here as Mossy Portage (Western Mossy Portage is located a few miles west) and added that Fidler called it Swampy Portage. See also West Mossy Portage.

**Easton Island** (64 F/05) Reindeer Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Herbert R. Easton of Winnipeg. He served in No. 214 Wellington Squadron.

**Easton Lake** (64 K/3) East of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Sergeant George W. Easton of The Pas. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**East Peden Lake** (64 F/5) Northeast of Carriere Lake. Named in 1996 after World War I casualty Private James Peden. He served with the 28th Battalion. West Peden Lake was named after his brother, Private David Peden.

*East Ste. Anne* (62 H/10) Northeast of Steinbach. First noted on a Stovel map (1908) as a Canadian National railway point just southeast of Ste. Anne-des-Chênes.

**East St. Paul** (62 H/14) Rural Municipality at the northern end of Winnipeg. GBC correspondence (1929; from the Secretary Treasurer) indicated that the municipality was incorporated in 1916 upon the subdivision of the former municipality of St. Paul into East and West. East St. Paul, on the east side of the Red River, consisted of river lots 60 - 119. The name was derived from that of the parish church at Middlechurch. The Rural Municipality became part of Metropolitan Winnipeg in 1962, and part of the unified City of Winnipeg in 1972 (Carland 1975). **East St. Paul** (62 H/14) Community north of Winnipeg. Named by the CPCGN in 1977. It includes the area around Manlius.

**East Selkirk** (62 I/2) Community east of Selkirk on the east side of the Red River. The Post Office opened in 1880 on Lot 73, Township 13-5E in 1905. It is also a Canadian National railway point, with the CPR nearby. Department of the Interior (1877) *Selkirk*; Hudson's Bay Company (1883) *Selkirk East* as a railway point. **East Selkirk Station** (62 I/2) Locality east of Selkirk. A former Canadian National Canadian Pacific railway junction east of East Selkirk, about a mile southeast of the Post Office. The name was first noted correctly on a McPhillips map (1913). GBC records (1938) indicated that this form was adopted to avoid confusion with the Post Office name. Department of the Interior (1881) *East Selkirk* on the CPR; GSC (1912) *Selkirk Station*.

**East Winchester Lake** (52 L/14) South of Wallace Lake. The lake is named after the street in Winnipeg on which one of the Van Tassel Homes for Boys is located. Norman R. Van Tassel was the director of the Van Tassel Homes Ltd., Homes for Boys — a private organization which operated three group homes for disadvantaged boys in the St. James area. In addition, it operated a summer camp at Wallace Lake. In 1987, a child care worker who operated the camp requested that four small lakes south of Wallace Lake be named after the streets in Winnipeg where the homes were located — Linwood, Shelley and Winchester.

**Eaton Lake** (64 C/10) Northwest of Granville Lake. Named in 1955 after W. Case Eaton (DLS) a surveyor in Manitoba ca. 1873 (CBGN records).

**Ebb and Flow** (62 O/2) Community northeast of McCreary. The Post Office opened in 1949 on 32-23-11W. It was named by the Post Office in Ottawa after nearby Ebb and Flow Lake. Currently located on 3-24-12W. Also a School District on NW 13-24-11W which had been moved to 3-25-11W and renamed Westlake. **Ebb and Flow 52** (62 O/2) Indian Reserve northeast of Neepawa. Located on, and named after Ebb and Flow Lake. The correct form was first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1905) while the 1883 map showed it as *Broken Fingers IR*. Burland (1885) *Ebb & Flow Lake IR*; Department of Indian Affairs (1891) *Ebb & Flow Lake IR No 52*; GBC (1941) as *Ebb-and-Flow IR 52* (from a 1919 map). **Ebb and Flow Lake** (62 O/2) Northeast of McCreary. First noted correctly on a Thompson map (1858). A descriptive name, with the southeast end of the lake connected to Lake Manitoba. It is a translation of the Native name Kakekwekitchewan, meaning *where the current changes* (Tyrrell 1915). Hind (1858) identified it as *Ebb and Flow Lake or Kaquaquaki duork*. So named because it rises and falls with the water levels in Lake Manitoba (Douglas 1933). Fieldwork also revealed the alternate name Reedy Lake. Fidler (1819) *Birds Inlet*; Department of the Interior (1920) *Ebb-and-flow Lake*.

**Ebb and Flow Rapids** (63 I/12) In the Nelson River north of Cross Lake. First noted on a Klotz map (1884). Tyrrell (1915; as *Ebb and Flow Rapid*) stated that it was a translation of the Cree name Kikakwakwepanik, meaning *water surging up and flowing out in all directions*. Compare with the previous entry. GSC (1924) seems *Shoal Rapids*; Topographical Survey (1913) *Ebb-and-flow rapid*.

**Ebenfeld** (62 H/10) Northwest of Steinbach. A Mennonite community described as a "new settlement" in 1874 with a German name meaning *level field* (Douglas 1933). First noted on a Burland map (1876) around SW 7-6E.

**Ebor** (62 F/11) Community southwest of Virden. Postal records indicated that the Post Office opened as Sproule in 1904 on 10-9-29W. It changed to Ebor Station in 1907, became simply Ebor in 1909 and closed in 1970. It became a railway point when the Canadian Pacific arrived in 1906. A Department of the Interior map (1906) showed Ebor both on the railway line around SE 15-9-29W with the Post Office of Sproule, and as a community and Post Office eight miles northeast on 24-10-29W (which became Arawana in 1908). GBC correspondence (1905; from Annie Chapple, wife of the postmaster of the original Ebor Post Office) explained that when papers were sent here about the Post Office in 1890, her husband let her suggest a name; she selected Ramona, the name of a Native girl. The man who passed the petition around, however, rubbed out Ramona and put in Ebor, part of the old Roman name of York, where he came from. Its full old name was Ebor Accum. Douglas (1933) added that the name was Eboracum and it served as the capital of Roman Britain for 400 years. A letter from Postmaster W. Wilson at Sproule (1905) indicated that the Post Office was named after homesteader Robert Sproule who owned the land on which it was built. The village of Ebor originated in 1904, the year the first store was built by Isaac Heywood (Clingan 1957). He was asked by a CPR man what the town was to be called, and Heywood named it Ebor, after an English village. It would appear that he simply borrowed the name from the original Ebor Post Office to the northeast.

**Eby Lake** (64 K/14) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Sergeant Norris A. Eby of Carman. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**Eccles Lake** (64 J/14) Northwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Norman C. Eccles of Flin Flon. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Echimamish River** (63 I/6) Flows west into the Nelson River (East Channel). First noted correctly on a Bell map (1878) while the first mention of it was found in Fidler's journal (1792) where he reported entering the Eachewaymammis River through the "Painted Stone Carrying Place ... roughly reckoned the halfway [point] from the Factory [York Factory] to Cumberland House [in Saskatchewan]." The Cree name is Eachimamish Sipi, meaning *water flowing both ways* (Tyrrell 1915). This name originally applied to two streams flowing east and west from the Painted Stone (which was located at the height of land here), but the shorter, eastward flowing one is now considered to be the source of the Hayes River (Douglas 1933). David Thompson (1793) *Eachawaymakmus River*, and ca. 1795, *Eachawamahmus River*; Fidler (1808) *Eachawaymamis River*, and in 1810, *Etchemammis R*; David Thompson (1813-14) *Eachawaymakmus Brook*; Hudson's Bay Company district report (1815) *Etaweemamis River*; T. Thompson (1820) *Echiamis River*; Kempt (1824) *Eachimamis R*; Taylor (1827) *Echimamis R* and ca. 1827, *Echewamammis*; David Thompson (1813-14; 1843 map) *Eachawaymahmus Rivulet*; J. Arrowsmith (1857) as *Sea River* for this, plus the portion of Hayes River south of Oxford Lake (which should apply to Nelson River); American Bank Note Company (1882) *Echamanish River*; Carter (1886) *Echamawash R*; Moffette (1888; 1823 route map) seems *Etchemamis R*; Anonymous (ca. 1902) *Echamiamish R*; Department of Railways and Canals (ca. 1908) *Echimanich River*.

**Echo Lake** (62 N/7) Northeast of Roblin. Named by the CPCGN in 1966 because of the strong echo received on the south shore.

**Echo Point** (64 P/13) West shore of Wolverine River, north of Bulloch Lake. Together with Logical Point, Echo Point forms the boundary of the Baralzon Lake Ecological Reserve.

**Eclipse** (62 O/4) Community east of Dauphin. CPCGN records indicated that this community was formerly called McClernon (rescinded in 1967) and was changed to Eclipse in 1973 (covering a larger area). The CBGN (1956) also noted Dowlerville as an alternate name on 5-25-18W. It was named after the Eclipse School District on 6-25-18W (Dauphin Historical Society 1970). It was first called Josiah School after Josiah Manley, son of a pioneer settler. It was renamed in 1902, but the school was not built until 1919. Probably named after the occurrence of a solar or lunar eclipse in the area at the time. Fieldwork revealed the name Old Dauphin for this area, and that one of the first settlers was Bill McClernon. CPCGN records (1967) *McClernon Subdivision*.

*Eclipse* (62 F/8) Northeast of Deloraine. First noted as a Canadian Pacific railway point east of Regent on a Department of the Interior map (1915).

**Eddie Lake** (64 I/8) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Lawrence E. Eddie of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1653 Stirling Squadron.

**Eddystone** (62 O/3) Community east of Dauphin. CPCGN records indicated that the Post Office opened in 1923 on 7-25-12W and was named after the Eddystone School District on SE 36-24-13W. Information on file (ca. 1975) confirmed that the name was derived from the *Eddystone*, a vessel owned by the Hudson's Bay Company in the 1800s which ran regularly between England and Hudson Bay. The ship was, in turn, probably named after the famous Eddystone Reef and lighthouses near Plymouth, England. Postal records (1931) listed the Post Office on 19-24-12W, and by 1933 it had moved to 24-24-12W.

**Eden** (62 J/6) Community north of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1879. Also a Canadian National railway point and School District on 21-15-16W. It was named in 1877 by Mrs. Robert McCracken, first and oldest woman settler in the community because she thought this area was more like her picture of the Garden of Eden than any place that she had ever seen (Douglas 1933, GBC correspondence 1905). She likened the bounty of crops and gardens with the paradise of Eden (Garland 1975). **Eden Creek** (62 J/6) Flows southeast into Snake Creek. Named after the community in 1977.

**Edenburg** (62 H/3) Locality west of Emerson. A Mennonite community with a name meaning Eden Castle (Douglas 1933). Also a School District on SW 1-1-1W. A Department of the Interior map (1881) showed *Oedenburg* on 2-1-1W.

**Edgar Lake** (52 E/11) Southeast of Brereton Lake. CPCGN records indicated that it was named in 1974 at the request of the local residents of Falcon Lake. It commemorates Edgar J. Thomas, QC, a long-time resident of the Whiteshell. Edgar was chosen since Thomas was duplicated elsewhere. He had been a Crown Prosecutor in St. Boniface for 42 years, retiring at the age of 85 in 1966. In 1969, he published an anthology of his poems (see bibliography). A 1911 township map referred to it as *Lake Four*.

*Edgewood* (62 H/15) East of Winnipeg. First noted on a Stovel map (1915) as a Canadian National railway point on 33-10-6E. Probably descriptive of its location.

**Edgley Bay** (53 L/4) Kitchi Lake. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Lance Corporal Harold V. Edgley of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Edgley Island** (64 H/5) Partridge Breast Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Robert W. Edgley of Winnipeg. He served with the Loyal Edmonton Regiment.

**Edgley Lake** (52 L/6) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Charles R. Edgley of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Edillen** (62 O/5) Locality northeast of Dauphin. The Post Office opened in 1917 on 5-28-15W and closed in 1921. Also a School District on SW 16-28-15W. Shown on a Stovel map (1921) as a Canadian National railway point.

**Edmond Coulombe Lake** (64 K/10) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Edmond Coulombe of Pine Falls. He served with the Mont Royal Fusiliers.

**Edmond Island** (64 P/15) Caribou River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Norman D. Edmond of Winnipeg. He served in No. 242 Hurricane Squadron.

**Edmonds Lake** (64 H/6) North of Northern Indian Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Donald Edmonds of Hazelridge. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Edmondson Lake** (64 J/10) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer William Edmondson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 251 Hudson Squadron.

**Edmund Lake** (53 K/11) East of Gods Lake. Named by the GBC in 1936 after Edmund T. Morris, a Canadian Airways pilot who was killed at Island Lake while flying to Gods Lake. Alternates listed were Katipaigotic Lake (from J. Pierce, DLS), Vermilion Lake, the local Native name Magasininaw Lake (meaning *lone, rocky point*) and Whitefish Lake. The Cree name Kapipaigatic means *that which is measured* (Garland 1975: from Kirkness); probably descriptive of surveying (conducted by Pierce). Fieldwork revealed the local Native name Makaonaykao Lake, meaning *dogs rubbing and cutting their feet on the ice, making the snow red*. Possibly *Red bark L* on a Fidler map (1807).

**Edmund Robinson Lake** (53 L/3) Northeast of Fairy Rock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Telegraphist Edmund C. Robinson of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Charlottetown*.

**Edouard, Lac** (62 G/7) Northeast of Pilot Mound. Land records indicate that Edouard Labossiere Jr. homesteaded 9-5-9W in 1878.

**Edrans** (62 J/3) Community southeast of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1902 on 35-12-13W and closed in 1970. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point. The School District name here was Edrans Union. Named after an estate in Ireland owned by the family of an early settler (Douglas 1933). His name was John W. Bredin, and in 1900 he owned SE 35-12-13W, the land on which the community is situated (Carberry Plains Book Committee 1959). The name is from the Irish Gaelic name Eadrainn, meaning *central lands*.

*Education* (around 63 K) GBC correspondence (1934; from CNR officials) indicated that this was a railway point at Mile 39.0, Flin Flon Subdivision. The name was derived from the fact that the stop was requested because of the nearby Guy Indian School. The name was adopted in 1935.

**Edward** (62 F/3) Rural Municipality south of Deloraine. GBC correspondence (1929; from the Secretary Treasurer of the RM of Arthur) indicated that it was created in 1905 by the subdivision of that municipality, and was one of the given names of the Prince of Wales – Albert Edward Saxe-Coburg (1841 - 1910). He was brother to Prince Arthur and became King Edward VII of England in 1902.

**Edward Anderson Lake** (64 H/1) South of Billard Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Edward L. Anderson of Brandon. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Edward Anderson Point** (54 D/14) Whitecap Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Edward W. Anderson of Winnipeg. He served at the Personnel Reception Centre, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Edward Brown Lake** (64 C/14) South of Vandekerckhove Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Edward H. Brown of Petersfield. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Edward Hamilton Island** (64 O/13) Nueltin Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Private Edward A. Hamilton. He served with the Canadian Forestry Corps.

**Edward Lake** (64 A/2) West of Split Lake. Named in 1975 after Edward Frank and Edward McPherson. According to a local Conservation Officer, they trapped in this area many years earlier.

**Edward Robertson Lake** (64 C/13) Southwest of McMillan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Edward Robertson of Carman. He served with the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.

**Edwards Bay** (64 F/2) Dunsheath Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Ordinary Seaman William J. Edwards of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Levis*.

**Edwards Creek** (62 O/4) Flows northeast from Edwards Lake into Edwards Creek Drain. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1883). It was identified by Tyrrell (1893) as Edwards's Creek, and he added that it joined the Vermilion River a few miles above its mouth (Department of the Interior map 1902). **Edwards Creek Drain** (62 O/4) A ditch flowing northeast into Dauphin Lake, it has altered the original drainage of the creek. Both the ditch and **Edwards Lake** (62 K/16) southwest of Dauphin Lake, were named after settler John Edwards who planted the first crop in the Dauphin area ca. 1883 (Dauphin Historical Society 1970). Edwards Creek and Edwards Lake were approved in 1952, while the latter was first noted on an SGO map (1919).

**Edwards Hill** (64 P/6) Northeast of MacLeod Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Harry D. Edwards of Winnipeg. He served in No. 92 Spitfire Squadron.

**Edwards Island** (64 O/10) Juice Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Robert W. Edwards of Winnipeg. He served in No. 419 Halifax Squadron.

**Edward Smith Lake** (63 N/6) North of Kississing Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Edward Smith of Beaconia. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Edwards Peninsula** (63 P/2) Unwin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Frank R. Edwards of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Infantry Corps.

*Edwards Point* (62 H/16) East of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1908 on 32-10-8E under Postmaster Michael Schmidt and closed in 1918. Located near Vivian on the Canadian National line. Maingy (1909) *Edward Point*.

**Edwards Point** (63 I/8) Robinson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant John F. Edwards of Portage la Prairie. He served in No. 9 Lancaster Squadron.

**Edwards Rapids** (64 N/5) Unnamed river which flows into Duffield Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Edward W. Edwards of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Edward Wright Lake** (53 L/12) Northeast of Windy Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Edward J. Wright of Winnipeg. He served in No. 428 Lancaster Squadron.

**Edwin** (62 G/15) Community southwest of Portage la Prairie. The Post Office opened as Fox in 1902 on 9-11-8W and changed to Edwin in 1907, after the Canadian National railway point on 4-11-8W. The district was named after Jerry Fox (ca. 1891) who was a station agent and later a storekeeper at Burnside (Collier 1967). The railway point (as Edwin) was established in 1905 (Douglas 1933). It was named after Edwin James, a Manager of the Canadian Northern Railway (CNR) in Winnipeg.

**Edwin Smith Island** (64 N/9) Nueltin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Edwin E. Smith of Reston. He served in No. 159 Liberator Squadron.

**Edwin Smith Lake** (54 E/1) Northeast of Weir Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Edwin Smith of Brandon. He served in No. 10 Halifax Squadron.

**Edwin Young Bay** (53 E/15) Island Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Edwin A. Young of Winnipeg. He served in No. 6 Hudson Operational Training Unit.

**Edy Lake** (53 F/13) Southeast of Angling Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Allen L. Edy of Winnipeg. He served in No. 602 Spitfire Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

**Egenolf Lake** (64 O/4) South of Nueltin Lake. The name first appeared on a 1938 map (CPCGN n.d.). It was named after Father Egenolf, a Catholic priest who worked in the north for many years (Garland 1975). The locally recorded name was Mistasinni Lake meaning *big rock*.

*Eggo* (around 62 F/3) Southwest of Deloraine. First noted on a Rand McNally map (1904) as a Canadian Pacific railway point between Cameron and Coulter. The origin of the name is not apparent although it is a Scottish surname.

**Ehinger Lake** (64 K/8) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Frederick Ehinger of Beausejour. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

*Eigenfeld* (around 62 H/10) West of Steinbach. First noted on a Burland map (1878) around NW 6-6E. It was probably an early Mennonite farming community.

*Eigenhoff* (62 H/10) Northwest of Steinbach. First noted as a community around SE Township 7-5E on a Burland map (1876). It is presumably of Mennonite origin.

**Eight Chain Bay** (63 K/12) In Athapapuskow Lake. CPCGN records indicated this to be a local name, adopted in 1973, and presumably so named because this is the length of the portage to Pickerel Bay. A chain is 66 feet.

**Eight Foot Falls** (52 L/5) Locality on the Winnipeg River. Adopted in 1978 for the area around the former Eight Foot Falls which was flooded by the dam construction at Pointe du Bois. The falls were first noted on a Thibaudeau map (1908). Hind (1858) showed *Roche Brule Portage*, noting an "8 foot fall" here.

**Einarson Lake** (64 H/16) East of North Knife Lake. Named in 1963 after World War II casualty Private Sigurjon M. Einarson of Winnipegosis. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Einarsson Island** (64 B/6) Rat River. Named in 1981 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Sigurjon Einarsson of Gimli. He served in No. 405 Lancaster Squadron.

**Eira Lake** (64 C/7) North of Granville Lake. Locally known as Moody Lake after Moody Bighetty who lived there prior to 1900.

**Eisthen Lake** (64 K/9) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Albert J. Eisthen of Tilston. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Ekberg Lake** (64 I/6) North of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Gunner Clifford G. L. Ekberg of Brandon. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

*Ekhart* (62 I/3) Northwest of Winnipeg. A former Post Office that opened in 1921 on 30-13-1E and closed in 1955. The name was rescinded in 1978. It was earlier called Drake, a Canadian National railway point in 1914 (Douglas 1933).

**Elbow Lake** (63 K/15) Southeast of Sherridon. It derives its name from a sharp bend in the river near the lake (Douglas 1933, Tyrrell 1968). Turnor (1778) mentioned Elbow Lake which Thompson (1794) referred to as Ithenootosequan Lake (Tyrrell 1968). The Cree name is Aithinetosekwan Sakahigan, meaning *Indian Elbow Lake* (Tyrrell 1915). Fidler (1806) probably his *Maukwoostequan*, but also had *Ithinneootoosquan* (at the southwest end of a bend, rather than the head); David Thompson (1813-14; 1843 map) *Ithenootosquan L*; Department of the Interior (1883) *Ithenotosquan L*; Johnston (1884) *Ithenotosquon L*; Stovel (1905) *Ithenotesquan L*.

**Elcheshen Lake** (64 P/3) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Aircraftman 2 Wilfred J. Elcheshen of Winnipeg. He served at No. 3 Wireless School, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Elder Lake** (63 I/7) North of Molson Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Luther W. Elder of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Elders Lake** (64 O/9) Northwest of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Rifleman James Elders of Winnipeg. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

*Eldon* (around 62 I) Northwest of Selkirk. A proposed Canadian Pacific railway point on a never-built line (see Acadie). First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1877) between Moustrie and Berodino.

**Eldon Lake** (53 K/14) Northeast of Gods Lake. GBC records (1936) noted that the local name was Swan Lake, but since this was very common it was named Eldon Lake after Eldon Brown, then Superintendent of Gods Lake Mines.

**Eldon Lake** (64 C/14) Southeast of Lynn Lake and formerly called Wheatcroft Lake. Renamed in 1961, also after Eldon Brown (see previous entry). Mr. Brown had been president of nearby Sherritt-Gordon Mines.

*Eldorado* (62 G/8) Southwest of Carman. A former School District on 3-6-7W. It was originally called Mountain View and opened in 1901 (Thompson History Committee 1967). It was renamed after the R. W. Loyns family, early settlers from Eldorado, Ontario.

**Eleanor Lake** (52 L/4) South of Lac du Bonnet. The name was suggested in 1922 by Dr. Edward Johnson, after Eleanor Eames of Winnipeg who in 1931 became his wife (Garland 1975). GBC correspondence (1931; from F. H. Martin) referred to it as Lake Eleanor, named after the daughter of a Dr. Hogg, who was "with him on the river several years ago." Fieldwork revealed the alternate name Round Lake (in part).

**Election Lake** (63 K/11) East of Athapapuskow Lake. First noted on a Topographical Surveys map (1917). GBC records (1918) indicated that it was named by T. H. Plunkett (DLS) who surveyed the 17th Base Line across the lake on election day.

**Elefson Lake** (64 D/8) South of Reindeer Lake. Located on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary and named in 1966 after World War II casualty Private George H. Elefson of Ordale, Saskatchewan. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Elgin** (62 F/8) Community south of Souris. The Post Office opened in 1899 (Douglas 1933). The Northern Pacific Railway (CNR) built a line from Belmont to Virden in 1897 and located a station on the farm of R. Sadler on 33-5-21W (Elgin Centennial Committee 1970). A townsite was surveyed just north of this (in its present location of 5-6-21W). The railway probably named the community after James B. Elgin, 8th Earl of Elgin (1811 - 1863) and Governor General of Canada in 1846. The first settlers arrived ca. 1881. **Elgin Creek** (62 F/9) Flows north into the Souris River and was named in 1933.

*Elgin* (62 K/8) East of Shoal Lake. A School District established in 1884 on SW 17-17-21W encompassing the area north and south of the Little Saskatchewan River (Strathclair Centennial History Committee 1970). The area to the north consolidated with Elphinstone School District and the rest with Strathclair School District. The origin may be the same as the previous entry.

**Elie** (62 H/13) Community west of Winnipeg. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point established ca. 1898 (GBC 1905). Douglas 1933 argued that it was named after Elie Chamberland, a hotelkeeper from St. Boniface who started a business here in the spring of 1899, but died that July. CPCGN records (n.d.), however, indicated that the Canadian National railway point of Elie was named by Elie Chamberlain and Elie Dufresne after themselves. Lussier (1978) claimed that the district received its name from an early French settler called Elie (presumably the latter of the two "Elies" noted above) who, anxious to provide education for his children, adopted a number of poor children into his large family. This provided them with the minimum number of pupils required for the establishment of a school. The school was shown as Dufresne on a Chataway map (1921) on NE 2-11-3W. Garland (1975) noted both origins, adding that Elie Dufresne operated a store there, and was buried in the cemetery with the statement "Founder of Elie" on his tombstone. See also Eli Station. Bulman (1905) *Eli*.

*Eli Station* (62 H/13) West of Winnipeg. First noted on a Stovel map (1908) as a Grand Trunk Pacific (CNR) railway point about one-half mile northeast of Elie, between Dugas and Fortier.

*Elkdale* (62 O/3) East of Dauphin. A former locality and Post Office that opened in 1916 on 20-25-13W under Postmaster A. H. Edwards. It closed the same year.

**Elkhorn** (62 F/14) Village northwest of Virden. A Canadian Pacific railway point established in 1882. The Post Office was first listed in the 1885 Post Office guide on 4-12-28W. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster W. M. Cushing) indicated that it was named by a CPR survey crew because they found a large rack of elk antlers here on a hill. Also a School District name. Formerly called Flat Creek which is also the former name of Oak Lake to the southeast (Sipley 1967).

**Elk Island** (62 I/15) In the southeast end of Lake Winnipeg. First noted correctly on a Farmer map (1829). Named Isle du Biche by Joseph La France in 1740 because of several deer that he saw there (Douglas 1933). Biche is French for *hind* or *doe*. The Cree name for this feature is Misse Ministik, meaning *big island* (Garland 1975). La Jemeraye (ca. 1733) *I aux Biches*; La Vérendrye (1740) *Isle aux Biches* and ca. 1750, *Isles aux Biches* (compiles two); Rocque (1762) *I of Hinds*; Bowen and Gibson (1772) *Stags I*; Pownall (1777) *Stag Island*; Faden (1777) *Hinds Island*; Gates (1965) as *Isle á la Biche* by J. Macdonell (1793); Coues (1897) as *Red Deer Island* by Henry (1800); Vandermalen (1827) *I Stag*; Butler (1872) *Island of Elks*.

**Elk Ranch** (62 J/5) Locality northwest of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1913 on 13-17-16W and closed in 1968. Also a School District on NE 10-17-16W. Elk are still found in nearby Riding Mountain National Park.

**El Lake** (62 F/1) Southeast of Deloraine. A local name, descriptive of the lake's shape (the letter "L"), and approved in phonetic form.

*Ellenville* (62 K/7) South of Shoal Lake. A former School District on 20-15-23W. Named after Ellen Lief, wife of Robert McConnell who homesteaded here in 1880 (Hamiota Women's Institute 1956).

**Ellice** (62 K/6) Rural Municipality south of Russell. GBC correspondence (1905) indicated that it was named after Fort Ellice, a Hudson's Bay Company post in the municipality. See Fort Ellice entry.

**Ellice Bay** (63 K/16) In File Lake. Named in 1973 after Richard "Dick" Ellice, a prospector from Snow Lake.

**Ellicott Point** (63 K/10) South shore of Reed Lake. Named after Ted Ellicott, a trapper and lodge owner on Reed Lake. He passed away in 1972.

**Elliot Lake** (53 D/14) Southwest of Island Lake. GBC records (1929) indicated that the lake was named after Arthur Elliot, Sir Alan J. Cobham's (see Cobham River) mechanic. The local name was Owl Lake. Fieldwork revealed the Native name Kokookoho Lake, meaning *night owl*, or *night hawk*.

**Elliott Lake** (64 H/10) Southeast of Buckland Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Lloyd G. Elliott of Winnipeg. He served in No. 402 Spitfire Squadron.

*Elliotts* (62 G/12) South of Brandon. A former Canadian National railway point and locality on 20-7-17W, first noted on a McKellar map (1893) as *Elliott's*. A Department of the Interior map (1881) had Elliot Settlement over the north half of Township 7-17 and 18W, with a Post Office named Sourisburgh on NW 20-7-17W. Rome (1970) mentioned an Elliot's Siding, four miles southwest of Wawanesa and named after Jabus Elliot. The name was rescinded in 1977.

**Ellis Bay** (63 C/14) East shore of Red Deer Lake. Named in 1974 to commemorate pioneer aviator Frank H. Ellis, the oldest living pilot in Canada. At the age of 21, he learned to fly and built his own plane the same year (1914). He was the first Canadian to make a parachute jump (at Chrystal Beach) and served as engineer on the first flight north of the 53rd parallel, from Winnipeg to The Pas (1920). While there, he took the first aerial photographs of northern Canada. He was the author of *Canada's Flying Heritage* (see bibliography).

**Ellis Island** (52 E/13) Brereton Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Percy J. Ellis of Wawanesa. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers and was mentioned in dispatches.

**Ellis McLeod Lake** (64 J/13) North of Nicklin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Ellis G. McLeod of Shoal Lake. He served in No. 106 Lancaster Squadron.

**Elma** (52 E/13) Community west of Brereton Lake. Elma began as a Grand Trunk Pacific (CNR) railway point, with the Post Office named Janow. It was established in 1906 on 20-10-12E (Douglas 1933). It was named after the daughter of an official engaged in the construction of the railway, and Janow was the name of the first postmaster, Janow Gilewicz. The Hadashville Women's Institute (1970), however, claimed that the community started as a logging camp southeast of Whitemouth and that the station was named Elma by railway officials because of a large stand of elm trees on an island in the Whitemouth River. Postmaster Gilewicz proposed calling the Post Office Yaroriw after his home in Galicia, but the Postal Inspector thought that the name was too difficult and suggested Janow instead. GBC correspondence (1928) further muddied the waters by indicating that Janow is Ukrainian for John, and that the Post Office was named after Postmaster John Lilewicz (sp.). Elma is also the School District name on 32-10-12E. **Elma Rapids** (52 E/13) In the Whitemouth River, were named after the community. Also called Stable Falls. SGO (1913) *Jarrow* (just northeast of Elma on NE 33-10-12E). CPCGN (1961) *Elma (Janow Post Office)*. At the request of the Rural Municipality of Whitemouth, the Post Office name was changed to Elma in 1991.

**Elm Creek** (62 H/12) Community southeast of Portage la Prairie. First noted as a railway point on a Department of the Interior map (1884). Located on and named after Elm Creek, now known as Elm River. **Elm River** (62 H/13) Flows east into the La Salle River. The Post Office opened in 1893 on 19-8-4W (Campbell 1972). The river was called Rivière aux Ormes (French for *Elm River*) and this area was originally within the Métis land reserve (GBC correspondence 1905; from Postmaster T. Kennedy). Settlers from the east displaced them (ca. 1880) with the construction of the Manitoba and Southwestern Colonization Railway (Garland 1975). Some Métis sold their land while others gave it up and received a grant elsewhere. The name Elm River was formally adopted in 1957 and appears as Elm Creek on earlier maps, the earliest being a Secretary of State map (1872). For community: Johnston (1884) *Elmcrook*.

**Elmes Island** (63 K/16) In Morton Lake west of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Trooper Douglas Elmes of Fisherton. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

*Elm Grove* (62 H/15) Southeast of Winnipeg. A former community on 26 and 27-9-5E. The Post Office opened in 1908 and closed in 1959. First noted as a School District on a Chataway map (1907) on SW 35-10-5E. The name was rescinded in 1976.

**Elm Park** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. First noted on a Walker, Bayne and Hyde map (1926) on the east bank of the Red River.

**Elms Lake** (64 O/13) On a peninsula in Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Francis J. Elms of St. James. He served in No. 434 Halifax Squadron.

**Elmwood** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. The name was first noted on a McPhillips map (1907) east of the Red River.

**Elodies Hill** (62 G/6) Southeast of Glenboro. Named after Elodie Cnudde, who settled in the area ca. 1910. Also nicknamed Mount Elodie and Cnuddes Hill locally.

**Elphinstone** (62 K/9) Community northeast of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1887. Also a Canadian National railway point. Named after the 15th Lord Elphinstone by J. A. Lauder, HBC factor at Riding Mountain House, which was moved to the present site of Elphinstone (8 and 9-18-21W) in 1878 (Garland 1975). Lord Elphinstone was a director of the CPR and he visited the townsite in 1879. It was named in his honour the following year. He purchased a ranch of over 8000 acres nearby. During the Fur Trade, it was a stopping place for travellers from Fort Dauphin to Fort Ellice and a supply depot for settlers. It was built on a Hudson's Bay Company section (8) of land, with the town layout shown on an 1881 Hudson's Bay Company map, and as a proposed Post Office on a Maingy postal map (1882). The School District was established in 1884 on 7-18-21W. A new school was built on SW 12-18-22W and rebuilt on 11-18-22W in 1898 (Strathclair Centennial History Committee 1970). During Manitoba's centennial in 1970, the 17th Lord Elphinstone visited the community and presented it with a silver map case (Ham 1980). Hudson's Bay Company (1889) *Elphenstone*.

**Elstow Lake** (64 I/2) East of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Trooper Charles S. Elstow of Brandon. He served with the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.

**Elsworth Lake** (53 M/7) North of Knee Lake. Named in 1966 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Harold E. Elsworth of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Givenchy*.

*Elton* (62 G/13) North of Brandon. A former Post Office that opened in 1881 on 9-11-17W, moved to 24-11-18W in 1889 and closed in 1919. Also a School District shown on SW 24-11-17W on a Brownlee map (1884). GBC correspondence (1929; from Secretary Treasurer J. Allan) indicated that the Post Office was named in 1880 by J. C. Berry, after his only son Rowland Elton Berry. Department of Indian Affairs (1882) seems *Ellan*.

**Elton** (62 G/13) Rural Municipality north of Brandon. GBC records (1929) indicated that the Rural Municipality was named after the former Post Office (see previous entry). It was incorporated in 1884 (or 1883 according to the Elton Historical Committee 1973) and was named by Thomas Mayne Daly.

**Elton Lake** (52 L/11) Northwest of Black Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Captain Walter R. Elton of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Eluke Lake** (64 B/1) Northwest of Thompson. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman William Eluke of Charleswood. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Elva** (62 F/3) Community southwest of Melita. The Post Office opened in 1889 - 1892 on 24-3-28W (Douglas 1933). It is also a Canadian Pacific railway point and School District name on 18-3-27W. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster C. W. McLennan) indicated that it was named after Elva Modiland, daughter of a local farmer. She was the first Euro-Canadian girl born in the district and was named after a Native girl who had visited their home with her mother (Garland 1975).

**Emberly Lake** (64 F/6) North of Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Private Eldon L. Emberly of Haywood. He served with the Royal Canadian Infantry Corps.

**Emblem** (62 F/7) Locality north of Deloraine. A Canadian Pacific railway point established in 1914 (Douglas 1933) and located on 36-5-24W.

**Embleton Lake** (54 E/4) Northeast of Split Lake. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Corporal William J. S. Embleton of Deloraine. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

*Embury* (62 J/10) Northeast of Neepawa. A former Canadian National railway point established in 1915 on 31-17-9W (Douglas 1933). Named after Brigadier General John F. L. Embury (CB, CMG) appointed Judge of Kings Bench in Saskatchewan in 1918. The name was rescinded in 1961.

**Embury Island** (53 K/4) Red Sucker Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Archer F. Embury of Oakville. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**Embury Lake** (63 K/13) North of Athapapuskow Lake. Named in 1918 after W. J. Embury, a geologist who surveyed the lake in 1916. A 1918 map by T. Plunkett (DLS) identified it as Trout Lake (CPCGN records).

**Emeno Lake** (54 D/15) East of Myre Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Lionel B. Emeno of Winnipeg. He served in No. 269 Hudson Squadron.

**Emerson** (62 H/3) Town southeast of Morris on the Red River. Postal records indicated that the Post Office opened as Pembina in 1871, changed to West Lynne in 1873 and to Emerson in 1879. Emerson nonetheless appeared on an earlier Department of the Interior map (1874). West Lynne is approved as a separate locality on the west bank of the Red River today. It is also a Canadian National and Canadian Pacific railway junction point with lines into the U.S.A. The community was founded by Thomas Carney and W. A. Fairbanks (Garland 1975), and was named by the latter in 1879 after the famous American essayist and philosopher Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803 - 1882). GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster D. McLean) reported that Thomas Carney was the inventor of the cash register. Emerson was considered the "gateway to the west" as early settlers bound for southwestern Manitoba came through here via the U.S.A. and then set out along the Boundary Commission Trail (Garland 1975). In 1889, it united with West Lynne, a settlement sponsored by the Hudson's Bay Company on the west bank of the Red River. Settlers began to arrive in 1873 and the Hudson's Bay Company laid out the townsite for West Lynne in 1879 (Emerson Women's Institute 1953). It was granted a charter in 1882 and by 1889 the two had united. Harris (1874) *Pembina Station*; Sinclair (1876) *South Emerson*; McPhillips (1878) *Emmerson*. **Emerson Junction** (62 H/3) A Canadian National railway point north of Emerson. First noted on a Stovel map (1908) and located on 3-1-2E.

**Emerson Island** (63 N/13) Sisipuk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Arthur S. Emerson of Winnipeg. He served at No. 3 Repair Depot, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Emerys Point** (62 O/7) Northeast shore of Lake Manitoba. Land records indicate that Harold Emery homesteaded NE 2-28-10W in 1914.

**Emesville** (62 I/3) Locality southwest of Selkirk. A former Post Office that opened in 1913 under Postmaster Fred W. Mills and closed in 1919. Also a railway point on the Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Railway and a School District name. According to Mr. J. C. Balderstone, Reeve of the RM of West St. Paul (1976), the name originates with settlers by the name of Emes.

**Emily Lake** (52 E/14) Northeast of Brereton Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that it was named by cottage owner Dr. Fred D. Baragar after his mother who lived here in the 1920s and 1930s. Also called Island Lake locally.

*Emmadale* (62 H/3) North of Emerson. This name was first noted on the west side of the Red River, just northeast of Dufferin in the Parish of Ste. Agathe (DLS map 1874).

*Emmaline* (62 G/15) West of Portage la Prairie. A former School District on NE 23-11-11W. Following the move of the Austin School District in 1891, a new school was built (Collier 1967). Emmaline was chosen over the alternate suggestion of MacDuff. It was the given name of Mrs. W. B. Gilroy, wife of the first Secretary Treasurer of the School District. Alternate spellings of Emeline and Emmeline were also noted.

**Enatik Lake** (64 G/4) West of Southern Indian Lake. CPCGN records indicated that it was named in 1966 from the Cree word eyinatik, meaning *white spruce*. Also called Spruce Lake locally.

**Endcliffe** (62 K/14) Locality northwest of Russell. First noted (as *Endcliff*) on a Department of the Interior map (1909) as a Canadian National railway point. The Post Office opened in 1919 on 6-22-28W, closed in 1922, reopened in 1931 and closed permanently in 1970. Also a School District on SW 1-22-29W.

**Endert Lake** (64 N/3) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Corporal Edward Endert of Morden. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Engen Lake** (64 K/4) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Private Samuel G. Engen of The Pas. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Engineer Rapids** (62 P/1) In the Manigotagan River. First noted on NTS map 62 P (1929). Fieldwork revealed that it was so named because a group of mining engineers capsized a canoe here.

**England Lake** (64 H/6) Northeast of Northern Indian Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William H. England of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1661 Stirling Squadron.

**English Bay** (63 J/13) In Snow Lake. CPCGN records indicated that the name first appeared on a geological map (1955) and was named after Bill and Margaret English, long-time residents of the area. He came here in 1920 and tried prospecting and trapping in the Wekusko Lake area. He opened a store near Herb Lake in 1934 and later moved it (physically) to the present site on Snow Lake at Snow Creek. He then opened Snow Lake's first general store and delivered goods by canoe. **English Island** (63 J/13) In Wekusko Lake, was similarly named in 1979.

**English Brook** (62 P/1) Northeast of Manigotagan. A former Post Office that opened in 1927 around 19-25-10E and closed in 1940. Located at the junction of Wanipigow River and English Brook after which it was named. **English Brook** (62 P/1) First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1901), it drains **English Lake** (62 P/1) southwest into the Wanipigow River. Named after an English trapper whose name was Wolf. The local Saulteaux name Wametagoshe, means *English*. Also called Wolf River (and lake).

**English Peninsula** (64 B/7) Livingston Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Marshall F. English of Virden. He served in No. 10 Halifax Squadron.

**English Point** (64 O/5) Trohubiak Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant George C. English of Pipestone. He served in No. 1 Hurricane Squadron.

*Ennisville* (62 K/8) Southeast of Shoal Lake. First noted on a Maingy postal map (1882) as a proposed Post Office southeast of Newdale.

**Enns Bay** (53 L/12) Laidlaw Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Private Gordon H. Enns of Winkler. He served with the Westminster Regiment.

**Enns Island** (64 C/12) Laurie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Benjamin H. Enns of Morris. He served in No. 405 Halifax Squadron.

**Enns Lake** (64 K/8) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Jacob G. Enns of Morden. He served with the Calgary Highlanders.

**Epinette Creek** (62 G/11) Flows southeast into the Assiniboine River. First noted correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1923). Named due to the balsam spruce (*epinette* in French) growing on the banks of the creek (Douglas 1933). Hind claimed that it was "erroneously called pine (or epinette)" while the younger Henry (1806) referred to it as Epinette river or Wattap river in his journals (Coues 1897). The creek was probably named after Pine Fort (or Fort Epinette) which Douglas noted was built at the creek mouth in 1784 (see Pine Fort entry). Fidler's journal (1808) mentioned *Pine Creek* for two features in this area "around Delormes Ho[use]:" Thompson (1813-14; 1843 map) has *Pine Brook*, but just east of an unnamed creek at the mouth of which he places Pine Fort.

**Epp Lake** (63 K/16) West of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Jacob A. Epp of Manitou. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Eppler Island** (64 G/12) Big Sand Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Edward W. Eppler of Gretna. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron.

**Eppler Lake** (54 L/13) Northwest of Churchill. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Ordinary Seaman Clifford Eppler of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Shawinigan*.

*Eramosh Lake* (62 F/1) Southeast of Deloraine on the International border. Douglas (1933) noted the name on an 1880 township plan. The name comes from the Saulteaux animush or animosh meaning *dog*. Locally known as Kippax or Ross Lake (Garland 1975). Ross Lake has been the official name since 1952.

*Ercildoune* (62 I/6) Northwest of Selkirk. A former Post Office that opened in 1910 in 14-15-3E and closed in 1913. It is the name of a former parish in Berwickshire, Scotland.

**Eric Anderson Lake** (53 N/14) North of Whitefish Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Eric A. Anderson of St. James. He served with the Calgary Regiment.

**Erickson** (62 J/5) Town north of Minnedosa. Originally established as a Canadian National railway point in 1905 (Douglas 1933). The Post Office opened as Avesta in 1908, and changed to Erickson on 32-17-18W later that year when it moved to the railway site. Avesta is the name of a city in south-central Sweden. GBC correspondence (1909; from Postmaster E. Albert Erickson) indicated that the Post Office was renamed after Erickson Station which was in turn named after himself. He originally owned the land on which the town was built. Stovel (1908) *Erickson (Avesta Post Office)*.

**Erickson Bay** (64 K/1) Chartrand Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Harry A. Erickson of Onanole. He served in No. 10 Halifax Squadron.

**Erickson Creek** (63 O/5) Flows north into Osborn Creek. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Corporal Charles G. Erickson of Holland, Manitoba. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Erickson Island** (64 N/9) Nueltin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Aksel S. Erickson of Ashern. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**Erickson Lake** (64 N/4) North of Lac Brochet. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Telegraphist Ingvi S. Erickson of Arborg. He served aboard the HMCS *Alberni*.

**Eric Moore Lake** (64 C/4) West of McCallum Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Eric H. Moore of Winnipeg. He served with the Westminster Regiment.

*Erie* (around 62 K/7) West of Shoal Lake. First noted on a Maingy postal map (1882) as a proposed Post Office.

**Erik Lake** (52 M/3) Southwest of Aikens Lake. Named after long-time resident Erik Henrikson who prospected, fished, hunted and trapped in the area. He passed away in 1989 and his ashes were scattered over the lake.

**Eriksdale** (62 J/16) Community southeast of Ashern. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point established in 1911 (Douglas 1933). Houser (1976.) reported that it was named after Swedish settler Jonas Erik Erikson, believed to have been the first settler in this area and who homesteaded SW 4-22-5W in 1906. Much of the community is located here now. Houser quoted Paulina Lindell as saying:

> I don't go to town much, but he said there sure was lots a talk about it when the day came to name the town. Those Laird brothers had the first boarding house in town, so some wanted to call it Lairdsville. Many thought it should be Erikson, because it is built on old man Erikson's homestead. After, we heard they had decided on Erickson (sp.), but found out there was another town in Manitoba by that name already, so we got Eriksdale instead.

Also a School District name on 4-22-5W. Department of the Interior (1911) *Lairdsville*; Stovel (1911) *Lairdville*; Cummins (1922) *Ericksdale*. **Eriksdale** (62 J/16) Rural Municipality name adopted in 1933.

**Eriksons Lake** (63 K/15) North of Cormorant Lake. Named after local trapper and prospector Bill Erikson.

**Erinview** (62 I/6) Locality northwest of Selkirk. A former Post Office that opened in 1884 on 22-16-1W and closed in 1916. Post Office records showed that an Erinview Station Post Office opened nearby on 14-16-1W in 1913 and changed to Erinview after the former Post Office closed. It, in turn, closed in 1966. There is a Canadian National railway point here and School District on NE 14-16-1W named Erinside. Erinview School District was about three miles northwest on NW 28-16-1W. Erinview School was first built on NW 20-16-1W, moved in 1917 to NW 28-16-1W and closed in 1942 (Proctor 1960). Douglas (1933) added that this area was an Irish colony (Erin is the ancient or poetic name for Ireland). Bulman (1905) *Frinview*

**Ermine Point** (63 G/16) West shore of Playgreen Lake. First noted on a Fidler map (1809). CPCGN records indicated that it was also called Weasel Point, so named from the trapping of ermine or weasel here. Ermine, a member of the weasel family, is a fur-bearing mammal whose pelt turns white in winter. Russell (1878) seems *Whistling Point*.

**Ernest Thompson Lake** (64 B/6) Northeast of Pemichigamau Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Ernest R. Thompson of Stonewall. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Ernie Leech Island** (63 N/4) Kississing Lake. Named in 1999 after a local trapper. The name was provided by Natural Resources staff and has long been in local use.

**Ernies Lake** (62 K/11) East of Silver Creek. Named after Ernie Tibbatts. The nature of his relationship to this lake is unclear.

**Erskine Island** (64 C/3) Laurie River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John R. Erskine of Elmwood. He served with the Royal Regiment of Canada.

**Erzinger Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John D. Erzinger of Winnipeg. He served in No. 102 Halifax Squadron.

**Esaruk Lake** (64 K/12) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant John Esaruk of Stony Mountain. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Esker Lake** (64 B/5) Northeast of Granville Lake. CPCGN records noted the name in a 1972 Manitoba Mines publication. The name is presumably descriptive as eskers are shown on the map just northeast of the lake. An esker is a long ridge of sand and gravel formed by streams under or within a glacier.

**Eskimo Point** (54 L/16) North shore of Eskimo Island, north of Churchill. The correct form was first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1907) while *Eskimay point* was found in Dobb's papers (ship's log) of 1741. James Isham (1743) observed that "Ehuskemay point so call'd from their graves and mark's of their dwellings, some of which are still remaining" (Rich and Johnson 1949). In 1717, James Knight mentioned *Iskmay Point*, which he called Point Lookout (Rich and Johnson 1949). Anonymous (n.d.) *hrquemay point*; Norton (1735) *askimay point*; Anonymous (ca. 1750) *Esquemay Pt*; Robson (1752) *Eskimaux Point*; Mansuy (1782) *Pointe des Esquimaux*; Fidler (ca. 1808) *Esquimeaux Point*; J. Arrowsmith (1832) and Department of the Interior (1877) *C. Eskimeau*. Barrow (1852) noted that in 1741 Coats mentioned *Usquemow Point* which "in all probability (referred) to Cape Eskimay." British Admiralty (1888) *C. Esquimaux* and *Esquimaux Point*; Montreal Standard (1901) *C. Eskimo*. **Eskimo Island** (54 L/16) First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1927) but seemed to be *Islet de Sable* on a Mansuy map (1783). Most maps seen did not compile the island separately, but merely identified Eskimo Point. CPCGN correspondence with reference to 1972 aerial photographs, indicated that Eskimo Island is part of the Manitoba mainland at low tide and an island at high tide.

**Essar Lake** (63 N/7) South of Takipy Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer William Essar of Winnipegosis. He served in No. 550 Lancaster Squadron.

**Essenburg Lake** (64 P/10) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Edwin Essenburg of Winnipeg. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron.

**Etawney Lake** (64 H/15) Southeast of North Knife Lake. First noted correctly on a Fidler map (ca. 1808). Garland (1975; from Kirkness) claimed that it is a corruption of the Cree word Itowinikh meaning *settlement*. In 1786, Ross ascended the "Powkatakuskow river to Etawnei lake" (Tyrrell 1968). CPCGN correspondence (1974; from a Conservation Officer) indicated that it was originally called Knife Lake, and that North Knife Lake and South Knife Lake received their names from it. Sinclair (1796) possibly *Esteulidtui Lake*; Vandermalen (1827) *Lac etau Ney*; Baldwin and Cradock (1834) *L Etanee* (noted on other maps up to Vallardi 1885); Garnier (1860) *L Etawnay*; Johnston (ca. 1869) *Etawny L*; CPR (ca. 1888) *L Etawni*; GSC (1914) *Etawnei L*; Quebec Government (1918) *Lac Etawney*.

*Ethel* (62 K/7) Southwest of Shoal Lake. A former School District on SW 9-16-24W. It was established in 1950 and named after the first teacher, Ethel Stuart (Shoal Lake Anniversary Committee 1959). It consolidated with Raven Lake in 1954.

**Ethelbert** (62 N/9) Village northwest of Dauphin. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point first noted on a Bulman map (1900). The Post Office opened ca. 1900 on 31-29-21W under Postmaster George Bear. Also a School District name around 39-29-21W. Douglas (1933) stated that it was named by K. J. Mackenzie, Superintendent of Construction of the CNR. **Ethel Bert**ha Mackenzie was the daughter of his brother Sir William Mackenzie, President of CNR. CPCGN records (n.d.), however, indicated that Ethel and Bertha were two daughters. Bulman (1902) *Ethelbert Fork*, possibly intended for the river; GSC (1921) *Ethelbert Station*. **Ethelbert Creek** (62 N/9) Flows east into Shanty Creek and was named after the community in 1977. **Ethelbert** (62 N/9) Rural Municipality west of Winnipegosis. Adopted in 1933, it was named after the community of Ethelbert (Garland 1975). **Ethelbert Hill** (62 N/7) Southwest of Winnipegosis. So named because one can see the community of Ethelbert to the northeast from its crest.

**Ethiko Island** (64 F/13) Brochet Bay in Reindeer Lake. A Cree name meaning *winged ant*.

**Etomami River** (63 A/7) Flows west into Berens River. First noted on a Cram map (1901). Douglas (1933) stated that it is a Cree name meaning *water flowing both ways* (similar to Echimamish River; see entry). Fieldwork, however, recorded the translation *water on both sides*. Perhaps this refers to North Etomami River on the north side and Berens River to the south, both of which run roughly parallel to it. **Etomami Falls** (63 A/1) In the river, were named after it in 1937.

*Eton* (62 G/2) Southeast of Pilot Mound. A former School District on NE 35-1-11W. It was established in 1890 and named after Eton College in England (Gosnell 1968).

*Etruria* (62 I/13) Northeast of St. Laurent. A former Post Office that opened in 1921 on 21-21-3W and closed in 1928. Etruria was the district north of ancient Rome that was home to the Etruscan people. It lent its name to a station and settlement on the outskirts of Stoke-on-Trent in Staffordshire, England.

*Euclid* (62 J/1) North of Portage la Prairie. A former School District on NW 6-13-6W which was one of the 54 Protestant school districts organized in Manitoba in 1887 (Rudnyckyj 1970). It consolidated with the Prairie Central School District in 1967, and at that time it still retained its original number (197) making it one of the historic schools in Manitoba. The study of Euclid (an early Greek mathematician) by geometry students was "popular" at the time, and it was probably this subject which inspired the school's name.

**Eugene Lake** (62 N/15) South of Swan lake. Named ca. 1915 by Bill Shiel after his brother-in-law and son — Eugene Wiltmeier and Eugene Shiel respectively.

*Eunola* (62 F/6) West of Melita. A former Post Office that opened in 1889 on 6-4-28W and closed in 1893. Also a School District on SE 11-4-29W. The school was built in 1898 and presumably named after the Post Office (Reekie 1965). It is a woman's name.

**Evanchuk Lake** (64 K/6) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Peter Evanchuk of Winnipeg Beach. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Evans Bay** (64 D/1) South end of Kamuchawie Lake on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. Named in 1966 after World War II casualty Rifleman Donald J. Evans of Norbury, Saskatchewan. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Evans Creek** (63 N/14) Flows south into the North Channel, Churchill River. GBC records (1924) noted it as Evans River, named by C. S. Macdonald (DLS) after Charles Evans, a member of his survey party. Adopted in the preferred form as "Creek" in 1932.

**Evans Esker** (64 C/12) West of Craig Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Stanley C. Evans of McCreary. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Evans Hill** (64 O/12) North of Shannon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Thomas G. Evans of Winnipeg. He served in No. 106 Halifax Squadron.

**Evans Island** (64 O/10) Bangle Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Horace A. Evans of Makinak. He served in No. 625 Lancaster Squadron.

**Evans Lake** (63 N/2) East of Kississing Lake. Named in 1950 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Earle R. Evans of Winnipeg. He served in No. 428 Lancaster Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. Also noted as Kay Lake (1950) on a geological map.

**Evans Narrows** (64 I/12) Hlowananatseda Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Harold E. Evans of Winnipeg. He served with the Veterans Guard of Canada.

**Evans Peninsula** (64 O/8) Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Edward E. Evans of Norgate. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Evans Point** (63 H/12) West shore of the Nelson River south of Norway House. Named in 1930 after Reverend James Evans (1801 - 1846) a Methodist missionary who was appointed General Superintendent of the Northwest Indian Missions and was stationed at Norway House (Douglas 1933). He came to Canada in 1823, and worked first as a missionary and teacher with the Ojibwa in Ontario (Garland 1975). In 1841, he printed hymn-books and texts for Natives in a syllabic alphabet which he invented. These were the first books printed in Manitoba. His 1841 hymn-book was printed with ink made from chimney soot, type from the lead lining of tea chests and birch bark for paper. He was locally known as "the man who made birch bark talk" and his syllabic alphabet is still used.

**Evans Rapids** (64 F/1) Unnamed river which flows into Barrington Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Robert D. Evans of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Everett Miller Lake** (64 A/14) Southeast of Wernham Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Everett W. Miller of Birdtail. He served with the Highland Light Infantry.

**Eves Falls** (63 I/12) In the Nelson River north of Cross Lake. CPCGN records indicated that these falls and nearby **Eves Rapids** (63 I/12) just to the south, were named in 1947. Fieldwork revealed that these features were named after an Anglican minister who drowned in the river and was buried above Whitemud Falls. The local Cree name Kataseneachiwanak was also recorded. It means *now and then rapids*.

**Ewart** (62 F/11) Locality southwest of Virden. A former Post Office, Canadian Pacific railway point and School District. The original Post Office opened in 1894 as Bardal on 22-8-29W and closed in 1918 (see Bardal entry). Bardal Station, about five miles southeast, opened as a Post Office on 9-8-28W in 1907, changed to Haanel in 1908, became Ewart in 1909 when the railway arrived and closed in 1967. Bardal Station was named after Bardal to the northwest. Haanel (origin unknown) was renamed Ewart after John S. Ewart, a CPR lawyer and writer (Garland 1975). He took an active part in the Manitoba Schools controversy (on the side of separate schools) and wrote a number of legal and constitutional works including *The Roots and Causes of the Wars 1914 - 1918* (see bibliography). Department of the Interior (1906) *Bardal* as both a Post Office on 22-8-24W and a railway point on 9-8-24W.

**Ewart Lake** (53 D/5) Northwest of Family Lake. GBC records (1928) indicated that it was named after a Canadian airman (probably here on an aerial photography survey). Fieldwork revealed the local Native name Kammeechekamak Lake.

**Ewing Island** (64 P/12) Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Arthur C. Ewing of Brandon. He served in No. 405 Halifax Squadron.

**Ewing Lake** (64 O/11) Southeast of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer William R. Ewing of Winnipeg. He served in No. 434 Halifax Squadron.

**Excelsior Slough** (62 G/6) Northwest of Pilot Mound. Named after the former Excelsior School on 21-4-13W.

**Exira** (62 G/15) Locality west of Portage la Prairie. It is on the CNR line (formerly Grand Trunk Pacific) and was named by GTPR officials in 1908 to fit their alphabetical sequence of names (Douglas 1933, Garland 1975). See Arona entry. It is a woman's name which was popular in the 19th century.

**Ex Lake** (64 C/14) Northwest of Lynn Lake. Garland (1975) noted that it was a phonetic representation of the letter "X," one of a series here (it is near Zed Lake). The name was adopted in 1947.

**Eyachekush Lake** (53 F/13) East of Island Lake. A Cree name meaning *fawn*.

**Eyapa Creek** (53 N/15) Flows north into Tullibee River. A Cree name meaning *buck, male deer*. It drains north from North Eyapa Lake and South Eyapa Lake.

**Eyapasis Islands** (53 E/16) Island Lake. Recorded during fieldwork as a Cree name meaning *young deer*.

**Eyinatik Lake** (63 O/12) Southwest of Lynn Lake. A Cree name meaning *white spruce*.

**Eyrie Lake** (64 F/10) East of Reindeer Lake. GBC records (1945) indicated that this was a name suggested by T. H. Manning who had obtained a "fixation" point here that summer. It was so named because a bald eagle's nest (eyrie) was seen here.

**Fabas Lake** (64 I/10) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Louis Fabas of La Broquerie. He served with the Calgary Highlanders.

**Fagnan Lake** (64 K/6) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Rifleman Anthony A. Fagnan of Camperville. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Fagnan Lake** (63 C/11) South of Red Deer Lake. Named after trapper Peter Fagnan who had a cabin here. He called it Burnt Lake because the east side of the lake was burned over. Also called Island Lake.

**Fahrni Lake** (63 K/14) North of Naosap Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Ross P. Fahrni of Gladstone. He served in No. 172 Wellington Squadron.

*Fairburn* (62 G/4) West of Killarney. A former Post Office that opened in 1884 on 4-3-19W and closed in 1893. It was also a Great Northern Railway station in 1906 (Douglas 1933) and a School District on 32-2-19W which was established in 1888 (Garland 1975). Burland (1885) *Fairburne*; Department of the Interior (1909) *Fairbairn*.

*Fairdale* (62 G/4) Southeast of Killarney. A former School District on NW 20-2-16W which opened in 1884 on SW 22-2-16W and moved to NE 22-2-16W in 1897 (Garland 1975). It was built on land owned by Augustus Taylor.

**Fairfax** (62 F/8) Community south of Souris. The Post Office opened in 1888 on 24-6-21W. It is also a Canadian National railway point and School District name on 32-5-20W. GBC correspondence (1905) indicated that the Post Office name was assigned by Ottawa, and that the railway point was named after it. Residents petitioned for a Post Office about 1885 with the suggestion that it be called Crown after the school, but postal authorities refused (McMorran 1956). Rand McNally (1904) *Fairfax Station*.

**Fairford** (62 O/10) Community west of Lake St. Martin. The Post Office opened in 1895 on Township 30-8W (listed on 29-30-9W in 1946) and closed in 1969. It is also a Canadian National railway point and School District on NW 19-30-9W. It is located just outside the Indian Reserve and was originally established as a church mission and Hudson's Bay Company post. It was formerly known as Partridge Crop missionary station (since it was on this river) but was changed to Fairford in 1851 by Bishop Anderson of Rupertsland. Fairford in Gloucestershire, England was the birthplace of Reverend Abraham Cowley, a Church of England missionary stationed at the mission (Douglas 1933). The name is probably a transplant from the original Fairford House, a small Hudson's Bay Company post in Saskatchewan on the Churchill River near the mouth of the Reindeer River. Fairford House was built in 1795 and apparently abandoned in 1796 in favour of Bedford (or Bedfont) House on the west shore of Reindeer Lake (Tyrrell 1916). Peter Fidler (1820 journal) mentioned that one of the three posts in the "Mannetoba District" was established here in 1819 on the left bank of Partridge Crop River (now Fairford River). It was originally called Partridge Crop River Post or House, and was established by McNab for winter trade (unpublished National Library document 1979). It was renamed ca. 1857 by Bishop Fairford and was operated by the Hudson's Bay Company until 1912. Fidler (1820) showed *McNab's House* here. Voorhis (1930) noted the name *Fairford House* on a Hudson's Bay Company map (1857). See also Pineimuta Lake entry. Hind (1858) *Fairford* for the mission, and *Fairford House* for the Hudson's Bay Company post; Palliser (1865) *Fairford Mission*; Devine (1878) *Fort Dauphin*; Beldon (1881) *Frankford Mission*; Ross (1892) *Earlsford Mission*. **Fairford 50** (62 O/10) Indian Reserve east of Fairford on the west shore of Lake St. Martin. A Saulteaux reserve (Douglas 1933) which also includes North and South Fisher Islands in Lake St. Martin. It was named after the community of Fairford. The name was first noted on a Department of Indian Affairs map (1881) as Fairford Reserve, and correctly on their 1891 map. Locally also called Pineimuta Indian Reserve 50. A 1970 municipal map showed the School District of Stedman on the Reserve. Austin (1881) *Fairford Band Reserve*; Department of the Interior (1904) *Fairford Mission Indian Reserve*; Topographical Survey (1920) *Fairford* placed here on the east side of the river. **Fairford Reserve** (62 O/10) Post Office west of Lake St. Martin. CBGN records (1947) indicated the establishment of an additional Post Office on the Fairford Indian Reserve, hence the name. Located just southeast of Fairford. **Fairford River** (62 O/10) Flows east into Lake St. Martin. First noted correctly on an Austin map (1881) and mentioned earlier in a Peter Fidler journal (1820) as Partridge Crop River and on an 1808 sketch (by J. McDonald) as *Partridge breast river*. Douglas (1933) added that it was once called St. Martin River. Garland (1975) noted it as Pineimuta River earlier, a Cree word for *Partridge Crop*. It was renamed Fairford River after the mission name changed. PAM map (1872; in C. N. Bell 1928) *Partridge River*; Bishop Company (ca. 1890) *Portage Crop R* (with *Portage Bay* at the east end); Proudfoot (1912) *Fairford (Little Saskatchewan or Dauphin) River*.

*Fairhall* (62 G/5) North of Killarney. A former locality and Post Office that opened in 1888 on 14-4-17W and closed in 1923. The School District on NE 10-4-17W was Fairfield and it opened in 1886 (Garland 1975). Fairfield was shown on a Maingy map (1882) as a proposed Post Office east of Whitewater Lake and probably became Fairhall. It was named after Frederick Fairhall who came here with his wife and eight children from Lucan, Ontario in 1881, influenced by a desire to leave that "lawless area" and by the size and appearance of potatoes and wheat brought back by Thomas Greenway (Garland 1975). The name was rescinded in 1953. Copp Clark (1903) *Fairhall*.

*Fairmount* (62 K/8) Northwest of Neepawa. A former Post Office that opened on SW 10-16-19W in 1883 and closed in 1887. Named after the former home of settler Edward McGill who came from Fairmount, Ontario (Basswood and District Centennial Back-home Day Committee 1970). Also the name of the School District on NW 3-16-19W which opened in 1886 and consolidated with Basswood in 1919.

**Fairview** (62 G/14) Locality northeast of Brandon. A former Post Office that opened in 1880 on 12-11-15W and closed in 1884. Also a Canadian National railway point named after it and a School District on NE 12-11-15W. The Post Office was named after the farm of Michael Collins who was inspired by the "fair view" of the countryside around it (Douglas 1933).

*Fairville* (62 N/8) North of Dauphin. A former school built in 1900 on 24-27-19W (Dauphin Historical Society 1970). Robert and W. J. Fair were among the first settlers here.

**Fairy Lake** (63 I/10) South of Cross Lake. Named by the GBC in 1930; probably a translation of the Cree name Maymaykwaysew Lake, meaning a fairy or small person (like a leprechaun). See next entry. **Fairy Creek** (63 I/6) Formerly called Halfway Creek, it flows south into Echimamish River and was named in 1930 after the lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that it is also called Wuskwi Sepesis locally, a Native name meaning *birch tree creek*. Fidler (1792) indicated that Halfway Creek was so named since it was about half way down the Echimamish River.

**Fairy Rock Lake** (53 E/14) Southwest of Gods Lake. GBC records (1928) indicated that Fairyrock Lake was suggested in 1928 by M. G. Cameron (DLS) after the Fairy Rock, a feature on the south shore of the lake. The two-word form was adopted in 1954. Fieldwork revealed the local Native name Mamaykwaspepeekonk, meaning *fairy rock*. In Cree mythology, the Maymaykwaysew are believed to live inside rocks. See previous entry.

**Fairy Woman Lake** (53 E/2) South of Island Lake. Locally named after a "wild woman you see in the bush." See previous two entries. **Fairy Woman Creek** (53 E/2) Flows northwest into Cobham River and was similarly named in 1978.

**Falardeau Lake** (64 P/11) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant William L. Falardeau of Winnipeg. He served in No. 82 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Falconer Lake** (64 F/3) Northwest of Goldsand Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Lloyd G. Falconer of Winnipeg. He served at No. 10 Service Flying Training School.

**Falcon Lake (Falcon Beach P. O.)** (52 E/11) Community southeast of Brereton Lake. The CBGN adopted this form in 1959. Falcon Beach Post Office serves the community and summer resort area of Falcon Lake which is located on and named after Falcon Lake. The lake was named after Pierre Falcon (1793 - 1876), a Métis singer who wrote songs including one about the Battle of Seven Oaks (Douglas 1933; Garland 1975) entitled *Chanson de la Grenouillière* (Ham 1980). CPCGN records (1966) indicated the alternate form of simply Falcon for the community and in 1976 reported that Potoma Beach (from the Cree meaning *there you are*) was mentioned in 1953 records as a proposed beach and resort name. It appeared to be within the overall community of Falcon Lake. Falcon Lake was first noted on a Hind map (1860) although this and several subsequent maps appear to identify nearby West Hawk Lake to the north, judging from its shape and location. It appeared correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1877) which also showed **Falcon River** (52 E/11) draining the lake south into the present Snake Lake. **Falcon Creek** (52 E/11) Flows southeast into Falcon Lake, and was named in 1974. **Falcon Beach** (52 E/11) Post Office southeast of Brereton Lake. The Post Office was established on 27-8-16E in 1959 and was named after Falcon Beach (formerly Potoma Beach) which in turn was named after Falcon Lake. Also a School District on NE 28-8-16E.

**Fallis Lake** (64 P/6) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant George E. Fallis of Carberry. He served in No. 418 Squadron.

**Fallison** (62 G/2) Locality south of Pilot Mound. A former Canadian Pacific railway point established in 1914 (Douglas 1933). It was so named because of the several Fallis families living there at the time (Gosnell 1968). John Fallis approached the Honourable Robert Roblin (Premier of Manitoba) to have the CPR build a branch line here from Snowflake. It was constructed in 1913 and abandoned in 1962. Stovel (1914) *Fallisott*.

**Falloon Lake** (64 P/15) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer James G. Falloon of Foxwarren. He served in No. 575 Dakota Squadron.

**Faloma** (52 E/11) Locality on Falcon Lake. Located on, and named after Faloma Beach in 1976. It is a summer resort area.

**Family Lake** (52 M/14) South of Fishing Lake. A long established name first noted on an Arrowsmith map (1796). In 1819, Sutherland referred to it as Lower Lake (and Lower Lake of the Great Rapid), separated by a fall from the Upper Lake (Fishing Lake). He added "fish here pretty good." GBC records (1928) indicated that Family Lake included both the present Family Lake and adjoining Fishing Lake (ca. 1796). Vandermalen (1827) *L Inférieur*; DeSmet (1844) *Lac Famille*; Department of the Interior (1883) as *Crow Lake* for the northwestern arm; Ponton (1888) *Little Grand Rapids Lake*.

**Fannystelle** (62 H/12) Community southwest of Winnipeg. A Canadian Pacific railway point and Post Office that opened in 1889 on 15-9-3W. Also a School District name. It is a compound name consisting of the proper name "Fanny" and "Stella" meaning star (Garland 1975). Fanny Rivers worked among the destitute and homeless in Paris and through her work met Parisian philanthropist the Countess of Albufera. The Countess persuaded her husband to finance the emigration of poor Parisians to Canada. Fanny Rivers continued her work in Canada, but died in 1883 and the Countess founded this French settlement in 1889 in memory of her friend (Ham 1980). T. A. Bernier (later Senator for St. Boniface) was trying to encourage more settlers from Quebec to come to Manitoba and join the nobles and well-to-do gentlemen from France who formed the nucleus of the community (many of whom later returned to France). It was described as "an island of French culture in the middle of a sea of English" and it was said that "the Countess seems to have decreed that her colony be called Fannystelle — Fanny's Star" (Bernier 1939; in translation). Thibaudeau (1908) *Fannystette*.

**Farand Lake** (53 E/15) Northwest of Island Lake. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Private Adelard J. Farand of Winnipegosis. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Farewell Lake** (64 N/14) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Ordinary Seaman Elmo R. Farewell of Swan River. He served aboard the HMCS *Windflower*.

**Fargey Creek** (54 B/14) Flows northwest into Mistikokan River. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Walter H. G. Fargey of La Rivière. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Fargeys Ravine** (62 G/2) East of Pilot Mound. Land records indicate that Thomas L. Fargey homesteaded SE 23-3-10W in 1879.

**Farnie Lake** (64 P/13) North of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Arthur K. Farnie of Reston. He served in No. 415 Hampden Squadron.

**Farnworth Lake** (54 L/9) South of Churchill. Named after the *Farnworth*, one of two steamers which took the first cargoes of wheat across the Atlantic from Churchill in 1931.

**Farquhar Lake** (64 O/6) East of Booth Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Allan R. Farquhar of Winnipeg. He served in No. 429 Halifax Squadron.

**Farquharson Lake** (64 I/16) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Trooper Gordon Farquharson of East Kildonan. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Farrally Lake** (53 N/15) Northeast of Whitefish Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant John Farrally of Winnipeg. He served in No. 464 Mosquito Squadron.

**Farrington Lake** (52 L/13) Southeast of Manigotagan. Named in 1974 after A. Harold Farrington, one of the original pilots of Western Canada Airways. In 1928 he took part in a pioneering return flight from Winnipeg to Churchill and was later a pilot for Prairie Air Mail on the Regina - Calgary run. Fieldwork revealed the local name Big Lake, a translation of the Saulteaux name (not given).

**Farwell Lake** (63 K/9) Southwest of Wekusko Lake. GBC records (1918) indicated that the lake was named by T. Plunkett (DLS) after a "ranger" on his crew during the survey of the 17th Base Line. Anonymous map (ca. 1914) *Grass Lake*; NTS 63 K (1951) *Farewell Lake*.

**Fathers Fishing Bay** (53 L/7) East shore of Gods Lake. CPCGN records (1967) indicated this to have been named after one of the Fathers from the Roman Catholic Mission at Gods Lake. He had a cabin on the large island here and fished in the bay. Fieldwork revealed his name to be Father Pasquisomiles. Also called Steep Rock Bay locally.

**Faulconer Lake** (64 J/6) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Sergeant George M. Faulconer of Treherne. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Faulkner** (62 O/7) Community northwest of Ashern. Established in 1914 as a Canadian National railway point and named after Frank Faulkner of the Canadian Elevator Company (Douglas 1933). The Post Office guides first listed it in 1918 on 28-28-9W under Postmaster Henry Payne. It closed in 1976.

**Favel Bay** (63 N/11) Girouard Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private William Favel of High Bluff. He served with the Algonquin Regiment.

**Favel Island** (63 O/2) Setting Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Thomas G. Favel of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Favel Lake** (62 N/15) North of Childs Lake. Named by J. B. Tyrrell after William Favel who acted as his guide on Duck Mountain in 1887.

**Fay Lake** (63 N/3) Community south of Sherridon. GBC records (1929) indicated that this Canadian National railway point was named after adjacent Fay Lake, which was in turn named after Fay McKenzie, a CNR employee (Garland 1975). **Fay Lake** (63 K/14) East of Weldon Bay. First noted on a Topographical Survey map (1920) which also showed **Fay Creek** (63 K/14) as Fay River. The name was changed to Fay Creek in 1951 because it was such a small feature. Fay Creek flows west into Weldon Bay on Kisseynew Lake.

**Fedak Lake** (64 I/5) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Trooper Stephen J. Fedak of McCreary. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Fedi Lake** (63 H/1) East of Lake Winnipeg. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Eric Fedi of Winnipeg. He served in No. 77 Halifax Squadron. Locally known as one of the Kanownotokun Lakes. See Candline Lake.

**Fedirchyk Lake** (52 M/13) Northeast of Amphibian Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Michael W. Fedirchyk of Winnipeg. He served in No. 22 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Fediuk Lake** (64 O/10) Northwest of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Nicholas Fediuk of Rorketon. He served with the Highland Light Infantry.

**Feir Lake** (64 J/8) South of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Sapper Walter I. Feir of Basswood. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Felix Lake** (64 F/11) East of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1979 after Chipewyan trapper Felix Thecao.

**Felstead Lake** (64 K/12) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Robert C. Felstead of Winnipeg. He served with the Lanark and Renfrew Scottish Regiment.

**Fennell Lake** (62 K/2) Northeast of Virden. Land records indicate that John S. Fennell homesteaded 32-12-24W in 1891.

**Fenner Creek** (63 K/7) Flows southwest into Cowan River. Named after fisherman and trapper Alfred Fenner. He was an early resident of Cormorant.

**Fenton Creek** (63 J/6) Flows east into the Hargrave River. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Bombardier Fred I. N. Fenton of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Fenwick Lake** (64 J/13) Northwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William G. Fenwick of Norwood. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Ferg Lake** (64 A/12) Northeast of Baldock Lake. Named in 1985 after Judge Patrick D. Ferg who served as the Arbitrator of the Northern Flood Agreement (1980 - 1984).

**Ferguson Bay** (64 I/6) Gammack Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant James M. Ferguson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 418 Wellington Squadron.

**Ferguson Creek** (63 J/15) Flows south into the Grass River and named after a local forest ranger (Douglas 1933). CPCGN records (1963) indicated the alternate name Goose Creek, while all maps examined from Arrowsmith (1796) to the Department of Railways and Canals map (1914) appeared to call it Goose River.

**Ferguson Island** (63 N/11) Morin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant William S. Ferguson of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Ferguson Lake** (64 K/4) North of Reindeer Lake on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. Named in 1962 after World War II casualty Private Robert G. Ferguson. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Ferguson Lakes** (62 F/1) South of Whitewater Lake. Land records indicate that Nelson A. Ferguson purchased NW 29-1-22W in 1951.

**Ferguson Meadow** (62 F/2) West of Turtle Mountain. Probably named after Ransom G. Ferguson who purchased SW 35-1-24W in 1902.

**Ferguson Peninsula** (64 H/14) North Knife Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Charles E. Ferguson of St. Vital. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Ferguson Point** (64 P/16) Schwartz Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Colonel Clarence W. Ferguson of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Ferguson Slough** (62 G/9) Northwest of Carman. A local family name.

**Fergus River** (64 J/14) Flows northeast into Bain Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Corporal James Fergus of Herb Lake. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. The local Chipewyan name is Hlowayzanay River meaning *trout*.

**Ferland Lake** (63 I/8) South of Robinson Lake. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Rifleman Norman P. Ferland of Duck Bay. He served with the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada.

**Ferlands Point** (63 C/16) At the west entrance to Pelican Bay, Lake Winnipegosis. CBGN records (1952) noted it as Ferland's Point. Named after Pat Ferland who had a fishing camp on this point for many years. **Ferlands Bay** (63 C/16) Fieldwork revealed the local name Snake Point although the name was adopted for a point two miles east.

**Ferndale** (62 H/12) Locality southwest of Winnipeg. The name was adopted in 1974. First noted on 3-9-1W as a School District on a Boehn map (1909).

**Fernstrom Lake** (52 L/6) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Sergeant Harold L. Fernstrom of East Kildonan. He served in No. 27 Wellington Squadron.

*Fernton* (around 62 H/14) Northeast of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened as Helmsdale in 1888, changed to Fernton later that year under Postmaster C. F. Bridgman and closed in 1905. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1905) just northeast of Winnipeg on the east bank of the Red River.

**Ferrier Lake** (64 I/14) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Corporal Edwin J. M. Ferrier of Winnipeg. He served in No. 404 Beaufighter Squadron.

**Ferris Bay** (54 D/7) North shore of Stephens Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 Walter H. Ferris of Holland, Manitoba. He served in No. 608 Hudson Squadron.

**Ferris Island** (63 N/13) Sisipuk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Victor D. Ferris of Dauphin. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Ferris Lake** (64 P/6) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer James B. Ferris of Wawanesa. He served in No. 400 Mustang Squadron.

**Ferro Lake** (64 H/11) South of Small Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer I Carlo E. Ferro of Winnipeg. He served in No. 511 Liberator Squadron.

**Feschuk Lake** (64 O/11) South of Small Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper William Feschuk of Vita. He served with the 1st Hussar Tank Regiment.

**Fetherstonhaugh Lake** (64 P/14) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Charles B. Fetherstonhaugh of Winnipeg. He served in No. 10 Halifax Squadron.

**Fetterly Creek** (62 G/15) Flows northeast into a wooded area. Land records indicate that James N. Fetterly homesteaded SE 6-10-9W in 1889.

**Fiddler Island** (64 N/9) Nueltin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Chief Engine Room Artificer Roderick Fiddler of Selkirk. He served aboard the HMCS *Windflower*.

**Fiddler Lake** (54 F/4) Northeast of Split Lake. First noted on an SGO map (1915). CPCGN records (1964) indicated that it was probably named after Percy Fiddler, a dog driver hired at Split Lake by B. W. Waugh (DLS) during the survey of the 24th Base Line (1914 - 1915). The name appeared in Waugh's field book. Stayner (1801) seems *Papatmuskapitihigon Lake* (otherwise *Billard Lake*); Department of the Interior (1923) *Fiddle Lake*.

**Fidler Lake** (64 K/11) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman Garner Fidler of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

*Fidler's Fort* (62 H/14) In Winnipeg at the junction of the Red River and Assiniboine River. This was a Hudson's Bay Company fort located near present-day McDermot and Notre Dame Streets (Voorhis 1930). It was built by Peter Fidler in 1818 and was said to have been destroyed by the flood of 1826. Also called "The Company's Fort." An unpublished National Library manuscript (1979) added that it was east of Fort Gibraltar and was "The Company's" establishment here before Fort Douglas was rebuilt in 1822. Archival records noted that Peter Fidler (1769 - 1822) joined the Hudson's Bay Company as a labourer in 1788 and learned surveying from Philip Turnor (ca. 1790). After 1792, he travelled extensively over much of western Canada. By 1813 he had completed the survey of the Red River Colony, establishing a fort there in 1817 - 1818.

**Fielding Lake** (64 A/11) Northeast of Campbell Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Lance Bombardier Donald R. J. Fielding of Selkirk. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Field Lake** (52 L/13) Northeast of Pine Falls. Named in 1975 after pioneer aviator Bert Field, an engineer for Western Canada Airways and later Maintenance Supervisor at Sioux Lookout, Ontario. He subsequently worked for Canadian Pacific Air until his retirement.

**Fifer Lake** (54 C/5) Southwest of York Factory. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Private Roy V. Fifer of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**File Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. First noted on an Arrowsmith map (1796) while Fidler called it Kiskeman Lake. It is a translation of the Cree name Kistimun Sakahigan (Douglas 1933, Tyrrell 1915). David Thompson (1813-14; 1843 map) showed File Portage between File Lake and the present Woosey Lake, and both File Rivulet (on the upper part) and File River for the rest. **File River** (63 N/8) Flows north from File Lake into Burntwood Lake. Possibly Fidler's (1798) *Weemabathei river*.

**Finch Bay** (64 A/12) Baldock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Glen A. Finch of Deepdale. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Finch Island** (64 O/12) Shannon Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Sergeant Robert W. Finch of Winnipeg. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Finch Lake** (64 C/10) Northwest of Granville Lake. Named in 1947 after World War II casualty Squadron Leader George H. Finch of Birtle. He served in No. 13 Boston Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Eyikyakowpeewuchi Lake, meaning *(hoar) frost sand hill*, (after a small hill on the west side of the lake). **Finch Creek** (64 C/7) Flows southeast from Finch Lake into Granville Lake and was named after the lake in 1962.

**Finch Point** (64 N/1) George Stewart Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Eldon G. Finch of Winnipeg. He served in No. 184 Hurricane Squadron.

**Findlater Lake** (64 O/16) Northwest of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Sergeant John Findlater of Winnipeg. He served at No. 6 Bombing and Gunnery School.

**Findlay** (62 F/10) Locality southeast of Virden. The Post Office opened in 1893 on 13-7-25W and closed in 1970. It may have first been established as a Canadian Pacific railway point as the name was noted on a Manitoba and Northwestern Railway map (ca. 1884) as *Fintray* and a CPR map (ca. 1892). It was the maiden name of the wife of Alex Leitch, a merchant from Killarney who owned the townsite land (Douglas 1933, GBC correspondence 1906; from Postmaster J. W. Mackay). This family of six perished in the Frank, British Columbia landslide of 1903. The School District was named Maple Lake. Bulman (1909) *Findley*, Stovel (1909) *Finley*; Department of the Interior (1920) *Finlay*.

*Findlay Crossing* (62 F/10) Railway point south of Virden. First noted on a Stovel map (1917). It is a CNR/CPR crossing just southwest of Findlay (see previous entry).

**Findlay Bay** (64 K/9) Singleton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Lloyd E. Findlay of Kelloe. He served in No. 415 Wellington Squadron.

**Findlay Island** (64 B/1) Harding Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Ernest Q. Findlay of Winnipeg. He served in No. 418 Boston Squadron.

**Findlay Lake** (64 G/5) South of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Private Robert G. Findlay of Kirkfield Park. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Fines Island** (64 D/9) In Laurie Lake on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. Named in 1966 after World War II casualty Sergeant Edgar S. Fines of Lloydminster, Saskatchewan. He served with the 1st Canadian Special Service Battalion.

**Finger** (63 K/2) Railway point northeast of The Pas. Located on the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line on 18-58-23W. It was named in 1928 after Herman Finger, a pioneer lumberman from The Pas (Douglas 1933) who is commonly known as the "Father of The Pas" (Garland 1975). In 1910, he negotiated with the CNR for a spur line to his lumber company. He constructed a large sawmill which later became known as The Pas Lumber Company. He became the town's first mayor in 1912 (www.thepas.nwnet.ca/hist.html). The name Matis had been proposed, a Cree name meaning *flint* (CPCGN records n.d., Munro 1978). Matis appeared on a Scarborough map (1916). Department of the Interior (1920) *Metis*.

**Finger Lake** (63 N/3) Southeast of Kississing Lake. First noted on a Department of Mines and Resources map (1946). CPCGN records indicated that the name was suggested by geologist Dr. J. Harrison because the lake's outline resembled a finger.

**Finkbeiner Lake** (64 P/16) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Clarence H. Finkbeiner of Isabella. He served in No. 408 Hampden Squadron.

**Finner Lake** (64 N/8) South of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Russel L. Finner of Flin Flon. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Finnie Lake** (53 D/5) South of Carr-Harris Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John M. Finnie of Winnipeg. He served in No. 253 Spitfire Squadron.

**Finns** (62 I/15) North of Gimli. Locality and former Canadian Pacific railway point name adopted in 1933. The CBGN noted the alternate form Finns Crossing. The School District of Finns was on NE 31-21-4E, about three miles southeast.

**Firdale** (62 G/14) Community west of Portage la Prairie. The Post Office opened in 1909 on 1-12-13W and closed in 1970. Also a Canadian Pacific (formerly Grand Trunk Pacific) railway point and School District name here. Douglas (1933) reported that the community was established in 1908 and the railway point name was chosen to fit the alphabetical sequence of names on this line (see Arona). The settlement was established ca. 1890 and became known as China, because a discouraged pioneer declared that the land might produce tea, but never wheat (Garland 1975, Carberry Plains Book Committee 1959). When the railway arrived ca. 1905, Firdale was named by a railway crew because of the numerous evergreen trees covering the area's sand hills (Garland 1975). Elk Park School District was established in 1897, but the school burned down (Carberry Plains Book Committee 1959). It was replaced in 1918 and renamed Firdale. GBC records (1939) *Firedale*.

**Fire Ranger Island** (63 N/3) Kississing Lake, northwest of Sherridon. Before the advent of aircraft detection and metal observation towers, this island with its tall, white spruce trees was the site chosen by the local fire ranger to build an observation platform.

**Firman Lake** (64 K/9) Northeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Corporal Roger J. Firman of Transcona. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**First Bead Lake** (62 K/16) Southwest of Dauphin Lake. A descriptive name for this first in a string of lakes on a stream flowing into Shoal Lake.

**First Island** (63 K/2) Cormorant Lake. This is the first island encountered when travelling west from Cormorant.

*First Siding* (around 62 G/7) Northeast of Pilot Mound. First noted on a Bulman map (1897) as a railway point near Wood Bay on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

**Firth Bay** (64 O/7) Kram Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Fred Firth of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Firth Lake** (64 N/3) West of Colbeck Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant John R. Firth of Winnipeg. He served in No. 406 Beaufighter Squadron.

**Fisher** (62 P/4) Local Government District around Hodgson established in 1945 (Garland 1975). Presumably named after the numerous "Fisher" features in the area (see following entries).

**Fisher Bay** (62 P/6) Community northeast of Hodgson. Located on and named after Fisher Bay in Lake Winnipeg. Postal records showed that the Post Office opened in 1894 on Township 30-1E and closed in 1898. It was re-established a few miles southeast in 1925 and closed in 1933. Topographical Survey (1911) *Fisher Bay Settlement*. **Fisher Bay** (62 P/11) West shore of Lake Winnipeg. First noted correctly on a Hind map (1858). Possibly named after the fisher, a fur-bearing mammal. Russell map (1858) *Deep Bay*; Anonymous (ca. 1875) *Fishers Bay*.

**Fisher Branch** (62 P/4) Community southwest of Hodgson. The Post Office opened in 1911 on 14-24-2W (Douglas 1933). Also a Canadian National railway point and School District on 24-24-2W. Probably named due to its proximity to the **East Fisher River** (62 P/5) First noted on a McLean map (1909) as *East Branch of Fisher River*. It flows north into Fisher River (see entry).

**Fisher Island** (63 F/14) South of Reader Lake. A translation of the Cree name Ochayk.

**Fisher Lake** (62 G/6) Southeast of Pelican Lake. Land records indicate that Arthur W. Fisher homesteaded NE 4-4-13W in 1880.

**Fisher Peninsula** (53 L/16) Gods Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Richard H. Fisher of Winnipeg. He served in No. 429 Lancaster Squadron.

**Fisher Point** (64 K/16) West side of Burnie Lake. Named in 1987 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Hugh A. Fisher of Dauphin. He served in No. 9 Lancaster Squadron.

**Fisher River** (62 P/6) Flows northeast into Fisher Bay, Lake Winnipeg. Alexander Henry mentioned it in this location in 1803 (Coues 1897), while it was first identified on a Fidler map (ca. 1809). It was named after the fisher, a fur-bearing member of the marten family and is a translation of the French name Rivière aux Pècans (Garland 1975). The Cree name was Ochakeweo, from the word ochak (or ochik) meaning *fisher*. Also called West Fisher River locally. Arrowsmith (1824) *Fishers River*; Vandermalen (1827) *R. Fishar*; McLean (1909) *West Branch of Fisher River* above the junction with East Fisher River. **Fisher River Cree Nation** (62 P/6) Part of Fisher River Indian Reserve 44 and a community northeast of Hodgson. The Post Office opened as Fisher River in 1905 on 16-28-1E and changed to Koostatak in 1921. It was renamed for Harry Koostatak, a life counsellor of the Fisher River Band (Douglas 1933). The Post Office is located on Fisher River Indian Reserve 44. Koostatak is Cree, meaning *let us fear* in the biblical sense (Garland 1975; according to Kirkness). Department of the Interior (1920) *Fisher Lake*. The name "Fisher River Cree Nation" is preferred by the community as confirmed locally by Chief Dave Crate. **Fisher River 44** (62 P/6) Indian Reserve northeast of Hodgson. Located on and named after the Fisher River. First noted correctly on a Department of Indian Affairs map (1891) and earlier on a Sinclair plan (1878) as *Fisher River IR*. A survey by Bayne (DLS 1901; plan of HBC posts) showed the Hudson's Bay Company's Fisher River Post here on the reserve, extending north from the river across from present-day Koostatak. **Fisher River 44A** (62 P/5) Indian Reserve north of Hodgson. First noted on a McLean plan (1911) on which he noted that this reserve area was added in 1908. Also named after the river; it borders Peguis Indian Reserve 1B.

**Fisherton** (62 P/4) Locality southwest of Hodgson. The Post Office opened in 1911 and closed in 1961. Located on 15-25-3W on the Fisher River and presumably named after it (see previous entry). It is a contraction of Fisher Town (Garland 1975).

**Fishing River** (62 N/8) Community north of Dauphin. The Post Office opened in 1910 as Dnieper on 32-28-18W, changed to Fishing River in 1921 and closed in 1969. It was originally named after the Dnieper River, the largest in Ukraine (Garland 1975) and was renamed after the Fishing River on which it is located. It is also a Canadian National railway point and School District on SW 29-28-19W. Department of the Interior (1911) *Fishing Creek*. **Fishing River** (62 O/5) Flows east into the Mossy River and was first noted correctly on a Hind map (1858) and as *Fishing Creek* on maps from GSC (1891) to Department of the Interior (1911).

**Fishing Station 62A** (62 K/10) Indian Reserve northwest of Brandon on the west shore of Rossman Lake (formerly Fishing Lake). It was established to allow residents of the Lizard Point Indian Reserve 62 fishing access. Current reserve listings by the Department of Indian and Inuit Affairs indicated that this reserve is jointly owned by the Gamblers and Waywayseecappo Bands. CPCGN records noted the earlier name Lizard Point Indian Reserve 62A which appeared on a 1932 map. See also Lizard Point Indian Reserve 62.

**Five Corners** (62 G/8) Locality southwest of Carman. Provincial Road 240 intersects a local road here forming "four corners." Another road terminates at this intersection, thus creating the five corners.

*Five Fathom Hole* (54 F/1) In the mouth of the Nelson River. Historical name shown on a Jefferys map (1752) which cited the source as J. Robson's *Account of Six Years Residence in Hudson's Bay from 1733-36, and 1744-47*. It served as a safe outer anchorage off York Factory where ships could be lightened by smaller sloops until they rode high enough to proceed to the wharf (Garland 1975). A fathom is a nautical unit of measurement equal to six feet.

**Flag Lake** (63 K/10) North of Cormorant Lake. So named due to the presence of flag grass here. Flag grass grows at the edge of ponds and in bogs.

**Flag Point** (63 H/12) North shore of Lake Winnipeg. CPCGN records (1972) indicated that the name was submitted by a local Conservation Officer, so called because a flag was flown here to mark the mouth of the Nelson River for fishermen.

**Flamand Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Frederick Flamand of Camperville. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

*Flamborough Factory* (54 C/15) Southwest of York Factory. This was a Hudson's Bay Company post built in 1750 on Hayes Island about 120 miles from the Nelson River mouth (Voorhis 1930). It was established to "prevent interlopers intercepting Indians before they could reach our Factory at York Fort." It was probably in operation until about 1778 and after 1752 it was operating as an outpost of York Factory (Unpublished National Library manuscript 1979). Referring to it as *Flamboro House*, however, Fidler noted "about 1766 abandoned." Flamborough Head was presumably named after Flamborough Head in Yorkshire, England (Douglas 1933). Post and Head were probably named about the same time, since the headland was not noted on maps prior to the post. Bellin (1763) *Flamborough Poste*; Urfstee and Merkus (1757) *Flambourough*; Bonne (1773) *Flamboroug*; Wilkes (1797) *Flamboro Factory*.

**Flamborough Head** (54 C/15) In the mouth of the Nelson River, north shore. First plotted correctly on a Jefferys map (1752; in J. Robson). Fidler (ca. 1809) *Flamboro Head*; Anonymous (n.d.) *Flambro Head*. See previous entry.

**Flanders Lake** (52 L/6) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet. First noted on a Department of Mines map (1925). Named in 1947 by Dr. Burwash, a geologist on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary survey. It was named after Reverend Dr. Charles Flanders of the Broadway Methodist Church in Winnipeg (Garland 1975).

**Flathouse Bay** (62 O/11) In northwestern Lake Manitoba. A descriptive name. Apparently a long, flat house was once located on the southeast side of the bay on a trail. The name previously applied to the nearby point which area residents indicated was Onion Point, itself incorrectly shown and so changed in 1977. The name Flat House Point was first noted on a GSC map (1891).

**Flee Island** (62 J/1) Locality and marsh in Delta Marsh, south of Lake Winnipeg. A former Post Office that opened in 1892 on 26-13-6W, closed in 1902, reopened in 1903 on 22-13-6W and closed in 1919. Also a School District on 24-13-6W. Flee Island is a relatively high area ("island") surrounded by marsh. Accounts of the origin vary slightly, but Garland (1975) offered the following story from the Honourable Douglas L. Campbell, former Premier of Manitoba (1948 - 1958). A band of Sioux fled here after troubles in Minnesota in 1862. They built a fortified camp, and were successful in driving their attackers away. Mr. Campbell indicated that when his father homesteaded here in 1880, there were about 30 Native and Métis families. He himself remembered finding three large encampments with earthwork enclosures, but found no evidence of battles other than a few arrowheads and stone hammers. McKellar (1893) *Flee Islands*. For Post Office: SGO (1895) *Flee-island*; CPCGN (Waterfowl Control Map 1947) *Flea Island*.

**Fleming Lake** (64 G/5) South of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Sergeant Robert Fleming of St. Boniface. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Fleming Marsh** (62 K/7) West of Shoal Lake. Land records indicate that David C. Fleming homesteaded SE 32-16-24W in 1885.

**Fletcher Island** (52 E/14) Marion Lake. CPCGN records indicated that the island was named in 1927 by some of the first cottage owners in this area. It was the given name of Fletcher Baragar, son of cottager F. D. Baragar.

**Fletcher Lake** (54 K/4) Southeast of Churchill. Named in 1948 after World War II casualty Major Charles W. Fletcher of McCreary. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Fletchers Slough** (62 G/4) East of Killarney Lake. Samuel Fletcher homesteaded NW 2-3-16W and NE 2-3-16W in 1890 - 1892.

**Flett Bay** (64 N/14) Tice Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Alfred J. Flett of Victoria Beach. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Flett Island** (63 G/16) Playgreen Lake. Named after Captain Flett, a local pilot with the Northern Fish Company.

**Flett Lake** (53 D/3) East of Family Lake on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. CPCGN records indicated that the lake was named after D. Flett, a member of the Boundary Survey party here in 1922.

**Fletts Lakes** (62 O/13) Southwest of Waterhen Lake. Land records indicate that James Flett homesteaded SW 17-32-18W in 1911 on the southwest side of the lakes. **Fletts Creek** (62 O/13) Drains these lakes north into Lake Winnipegosis and was similarly named in 1977.

*Flewin Airfield* (62 G/13) On Canadian Forces Base Shilo. A small airfield on the base that was named after Captain Flewin, an Air Observer who was killed during a training flight.

**Flin Flon** (63 K/13) City north of Athapapuskow Lake. A Post Office, Canadian National railway point and School District named in 1915 after the Flin Flon Mine (Douglas 1933, Garland 1975). The two-word form was adopted in 1933. It was named after Josiah Flintabbatey Flonatin (Flin Flon for short), hero of a novel by J. E. Preston Muddock (1905) called *The Sunless City*. In the novel, Flin Flon builds a submarine and ventures down to the centre of the earth where he finds a city in which everything was made of gold. About 1913, prospector Tom Creighton found a copy of the book while on a portage on the Churchill River. In 1915, he and his party read the book while spending the winter in the bush. Creighton (a community just to the west in Saskatchewan was named after him) was hunting moose on the present Flin Flon Lake when he fell through the ice. He built a fire to dry his clothes and when the snow melted he saw gold-bearing rock. The next day he and his friends staked claims and named them after the fictional hero. **Flin Flon Creek** (63 K/13) Flows south into Ross Lake and was adopted in 1948. **Flin Flon Junction** (63 F/14) Railway point northeast of The Pas. A Canadian National junction point noted in 1963 CNR timetables, and named after the community of Flin Flon.

**Floors** (62 K/1) Locality northwest of Brandon. This Canadian Pacific railway point was established in 1909 on 21-13-21W and was probably named after Floors Castle in Scotland (Douglas 1933).

*Florence* (62 J/6) Northeast of Neepawa. A former School District on SW 14-16-13W. It was built in the early 1880s, and named after Florence Nightingale (1820 - 1910), the first nurse to volunteer for active war service (McKenzie 1967).

*Florenta* (62 J/6) Northeast of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 12-16-13W and closed in 1907. The name was possibly derived from the Florence School District (above) since they were less than two miles apart. Codd (1885) *Florentia*.

**Florze** (52 E/5) Locality northwest of Whitemouth Lake. The Post Office opened in 1914 on 24-4-11E under Postmaster G. Brasseur and closed ca. 1918. The School District on NE 18-4-12E was named Lorteau.

**Flux Lake** (63 K/13) Northeast of Flin Flon. CPCGN records noted that it was so named in 1941 because claims were once staked here for flux to be used at the Flin Flon Mine. Flux is a substance used to promote fusion of materials, especially metals and minerals.

**Flynn Island** (64 O/12) Heuchert Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Harold L. Flynn of Gunton. He served in No. 8 Spitfire Operational Training Unit.

**Flynn Lake** (64 H/15) Northeast of Etawney Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Sergeant Clifford G. Flynn of McAuley. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Fold Lake** (64 B/3) Northwest of Nelson House. CPCGN records indicated that the name was submitted in 1948 by geologists Wright and Harrison. It referred to a prominent fold in the rock at this place.

**Foley** (62 I/11) Locality southwest of Gimli. The Post Office opened in 1904 on 10-18-3E and closed in 1965. Also a School District on SE 16-18-3E. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmistress Mary D. Thomas) indicated that the Post Office and School District were named by her husband, the first settler and businessman here. Foley was the Homestead Inspector in Winnipeg and he and Thomas had grown up together in Ontario.

**Folster Bay** (63 K/16) In File Lake. Named in 1973 after George Folster, a prospector from Snow Lake.

**Folster Island** (64 G/16) Namaypin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Herbert T. Folster of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Folster Lake** (62 I/7) South of Lake Winnipeg. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1926). CPCGN records (1973) indicated that it was probably named after William Folster who homesteaded NE 2-16-6E in 1894. Department of the Interior (1905) *Penden Bay*.

**Folster Point** (63 N/13) Britton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Donald H. Folster of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Foord Lake** (64 J/14) Northwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Frank M. Foord of Pierson. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

*Foote* (62 I/3) Northeast of Stonewall. Formerly known as Lait (see entry) and first noted as a Canadian Pacific railway point on a Stovel map (1923). Named after a local family (N. Robinson pers. comm. 2000).

**Footprint Lake** (63 O/15) At Nelson House. First noted correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1902). Tyrrell (1915) rendered the Native name as Aierskit Sakahigan, while Douglas (1933) offered the Cree name atisko sakahigan. The Cree word for footprint is *atiskewun*, and the lake was formerly called Squirrel Lake and Weir Lake (Garland 1975). CPCGN records (1948) indicated that the lake was (re)named after **Footprint River** (63 O/10) which drains it south into Threepoint Lake. The river was named in 1901 and was formerly called Squirrel River (as on Fidler 1798) or Weir River.

**Forbes Island** (53 E/14) Begg Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Roy B. Forbes of Winnipeg. He served in No. 224 Hudson Squadron.

**Forbes Lake** (62 O/15) North of Gypsumville. Land records indicate that Patrick Forbes homesteaded SW 14-33-9W in 1916.

**Forbes Lake** (64 J/1) South of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private James P. Forbes of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Ford Island** (53 K/4) Red Sucker Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Herbert N. Ford of Winnipeg. He served in No. 400 Tomahawk Squadron.

**Ford Lake** (52 M/3) Northeast of Bissett on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. CPCGN records indicated that the lake was named in 1926 after John Ford, a member of the boundary survey party here in 1921 - 1922.

**Forester Lake** (63 N/4) Southwest of Kississing Lake. Named in 1974 to commemorate pioneer aviator Norman G. Forester, a World War I veteran who joined Western Canada Airways as a photographer's pilot and became one of Canada's best aerial photography pilots — particularly at high altitude flying.

**Fork River** (62 N/9) Community north of Dauphin. The Post Office opened in 1897 as Minnokin on 36-29-19W and changed to Fork River in 1899 -- probably after the Canadian National railway point was established (Bulman map 1900). Located on, and named after the **Fork River** (62 N/9) which flows east into Mossy River. Garland (1975, from D. B. Seeley) noted that the Cree name for the river was Minnokin, meaning *land of many berries*, while Kirkness offered the translation *it grows well*. The Fork River was first noted on a Hind map (1858). Tyrrell (1893) mentioned that the Fork River channel, about one-half mile upstream from the mouth, is blocked by large boulders of gneiss below which the water flows in tiny streams. This may explain the name's origin. The School District name here was Mossey River. For river: Dominion Publishing House (1900) *Forth River*.

**Forman Lake** (64 G/16) South of Cederlund Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant John Forman of Reston. He served in No. 75 Wellington Squadron.

**Forrest Lake** (53 N/12) Southeast of Stupart Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John Forrest of Starbuck. He served with the Lanark and Renfrew Scottish Regiment.

**Forrest** (62 G/13) Community north of Brandon. Locally, the community goes by the name of Forrest, while Forrest Station was the Post Office name. It was established in 1893 on 36-11-19W (Campbell 1972). GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster C. Watkins) indicated that it was named after H. F. Forrest, "Official Receiver of the Great North West Central Railway" when it was taken over by the CPR. He later became Government Inspector of Railways. As a railway point, Forrest was first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1890). The community was originally called Humesville after settler Alexander Hume, but was located about two and one-half miles from the present site (Garland 1975). When the railway arrived, the community grew towards it. Maingy postal map (1909) *Forest Station*.

**Forsberg Lake** (64 B/8) Northeast of Shamattawa. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Private Albert Forsberg of Sprague. He served with the Loyal Edmonton Regiment.

**Forsman Lake** (64 I/12) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Claude A. Forsman of Neepawa. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Forster Island** (64 C/5) Kamuchawie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Aircraftman 2 Murray T. Forster of Beulah. He served at No. 3 Service Flying Training School.

**Forster Lake** (64 N/3) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Sergeant Thomas E. Forster of Killarney, Manitoba. He served with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

**Forsters Bay** (62 J/1) In the Delta Marsh south of Lake Manitoba. Named by area biologists after the Forster's Tern, a species of bird found here. Also called Weedy Bay.

**Forsythe Lake** (52 L/6) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private John A. Forsythe of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Forsyth Lake** (64 G/11) East of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Private Clifford G. Forsyth of Brandon. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Forsyths Drain** (62 O/3) Flows east into Lonely Lake. Land records indicate that John M. Forsyth homesteaded NW 6-25-12W in 1919.

**Fort Alexander** (62 I/9) Post Office and community northwest of Pine Falls. The Post Office opened in 1879 as Pine Falls, changed to Fort Alexander in 1881, closed in 1941 and reopened in 1950 on Lot 6, Township 19-9E on Fort Alexander Indian Reserve 3. Both were named after the former fort here. Fort Alexander was built on the south side of the Winnipeg River, a short distance below and opposite the old French Fort Maurepas (Voorhis 1930). It was built by Toussaint Lesieur for the North West Company in 1792 (Masson 1960). McDonnell (1794) referred to it as Sieur's fort, while Thompson (1796) called it Winnipeg House. Between 1800 and 1808, Alexander Henry (the younger) called the post Bas de la Rivière (French, meaning *bottom of the river*) and described it as "one of the most important posts of the North West Company" (Douglas 1933). Alexander Henry mentioned the fort of *Bas de la Rivière Winipic* in 1800 (Coues 1897). Rudnyckyj (1970) noted the additional name Winnipeg River Fort, adding that it was an important transfer point on the North West Company freighting route from Fort William, Ontario to the West. After the amalgamation of the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company in 1821, a new Hudson's Bay Company fort was built on this site which continued to operate as a post until 1940. GBC records indicated that in a letter from Lord Wolseley to his wife (1870), he mentioned that the Hudson's Bay Company post at the mouth of the Winnipeg River had been named Fort Louisa, after her. Before Fort Bas de la Rivière was built, the North West Company had a storehouse at Otter Point Rock about four miles above the river mouth, and Bas de la Rivière was built one or two miles further down river (Voorhis 1930). Until 1821, both the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company maintained forts here "only a few rods apart" (Unpublished National Library manuscript 1979). Farmer (1829) *Fort Alexander* or *Fort du Bas de la Rivière*; Levasseur (ca. 1847) *Ft Alexandre*; National Library manuscript (1979) *Fort Bas-de-la-Rivière*. **Fort Alexander 3** (62 I/9) Indian Reserve at the mouth of the Winnipeg River. First noted on a Department of Indian Affairs map (1891) and named after the old post here. Burland (1885) showed the name *Kakepenais*; Dominion Lands map (1890) *Kakepanais Indian Reserve*; Department of the Interior map (1905) *Kakepenais Indian Reserve 3*. This name probably originates with Chief Kak-ka-Kay-penais (or William Mans) whose name was listed on Harris' survey of the reserve in 1874. It is an Ojibwa reserve.

*Fort Assiniboine* (62 G/12) Historic site southeast of Brandon. This was a former North West Company fort built on the north bank of the Assiniboine River two miles above the mouth of the Souris (Voorhis 1930). It was built in 1793, and was one of various trading posts in the area called Fort la Souris (see entry), including an XY Company fort opposite Brandon House (Douglas 1933). It was built to compete with the Hudson's Bay Company's Brandon House. In 1795, John McDonnell moved it to the south side of the river at the Souris River mouth. The post declined after 1805, and was abandoned after the 1821 coalition of the two companies. It was also variously called Assiniboine House, Stone Indian River House, McDonnell's House, Fort Souris, Assiniboine River House and Mouse River Fort (souris is French for *mouse*). Bryce (1887) gave the construction date as 1795. Cary (1806) probably his *Stone Fort*; Wilkinson (1807) *McDonnells House*.

*Fort aux Trembles* (around 62 G/13) In the Brandon area. This was a North West Company fort on the south bank of the Assiniboine River near Brandon (Voorhis 1930) which was attacked and surrendered in 1780. Alexander Henry noted the name as Fort Des Prairie in his time. It was built in 1773 by Blondeau and was better known as Isaac's House (Unpublished National Library manuscript 1979). Abandoned by 1777, it was also called Fort des Prairies, and Poplar Fort (see Poplar Fort entry). Rinfret (n.d.) possibly *Fort au Trembles* on the Souris River southwest of Brandon.

*Fort Birdstail* (62 K/6) Southwest of Shoal Lake on the Assiniboine River. First noted on a Baldwin and Cradock map (1834) near the junction of the Assiniboine and Qu'Appelle rivers. Voorhis (1930) identified it as a Hudson's Bay Company post established before 1850 at the mouth of Birdstail Creek (now Birdtail). It was probably abandoned ca. 1865. Black (ca. 1853) *Fort Birdstiail*; Arrowsmith (1854) *Birdstail Fort*.

*Fort Bourbon* (around 63 G/3, and 63 F/8) In the Grand Rapids - Cedar Lake area. First noted on a map by La Vérendrye (ca. 1740) near the present Grand Rapids site at the mouth of the Saskatchewan River on Lake Winnipeg. La Jemeraye (ca. 1733) showed *F Bourbon* here at the junction of *R aux Biches* and *L Ouinipigon*. It was a French fort, built on a small island (Fort Island) dividing Cedar Lake from Mud Lake near the mouth of the Saskatchewan River (Voorhis 1930). Constructed in 1741 by Pierre Gaulthier de Varennes, one of La Vérendrye's sons, it was destroyed by 1775. The island was in the west end of Cedar Lake, then called by the French "Lake Bourbon" (or Lac Bourbon) after the reigning family in France (Douglas 1933). The post was also represented as having been near the mouth of the Red Deer River, which may have been a second site, although Red Deer River may have been applied in early years to the Saskatchewan River. The mouth of the Red Deer River is in Lake Winnipegosis to the south. Rudnyckyj (1970) claimed that Fort Bourbon was originally built in 1741 around Grand Rapids and was later rebuilt (also by Le Chevalier de la Vérendrye) on the west side of Cedar Lake. In mid 1800, Cedar Lake House was erected by the Hudson's Bay Company about one-half mile below the lake. Stanfords (1884) showed *Ft Bourbon* at the west end of Cedar Lake (not at Grand Rapids) noting that it was built by La Vérendrye in 1749. Garland (1975) suggested that another Fort Bourbon had been built on Red Deer Lake (around 63 C/14) in 1748 by Louis Joseph (son of Sieur de la Vérendrye) to replace the previous Fort Bourbon. Zatta (1778; Italian) *Fte Borbone* but around Norway House; Clark (1805) *Ft Burbon* on an island in the west end of Cedar Lake.

*Fort Churchill* (54 L/16) West of Churchill, in the mouth of the Churchill River. A former Hudson's Bay Company post first built on the Churchill River ca. 1686, about five miles upriver. It burned down and was replaced ca. 1717 by Governor Knight closer to the mouth and near the site of Fort Prince of Wales. A stone fort which replaced it was begun about 1732. These two names were used interchangeably although from sources examined, the third was generally considered to be Fort Prince of Wales and the earlier editions to be Fort Churchill. Even a Hudson's Bay Company post survey (1901), however, referred to the site at Fort Churchill. See Prince of Wales Fort National Historic Site.

**Fort Churchill** (54 L/16) Community southeast of Churchill. CPCGN records (1974) indicated this to be a distinct community some five miles southeast of Churchill, specifically for residents working at the military base here. An Army Survey map (1958) showed it as *Camp Churchill (Fort Churchill Post Office)*. This name was presumably chosen to distinguish it from nearby Churchill, and derived from the early Hudson's Bay Company fort at the mouth of the Churchill River (see previous entry). Fort Churchill/Camp Churchill was also a military area distinct from the community, and so the base area was named **CFS Churchill** (54 L/16) by the CPCGN in 1979.

*Fort Daer* (around 53 N/13) Northeast of Knee Lake. First noted on a Dawson Brothers map (1880; presumably in error) as a post on the Fox River west of its junction with Stupart River. Fort Daer was just over the American border around the junction of the Pembina River and Red River and was the place where the Selkirk settlers wintered (1812 - 1813) upon their arrival.

*Fort Dauphin* (around 62 O/5) Northeast of Dauphin. This name (or variations thereof) was given to several forts of several companies and appears on different maps in several locations (Douglas 1933). The first was built in 1742 by Pierre La Vérendrye on the Mossy River (around 62 O/12) and was named after the Dauphin of France. Burpee (1968) quoted from a letter from La Vérendrye to Maurepas dated 1742: "I established a new fort at the request of the mountain Cree on the Lake of the Prairies last autumn, and named it fort Dauphin." (If so, this would mean that Lac des Prairies was used for both Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipegosis, as Mossy River flows north into the latter). Peter Pond, who appears to have been the first to occupy a fort of this name under the British regime, gave the location of the post occupied by him in 1775 as being at the northwest angle of Dauphin Lake (Douglas 1933). Another, likely a North West Company post, was at the mouth of Valley River (62 O/5). Voorhis (1930) referred to the fort built on the northwest shore of Lake Manitoba at the mouth of Mossy River (should be Lake Winnipegosis if it is this river) as Fort Dauphin, while the fort built by Pond in 1775 on Dauphin Lake, he called Dauphin Lake House. A more permanent structure was built in 1779 marked "Pond Fort 1779" on his 1785 map, which was later moved to the south shore and then to Ochre River under the supervision of the North West Company. After the 1821 coalition, the Hudson's Bay Company took over at this location until it was discontinued, probably ca. 1870. The first Hudson's Bay Company fort was located one mile up the west side of Mossy River and was abandoned in 1821 when the Hudson's Bay Company moved to the North West Company fort on the Valley River. Several different posts were built here at different times. Tyrrell noted that Fort Dauphin was on the west side of Lac des Prairies, 80 lieues from La Reine, situated on the river Minanghenachequeke, or "de l'Eau trouble." The situation is confusing to say the least, and as Parker (1978) put it:

> For a time, most historians placed the original Fort Dauphin at the mouth of the Valley River and assumed that La Verendrye had named Dauphin Lake. Later, largely based on Harmon, there was a swing to the mouth of the Mossy (River). Now, I think a poll would show a majority for the mouth of the Waterhen River [62 O/13].

Hardly any of La Vérendrye's forts were found where he said they were. Peter Fidler's 1820 journal puts Fort Dauphin at 51 degrees 18 minutes North (actually about four miles south of Valley River), noting that it was built here in 1817. He found this location unsuitable as there were too many deep creeks to cross from the Canadian House. In 1819 they moved back, and so did the North West Company, to "40 yds. dist." He added that Angus McGillis was here (since 1806) for the North West Company. Early maps (particularly if copied) were often quite inaccurate. A Russell map (published by Symonds in 1794) showed *Fort Dauphin L.* as the only lake west of (and connecting to) Lake Winnipeg, and lying between his Cedor Lake and the Asseniboyne R. (i.e., no Lake Manitoba or Lake Winnipegosis). It would seem that his Fort Dauphin Lake was a combination of Lake St. Martin and the north end of Lake Manitoba. This type of "error" would probably help explain the various locations shown for this post. La Jemeraye (ca. 1733; presumably dated too early if this fort) *F Daufin* on the northwest side of Lac des Prairies at a river junction; Pond (1785) *fort Pond*, and in 1787 *Dauphin Fort* and *Fort Dauphin*; Johnston (ca. 1842) *Dauphin House*; Devine, Crown Lands (1857) *Dauphine Fort* but around Crane River, and in 1858 he placed *Fort Dauphin* at Fairford.

*Fort Desjarlais* (62 F/7) On the Souris River northeast of Melita. A former post on 31-5-24W (McMorran 1950a, 1950b). It was apparently built by Joe Desjarlais (ca. 1836) and was burned down about 1856. According to elderly Natives living in the Turtle Mountains in 1934, Desjarlais had been known as Mitche Cote or "Hairy Legs," and at one time operated a post on the Mouse (Souris) River near the present site of Minot, North Dakota.

*Fort Douglas* (62 H/14) In Winnipeg near the junction of the Red River and Assiniboine River. A former Hudson's Bay Company fort shown on a Fidler map (1820) on the west bank of the Red River, and on the north bank of the Assiniboine River. Bryce (1885a, 1885b) indicated that it was named Douglas after Lord Selkirk's family name. It was originally built in 1812 by John McLeod for Governor McDonnell as the first Hudson's Bay Company fort at Red River (Voorhis 1930). It was captured by Cuthbert Grant in 1816 after Governor Semple was killed at the Battle of Seven Oaks (Voorhis 1930) and was recaptured by Lord Selkirk in 1817. For several years, Fort Douglas was the headquarters of the Governor of Assiniboia. When the Hudson's Bay Company bought Lord Selkirk's rights in 1835, the fort was sold to Robert Logan who occupied it until 1854. It was the official headquarters and residence of the governor of the Selkirk Colony after settlers arrived in 1812 (Douglas 1933). It was also called Colony Fort until it was swept away by the 1826 flood. W. Douglas (1945) claimed that Fort Douglas was built by Peter Fidler, while J. Macoun (1882) noted that the first Hudson's Bay Company post here at Point Douglas was called Fort Selkirk.

*Fort Dufferin* (around 62 H/3) North of Emerson on the west bank of the Red River. A former Hudson's Bay Company post established in 1872 (Douglas 1933) and named after Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada (1872 - 1878). Listed by the CPCGN on 13-1-12E. In 1872, it was the Canadian headquarters of the International Boundary Commission, established to mark the boundary between Canada and the United States (Mitchell 1966). A stone monument was erected here by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (see also Emerson entry).

*Fort Ellice* (62 K/6) South of Russell. A former Post Office that opened in 1879 on 33-16-28W and closed in 1915. A provincial government map (1893) showed the Post Office on the south bank of the Qu'Appelle River, about two and one-quarter miles south of the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Ellice and named after it. The postal guide of 1889, however, listed the Post Office on 33-16-28W, the same location as the fort. *Fort Ellice* (62 K/6) Historic site south of Russell. A former Hudson's Bay Company fort located on 33-16-28W and shown on a Thompson map (1858) in the area between the Beaver Creek and the Qu'Appelle and Assiniboine rivers. It was established in 1831, abandoned in 1889 and was named after the Right Honourable Edward Ellice (1781 - 1863), a prominent officer in the Hudson's Bay Company nicknamed "Bear" due to his connection with the fur trade (Douglas 1933). He advocated the union of the North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company and was active in bringing it about. He served as Deputy Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company from 1858 until his death in 1863. This fort was an important trading post and stopping place along the Carleton Trail from Winnipeg via Fort Carleton to Edmonton (Rudnyckyj 1970). Fort Ellice was built on a plateau overlooking the Assiniboine River near Beaver Creek — in fact the fort was sometimes called Beaver Creek Post. About 1862 it moved one mile east to its familiar location above the Assiniboine River. Trade declined by 1862, and discontinued soon after 1869 (Voorhis 1930). Fort Ellice replaced several earlier Hudson's Bay Company and North West Company posts including Beaver Creek (Douglas 1933). A Hudson's Bay Company map (1882) showed a plan of Colville as a subdivision of part of the Hudson's Bay Company's reserve at Fort Ellice. The community was laid out extending west and north of the fort. Tucker (1852) *Ellice Fort*; Department of the Interior (1881) *Ellice*; C. N. Bell (1884-5) *Fort Ellis*.

*Fort Frobisher* (62 I/2) North of Selkirk. Voorhis (1930) noted that this (as *Frobisher's Fort*) was a freetrader's fort about two or three leagues (six to nine miles) above Rivière aux Morts (Netley Creek). It was built in 1774 (or earlier) by Joseph Frobisher and was the first English fort or post on the Red River. It was only temporary, and was sometimes called Red River Fort.

**Fort Garry** (62 H/14) Urban community within the City of Winnipeg. A former village south of Winnipeg and west of the Red River (in the north end of the former Rural Municipality). The Post Office opened in 1873 as St. Vital, changed to Fort Garry in 1918 and became Winnipeg - Fort Garry in 1955 (a Sub Post Office of Winnipeg). It is also a Canadian National railway point. The area bordering the community to the southwest was named Fort Garry Industrial Area by the CPCGN in 1974. See Fort Garry entries for origin information. **Fort Garry** (62 I/2) Railway point southwest of Selkirk. CPCGN records indicated this to be a Canadian Pacific railway point first shown on a 1921 government sectional map. Named after Lower Fort Garry. Rand McNally (1912) *Fort Garry (Lower Fort Garry Post Office)*; McPhillips (1913) *Lower Fort Garry Station*.

*Fort Garry* (62 H/14) South of Winnipeg. A former Rural Municipality noted on NTS map 62 H (1921) as *Fort Garry Municipality*. Named after Fort Garry and formerly part of the Rural Municipality of St. Vital (Garland 1975). In 1960, it was incorporated into Metropolitan Winnipeg. The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1974. *Fort Garry* (62 H/14) In Winnipeg at the junction of the Red River and Assiniboine River. There were three forts of this name here. The first became known as Fort Gibraltar (see entry). The other two were Upper Fort Garry and Lower Fort Garry (see main entries). This first fort was considered the chief Hudson's Bay Company fort at Winnipeg and was named by Governor Simpson in 1823 after a Hudson's Bay Company Councillor (Voorhis 1930). It was also called The Company's Fort and (later) Fort Gibraltar. The Hudson's Bay Company's 1822 - 1823 report from the Chief Factor described Fort Garry as the Headquarters for the Red River District and the name appeared on a Kempt map (1824). These forts were named after Nicholas Garry, Director and later Hudson's Bay Company Deputy Governor (1822 - 1835) who visited Red River in 1821 and served on the Advisory Board at the time of the 1821 amalgamation (Douglas 1933). The name "Fort Garry" was applied to Fort Gibraltar after the 1821 union and it remained the Hudson's Bay Company headquarters until 1835 when a second Fort Garry was built. The rear gateway of this post now stands in Fort Garry Park. The original fort was demolished in 1852 and this latter one in 1882. Fort Garry is considered the original name of Winnipeg and it was around this post that the city grew. Vandermalen (1827) *Fort Gerry*; Arrowsmith (1857) *Red River Settlement or Fort Garry*; Johnson and Ward (ca. 1864) *Ft Gurry*.

*Fort Gibraltar* (62 H/14) In Winnipeg at the junction of the Red River and Assiniboine River. A former North West Company trading post built in 1807 by John McDonald of Garth, quoted by Douglas (1933) as saying "I established a fort at the junction of the Red River and Assiniboine River and called it Gibraltar though there was not a rock or stone within three miles." It was destroyed by Governor Semple (HBC) in 1816, and rebuilt in 1816 or 1817. Bryce (1885a) claimed that it was built in 1806, and that it was the humour of the builders, rather than the strength of its position that gave this fort its name. W. Douglas (1945), however, indicated that the fort was built by John Wills who was in charge until 1814 when Duncan Cameron assumed control. Fort Gibraltar was standing when the first Selkirk settlers arrived in 1812, but was not there when Alexander Henry left Red River in 1808. Douglas (1945) believed that construction began in 1809 and was completed in 1810. An undated Hudson's Bay Company map bore the notation "NWC 1810." Voorhis (1930) identified John McDonald as the builder (in 1805). When the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company amalgamated in 1821, it was renamed Fort Garry. It was the chief North West Company post in the interior. See also Upper and Lower Fort Garry entries.

**Fort Hall** (64 N/6) Locality and former trading post southwest of Nueltin Lake. CPCGN records indicated that this was a post operated by (and named after) Fred Hall, a freetrader here in the 1920s and 1930s. "Old Fort Hall" had been on the northwest side of Thanout Lake above Fort Hall Lake. A GSC map (1897) accompanying Tyrrell's report showed *Red Head's Ho*[use] near here. CPCGN correspondence (1969; from a Dr. Jacobsen) indicated that Downes (1943) considered the present **Fort Hall Lake** (64 N/6) and Thanout Lake adjoining it as Thanout or Gravel Ridge Lake (the latter on a Department of the Interior map, 1905). To the Chipewyan this was called Thanaitua, meaning *sand ridges around the shore*, but to the few white trappers and traders it was known as Fort Hall Lake. For lakes: Fidler (1809) possibly *Thaenaeitooah or Eagle Lake*.

**Fortier** (62 H/13) Community west of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened as Willow Range in 1898 on 22-11-4W, changed to Fortier in 1909 and closed in 1966. It is also a Canadian National railway point. It was named after Reverend Joseph A. P. Fortier, the postmaster (Douglas 1933). The 1889 postal guide listed Fortier on 34-11-3W. This locality became St. Eustache. See also St. Eustache and Willow Range entries.

**Fortin Bay** (64 G/12) West shore of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1986 after World War II casualty Corporal Albert Fortin of Clarkleigh. He served with the Fusiliers Mont-Royal Regiment.

**Fortin Island** (64 G/12) Big Sand Lake. Named in 1986 after World War II casualty Sapper Alexis Fortin of Clarkleigh. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Fortin Rapids** (64 I/1) In the South Knife River. CPCGN records (1974) indicated that this name was submitted by a local Conservation Officer. It was named after Henry Fortin who trapped nearby from the early 1930s to the late 1950s. He built a small water wheel here to power a saw he used to cut boards for his cabins.

*Fort la Reine* (62 G/16) Former locality and historic site (precise location unknown) on the Assiniboine River. It was a trading post established by La Vérendrye in 1738 and named after Marie Leczinska (1703 - 1768), Queen Consort of Louis XV of France (Douglas 1933). La Reine is French meaning *The Queen*. In his journal of 1738, La Vérendrye writes

> I pursued my route and entered the river of the Assiniboin, which is fifteen leagues from the fort (Maurepas). I then ascended the river sixty leagues, and not being able to go farther I stopped and built fort la Reine at that place on the third of October (Burpee 1968).

It was built here at the beginning of the portage north to Lake Manitoba and was one of the chief French trading posts (Voorhis 1930). The Hudson's Bay Company built a fort on the site of, or near the old French one which they had occupied after the withdrawal of the French. This fort was sometimes called Assiniboine River Fort (and later Portage-la-Prairie). In 1813, McLeod built an enlargement to the fort which the Hudson's Bay Company occupied until about 1870. The Hudson's Bay Company established a post on the Assiniboine River in 1832, about two miles from the centre of Portage la Prairie. It was moved to the west about one and one-half miles from the old site (of Fort la Reine presumably) and finally to Saskatchewan Avenue in 1870 (Rudnyckyj 1970). It was destroyed by fire in 1913. The North West Company also constructed a fort at the portage here, sometimes called Fort des Prairies or Fort La Reine (Voorhis 1930). Harmon's journal of June 13, 1805 included the following entry "There the North West Company have a miserable fort, the local situation of which is beautiful beyond anything that I have ever seen in this part of the world." (Note: Voorhis confused, to a certain degree, Fort Maurepas [see entry] with this Fort la Reine). An undated Hudson's Bay Company map noted that La Vérendrye left his fort here in search of the "western sea" in 1742. Genest (1875) showed *Fort de la Reine* at the junction of the Red River and Assiniboine River, and *Fort Rouge* on the Red River near Lake Winnipeg. La Vérendrye (1740) *Fort Laraine*, ca. 1740, *Fort La Reine*, *F la Reine*, and 1741, *Fort Lareine*; Rocque (1761) *Queen's Fort*, and ca. 1762, *Queens Fort*, and *Fort la Reine*; Roberts (ca. 1784) *Fort le Rain*; Pond (1785) *Fort la Reyne* and *Ft la Reine*, and Gates (from Pond) as *fort Lorain on the Read River*; Anonymous (1785) seems *Port le Rain*; Fidler (1819) *Fort la Reinne*.

*Fort la Souris* (around 62 G/12) Southeast of Brandon. Douglas (1933) reported that this name applied to various trading posts on the Assiniboine River about two miles above the mouth of the Souris. The North West Company post, also called Fort Assiniboine (see entry) was built on the left bank in 1793 to trade with the Mandan (Voorhis 1930). The XY Company built theirs some years later on the opposite side beside the Hudson's Bay Company post of Brandon House, or "within gunshot" as Voorhis put it, adding that it became a North West Company fort after the amalgamation of these two companies in 1804. The first post was built in 1793 and was occupied until 1805, the second one (XY Company) amalgamated in 1805 with the North West Company and was abandoned in 1807 (Garland 1975; from A. Brown). A third post, built some time between 1811 and 1813, was several miles up the Assiniboine River across from the Hudson's Bay Company's Brandon House II. It was used as a trading post until 1824, having been taken over by the Hudson's Bay Company when it was amalgamated with the North West Company.

*Fort Maurepas* (62 I/9) Near the mouth of the Winnipeg River. First noted here by La Jemeraye (ca. 1734), in the Red River location by La Vérendrye in 1739 and on an Anonymous French map (ca. 1737). This old French fort was located on the north side of the Winnipeg River near present Fort Alexander (Voorhis 1930). It was built by La Vérendrye's eldest son in 1734, burnt down ca. 1747, rebuilt in 1748 and again destroyed sometime before 1763. It was named after Phelipeaux, Comte de Maurepas, French Minister of Marine and Colonies (1723 - 1749) and had been established at the mouth of the Red River by La Jemeraye for La Vérendrye in 1734 (Douglas 1933). Writing to Beauharnois in 1735, La Vérendrye stated "J'ai etabli un fort au lac Ouynipigon a cinq lieues en remontant dans la rivière rouge." By 1740, this post had been moved to the right bank of the Winnipeg River. The second and smaller Fort Maurepas was built in the fall of 1734 by La Vérendrye's son Pierre, on the left bank of the Red River, about six miles below present Selkirk (i.e., south of Lake Winnipeg), but the fort was soon destroyed (Voorhis 1930).

*Fort Montagne à la Bosse* (62 F/15) On the Assiniboine River, southeast of Virden. This was an North West Company trading post on 17-10-25W which John Macdonell (ca. 1797) described as being "frequently established and as often abandoned" (Douglas 1933). Peter Fidler (1808) called it Montagne la Bosse House. It was built ca. 1790 and the site is now marked by a cairn (Garland 1975). The Hudson's Bay Company post of Turtle Mountain House was located nearby and was also called Fort Montagne à la Bosse (Voorhis 1930).

*Fort Osborne* (62 H/14) In Winnipeg. First noted by McPhillips (1883, 1890) as a "Dominion Government Reserve" on the north side of the Assiniboine River. Garland (1975) mentioned that the Fort Osborne Barracks were built in 1884 for the 90th Winnipeg Battalion of Rifles, now the Royal Winnipeg Rifles. This and the community of Osborne were named after Colonel W. Osborne Smith who was in command of troops in Winnipeg (Douglas 1933). The Fort Osborne area is now included in the grounds surrounding the Legislative Building.

*Fort Phelipeaux* (around 54 F/1) At the mouth of the Hayes River. First noted on an Anonymous French map (possibly Jéremie or d'Iberville ca. 1724) as a fort built about 1700, just southeast of Fort Bourbon. Jefferys (1752; from Robson) called it Fort Philipshuck "where (the) French had a place of retreat." An unpublished National Library manuscript (1979) indicated that Fort Phelipeaux was a French post established ca. 1686 on the south side of the river, about six miles from the mouth. It was abandoned in 1712.

*Fort Pinancewaywining* (62 G/1) Southwest of Morden. This was a North West Company trading post on 36-2-6W (on Deadhorse Creek) established by Alexander Henry the Younger in 1802 (Harrington 1951). It is a Native name, meaning *on the way to the ford over the creek*. Henry called it Fort Pinance-way-winning, meaning *going down to the ford* (Hambley 1956). It was built at Henry's order on the creek at the crossing of the Pembina - Calf Mountain Trail (Dack 1968). Brown (1974) *Pinancewaywining Post*.

*Fort Poskoyac* (63 F/14) On the Saskatchewan River at the mouth of the Pasquia River. This trading post was established near the present site of The Pas by the sons of La Vérendrye ca. 1748 (Douglas 1933). It was one of a chain of early French posts strategically placed along fur trade routes. Douglas noted that Derouen's itinerary (ca. 1760; Pothier collection 1781) mentioned a *fort du Pas* which may be the same. Voorhis (1930) reported the fort name as Fort Pascoyac or Fort Pascoynac, after the Native name for the Saskatchewan River, and that The Pas was an abbreviation of the old Fort Pasquai nearby. It was identified by Bougainville (1757) as *fort Paskoia*. The Hudson's Bay Company post was established at The Pas between 1775 and 1790 and operated to the present day (Voorhis 1930). GBC records (1912) further confused the issue, noting that "it is believed" that La Vérendrye established a trading post, believed to have been called Le Pas, a stopping place for missionaries and traders, and also a Hudson's Bay Company post since 1841. The GBC (1917) noted the variants fort Poskpyac and Poscoiac in Henry (1809) as having been built before 1755. Additional variants included Rocque (ca. 1760) *Ft Pascoyac*; Anonymous (post 1760) *Fort Paskoyac*.

*Fortress* (62 H/14) Railway point south of Winnipeg. Located on the CPR line about three miles south of Fort Whyte. Named in 1925 and formerly called Fort Whyte (Douglas 1933). See Fort Whyte entry. The origin of Fortress was presumably based on the same story. Rescinded in 1999.

**Fort Rouge** (62 H/14) Urban community within the City of Winnipeg. First noted as a community name on a Young map (1895). It is a Sub Post Office and major Canadian National railway point designated an urban community by the CPCGN in 1974. The area was named after the post (noted on La Vérendrye ca. 1740) built here at the junction of the Red River and Assiniboine River ca. 1738 (Douglas 1933). It was built by D'Amour de Louvière who was in charge of Fort Maurepas when La Vérendrye reached it in 1738. He gave instructions to de Louvière to build this post which he did in October of 1738. Prud'homme (1916) suggested that this was not an important post, and acted only as a halfway house between Fort la Reine and Fort Maurepas. He felt that it was so named because the door of the fort was red. Garland (1975) and Bryce (1885a) countered that the name more likely originated with the Red River, which La Vérendrye called Riviere Rouge from the Native name miskwagama sipi meaning *red water river* or miskouesipi, meaning *blood red river*. Voorhis (1930) argued that the fort was built by La Vérendrye in 1734 - 1735 on the south bank of the Assiniboine River, and was deserted before 1737. In 1751, Legardeur St. Pierre built his own fort on the north side of the Assiniboine. A CNR map (1913) referred to the railway point as Fort Rouge Yard. Postal records listed Winnipeg - Fort Rouge as a Sub Post Office of Winnipeg that opened in 1900 and closed in 1954. Names for this post have included: La Jemeraye (ca. 1733; PAC) *F Rouge*; Jefferys (1762) *Ft Rouge*, *Red Fort*; Tirion (1769; Dutch) *Rood Fort*; Genest (1875) *Fort Rouge* on the Red River at Lake Winnipeg (with *Fort de la Reine* in Winnipeg); Devine (1878) *Rouge Fort*.

*Fort White Earth River* (around 62 J/2) Northwest of Portage la Prairie. This was a small fort built by Alexander Henry in 1799 on the Whitemud River and rebuilt by him in 1810 (Voorhis 1930).

**Fort Whyte** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1915 as Tuxedo (in the St. Vital area) and changed to Fort Whyte in 1925. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point first noted on an SGO map (1903). It was named after Sir William Whyte, CPR Vice President (Douglas 1933). He was born in Charleston, Scotland in 1843 and had previously been General Superintendent of the CPR Western Division in Winnipeg. The "Fort" portion of the name is a reference to a dispute about the crossing of the CPR tracks by the Red River Railway. This was a scene of a bloodless battle between the CPR and the Manitoba government in the fall of 1888 (Garland 1975). The CPR had obtained an injunction to restrain the government-sponsored railroad from crossing the CPR tracks southwest of Winnipeg. "Fighting Joe" Martin, Provincial Attorney General and Railway Commissioner had popular support for forcing the issue. The "prominent Winnipegger" Whyte had a dead engine dumped in the path of the new railway and kept two engines at the crossing so that scalding steam could be sprayed on the workmen and special constables if they became too persistent. One night, the government forces tore up the track and put their crossing in. The next day the CPR men tore it up and shipped the engine triumphantly back to Winnipeg where it was displayed. The Militia was eventually summoned and camped here for a few days. Fortunately, there were no injuries. Special constables sometimes offered a drink to the CPR men and all joined in singing hymns on Sunday, hymn-books having been delivered for that purpose. In December, the Supreme Court ruled against the CPR and the battle was over. Stovel (1908) *Fort Whythe*.

**Foster Bay** (64 O/15) Blevins Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Russell M. Foster of Manitou. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Foster Island** (64 A/13) Gauer Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Private Ray Foster of Pilot Mound. He served with the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.

**Foster Lake** (64 C/14,15) Southeast of Lynn Lake. CPCGN records indicated that it was named in 1947 after Dave Foster who with Austin McVeigh was responsible for the gold discoveries in the Lynn Lake area.

**Foster Peninsula** (53 L/15) Knee Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Stanley P. Foster of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Foster Point** (64 K/1) Chartrand Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant William M. Foster of Winnipeg. He served with the Loyal Edmonton Regiment.

**Foster Rapids** (53 M/14) Dafoe River. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Squadron Leader Philip H. Foster of Flin Flon. He served in No. 404 Blenheim Squadron.

**Fostey Lake** (63 K/16) West of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Allan M. Fostey of Ridgeville. He served in No. 405 Lancaster Squadron.

**Foul Lake** (63 K/13) North of Kisseynew Lake. The name came into use in Energy and Mines publications ca. 1965.

**Foures Island** (52 L/5) Winnipeg River. Named in 1994 after Henry Foures who made a significant contribution to cottaging in the Pointe du Bois and Whiteshell areas. He was a founding member of the Whiteshell District Association and its first Honorary Lifetime Member. The Pointe du Bois Cottagers, Residents and Lodge Owners Association supported the naming of the island after Mr. Foures who was locally known as The Governor of Pointe du Bois. He passed away in 1992 at the age of 83.

**Fournier Island** (52 L/5) Winnipeg River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant René J. L. Fournier of Lac du Bonnet. He served in No. 10 Whitley Operational Training Unit.

**Fours, The** (54 E/5) In the Churchill River above the junction with the Little Churchill River. An old, descriptive name for a group of four sets of rapids. First noted on a Taylor map (ca. 1827) as *The fours*, while Fidler (1807) referred to them as the *Four Carrying Places* (i.e., portages around them) or as *The Four* (ca. 1808). Copp Clark (1906) *4 Rapids*.

**Fourteen, Lake** (62 G/4) Northwest of Killarney Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a descriptive, local name since it is located on Section 14 of Township 3-19W.

**Fourth Bead Lake** (62 K/16) Southwest of Dauphin Lake. This is the fourth in a string of lakes on the stream flowing into Shoal Lake.

**Fowell Lake** (64 G/16) Southeast of Chipewyan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Albert E. Fowell of Oak Lake. He served in No. 408 Halifax Squadron.

**Fowlow Lake** (64 O/3) East of Blackfish Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Squadron Leader Norman R. Fowlow of Winnipeg. He served in No. 411 Spitfire Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

**Foxall Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Reginald Foxall of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Fox Island** (62 J/9) In Lake Manitoba southwest of Lundar. In the 1970s, foxes had become so numerous here that they were endangering the local duck population. A bounty was eventually imposed.

**Fox Islands** (54 K/13) In Hudson Bay east of Churchill. Named in 1947 after Captain Luke Foxe who explored Hudson Bay in his search for the Northwest Passage in 1631 (CPCGN n.d., Garland 1975). As offshore features, these islands are technically under the jurisdiction of Nunavut. GSC (1908) *Fox Island*.

**Fox Lake** (53 M/15) Southeast of Split Lake. First noted as Fox Lake on maps from Arrowsmith and Lewis (ca. 1804) through to 1937 sources. Thompson (1793 journal) mentioned entering Fox Lake "so called from a foxhole in the bank on the right." In 1937, the GBC chose to re-name it Atkinson Lake, after L. E. Atkinson, a missionary at Oxford Lake. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name makese meaning *fox*. In 1995, the name Fox Lake was reinstated at the request of a local Native community. The name Atkinson was then applied to an island located within the lake. Anonymous (ca. 1802) *L Fox*; Fidler (1809) *Foxes Lake*.

**Fox Mine** (64 C/12) Community southwest of Lynn Lake. The CPCGN (1973) indicated this to be a mining community centred on the Sherritt-Gordon mine. Locally it is also known as Fox Lake Mine and Fox Lake. It opened in 1970 and was named after nearby Lake Mukasew, for which Fox Lake is a translation and alternate name. The mine itself is beside a small, unnamed lake which was drained.

**Fox Peninsula** (64 F/6) Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Lance Sergeant John E. Fox of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Fox Rapids** (64 I/14) Seal River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Albert L. Fox of Deloraine. He served in No. 78 Halifax Squadron.

**Fox River** (54 C/3) Flows northeast into Hayes River. First noted on an A. Graham map (post 1771), but the application was somewhat incorrect. He showed it just south of *Steel R* (an alternate name for both Hayes and Fox rivers) and flowing into Hayes River. Turnor (1778 - 1779) applied Steel River to a section of the Fox River above the Hayes River junction, and to a part of the Hayes River below the junction. The name appears to be a translation of the local Cree name (for the animal) noted by Tyrrell as Makese, and confirmed by fieldwork. Garland (1975) gave the Cree word as mukasew. Fidler (1809) *Foxes River*; Arrowsmith (1814) *Fox's River*; Devine (1857) *Leaf River* (an error, should be Dafoe River to the west).

*Foxton* (62 I/6) South of Teulon. A former Post Office that opened in 1879 on 15-16-2E and closed in 1906. A Mortimer map (1906) showed it as the north terminal point on the CPR line. Prior to the arrival of the railway in 1898, mail was forwarded from Teulon to Wavey Bank, Balmoral, Greenwood and Foxton by dogsled in winter and horseback in summer (N. Robinson pers. comm. 2000). Department of the Interior (1881) *Poxton*; American Bank Note Company (1882) *Paxton*.

**Foxwarren** (62 K/11) Community southeast of Russell. First noted on a Brownlee map (1888) as *Fox Warren*. The Post Office opened in 1889 (Campbell 1972). It is also a Canadian Pacific railway point and School District name on 4-18-27W. Different origins have been suggested for the name. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster A. Laycock) "heard [that] it might be after some English estate," which Douglas (1933) added was the English estate of W. J. Barneby (1843 - 1914). Barneby visited Manitoba in the early 1880s, and wrote *Life and Labour in the Far, Far West* in 1884 (see bibliography). His son was living in the area at the time. Garland offered another suggestion, that one of the first settlers was named Fox, which was then added to "Warren," a term for an animal's den. Abra (1974) thought that this name derived from the numerous fox warrens in the banks of nearby Snake Creek. Ham (1980) noted that in 1879 - 1880, a Mr. Dawson began an ambitious project to duplicate old country estates, building one on Snake Creek. This being the case, it seems most likely that the name was a "duplicate" of an old country estate as well.

**Fradley Lake** (64 I/1) Northeast of Etawney Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Norman A. Fradley of Flin Flon. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Frame Lake** (64 J/16) North of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant George M. Frame of Lenore. He served in No. 408 Hampden Squadron.

**Framnes** (62 I/14) Locality northwest of Gimli. A former Post Office that opened in 1904 on 31-22-2E and closed in 1931. Also a School District on SE 30-22-2E. Douglas (1933) noted it as *Frammes*, an Icelandic settlement established in 1902 on the Icelandic River. It is an ancient Norse name for a point or headland jutting out into the water. It was also the home of Thorstein the Viking on Sognfjord in Norway.

**Francis Bay** (64 K/16) Seal River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Lindsay L. Francis of Norgate. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Francis Island** (63 N/12) Sisipuk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Richard W. Francis of St. James. He served in No. 419 Lancaster Squadron.

**Francis, Lake** (62 I/5) Southeast end of Lake Manitoba. Named by W. Wagner, DLS after his infant son. Wagner represented Woodlands in the Manitoba Legislature from 1883 to 1886.

*Franconia* (around 62 F/1) Northeast of Deloraine. First noted on a Maingy map (1882) as a proposed Post Office about nine and one-half miles southwest of Sheppardville.

**Frank Anderson Lake** (63 P/8) West of Thom Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Frank E. Anderson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 459 Hudson Squadron.

**Frank Johnson Lake** (64 H/8) North of Hogg Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Frank E. Johnson of Gladstone. He served in No. 22 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Frank Jones Island** (63 P/6) Landing Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Frank H. Jones. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Paymaster Corps.

**Franklin** (62 H/3) Rural Municipality northeast of Emerson. GBC correspondence (1929; from Secretary Treasurer John Wilty) indicated that residents did not like the proposed name Emerson and "there being some talk of an expedition to search for Sir John Franklin's expedition," this name was suggested and adopted. Sir John Franklin (1786 - 1847) was an Arctic explorer and author who in 1845 set out to find the North West Passage. It is believed that he and all his men perished. Later search parties added a great deal to the knowledge about the Arctic (Garland 1975). Westmacott map (1876; in the Belden Atlas 1879) showed the name Franklin on Township 2-3E.

**Franklin** (62 J/4) Community west of Neepawa. A Post Office, Canadian Pacific railway point and School District name on 6-15-16W. GBC correspondence (1905) indicated that until 1890, this was called Bridge Creek (or *Budge Creek* according to Douglas 1933) and was believed to have been renamed after "Benjamin Franklin of U. S. fame." Garland (1975), however, was of the opinion that the name was suggested by Mrs. George Kerr after Sir John Franklin (see previous entry). In any event, the name was changed to Franklin at the request of residents (Douglas 1933). **Franklin Creek** (62 J/3) Flows northeast into Stony Creek and was named after the community in 1977.

**Franklin Island** (64 O/15) Blevins Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Robert W. Franklin of Swan River. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Franklin Murray Lake** (53 L/5) North of Bolton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Franklin M. Murray of Stonewall. He served with the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa.

**Franko Lake** (52 E/11) Southeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Rifleman Harry Franko of Selkirk. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Franks Island** (53 L/16) Gods Lake. Recorded during fieldwork as the name of a local commercial fisherman.

*Fraser* (62 K/8) East of Shoal Lake. A former School District on NW 6-17-19W. It was established in 1904 and dissolved in 1967 (Newdale Historical Society 1970). The first trustees were W. A. Armstrong, John Fraser and Malcolm Fraser (unrelated).

**Fraser Bay** (64 O/13) Nueltin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Richard D. Fraser of Winnipeg. He served in No. 12 Lancaster Squadron.

**Fraser Creek** (64 I/8) Flows northeast into North Knife River. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Iain Fraser of Winnipeg. He served in No. 50 Lancaster Squadron.

**Fraser Island** (53 D/13) Gilchrist Lake. Named in 1983 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John C. Fraser of Hamiota. He served at Royal Air Force Station Lyneham in England.

**Fraser Lake** (62 G/7) Northeast of Swan Lake. Land records indicate that Daniel Fraser homesteaded NE 16-5-9W in 1877.

**Fraser Lake** (64 C/14) Southwest of Lynn Lake. Named in 1947 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Alexander D. Fraser of Neepawa. He served in No. 76 Wellington Operational Training Unit and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

**Fraser Peninsula** (64 G/12) Big Sand Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Frederick W. Fraser of Souris. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Fraser Point** (53 L/16) Semmens Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John G. Fraser of Norwood. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Corps of Military Staff Clerks.

**Fraserwood** (62 I/11) Community west of Gimli. The Post Office opened as Kreuzberg in 1910 on 23-19-2E and changed to Fraserwood in 1918. Kreuzberg is a German name meaning *castle of the cross* (or *cross castle*). Fraserwood is a combination the surnames of a Miss **Fraser** and a Mr. **Wood**, the first people to own businesses here (Garland 1975). They married, and the residents renamed the community in their honour. GBC correspondence (1928; from Postmaster S. J. Wood) indicated that Mrs. Steele, an elderly resident here, was asked to submit a new name and she chose this one. It is also a Canadian Pacific railway point and School District on 23-19-2E. CPR (1912) *Krouzberg*.

**Fredensthal** (62 H/3) Community northeast of Emerson. The Canadian National railway point was established on 13-1-3E in 1907 as *Friedensthal*, named by German settlers and meaning *peaceful valley* (Douglas 1933). Fredensthal first appeared on a Stovel map (1908). Bulman (1910) *Fredensthall*.

**Frederick Anderson Lake** (64 P/2) Northwest of Meades Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Frederick Anderson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 138 Halifax Squadron.

**Frederick Lake** (64 F/6) North of Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Sergeant Walter Frederick of Winnipeg. He served at No. 17 Advanced Flying School.

**Frederick Smith Lake** (53 N/7) East of Patch Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Frederick C. Smith of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Frederickson Lake** (64 J/15) Northwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Turner Frederickson of Glenboro. He served in No. 426 Halifax Squadron.

**Frederick Turner Lake** (64 K/1) Southeast of Chartrand Lake. Named in 1997 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Charles Frederick Turner of Carman. He served in No. 126 Canadian Hurricane Squadron.

**Fredette Lake** (64 C/10) Southeast of Lynn Lake. CPCGN records indicated that the lake was named in 1957 after prospector Joseph Fredette.

**Fred Lake** (62 N/10) Northeast of Roblin in Duck Mountain Provincial Park. CPCGN records indicated that the lake was named in 1949 after Fred Howell, Chief Game Guardian.

**Fred Moose Island** (64 B/15) Southern Indian Lake. Named after Fred Moose who died in a helicopter accident near Leaf Rapids while on fire suppression duties in 1995. Jimmy Spence (Jimmy Spence Point) and Ken Skwark (Skwark Point) died in the same accident.

**Fredrickson Creek** (52 L/13) Flows west into O'Hanly River. Named after pioneer aviator Frank Fredrickson. He first flew during World War I and was a Charter Member of the Winnipeg Flying Club.

**Freedale** (62 O/5) Locality northeast of Dauphin. The Post Office opened in 1912 on 34-27-16W and closed in 1930. Also a School District on SE 2-28-16W. The Post Office was named after Postmistress Elizabeth Freed (Douglas 1933).

**Freedman Lake** (53 N/4) East of Fish Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Israel Freedman of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Freeland Lake** (63 I/11) Southwest of Walker Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Roy H. Freeland of Roblin. He served with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

**Freele Lake** (64 H/11) Southeast of Small Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal William O. Freele of Winnipeg. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Freeman Bay** (64 P/16) Northwest shore of Nabel Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Private Edward J. A. Freeman of Norwood. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Freeman Johnson Lake** (64 B/16) Southwest of Chapman Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer K. G. Freeman Johnson of Gimli. He served in No. 159 Liberator Squadron.

**Freeman Lake** (64 H/8) Southeast of Etawney Lake. Named in 1948 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Harold Freeman of Winnipeg. He served in No. 198 Typhoon Squadron. First noted as *Seventy Eight Lake* on NTS map 64 SE (1944).

**Freemans Island** (63 N/4) Kississing Lake. Named in 1999 after a local trapper, this name has long been in use by Natural Resources staff. CPCGN correspondence (n.d.) indicated that this may have been Ollie Freeman who was also a commercial fisherman on Kississing Lake.

**Freemans Point** (62 O/2) In Dolly Bay, Lake Manitoba. Named after a family of early homesteaders. Also called Rocky Point.

**Freemans Ridge** (62 O/15) North of Gypsumville. CPCGN records (1979) indicated it to have been named after a family in the area prior to World War II. There was once a hunting and logging camp here and a trail along the ridge was used to carry out fish from Anama Bay. Also called Hunters Ridge.

**Freezeout Bay** (63 K/9) South end of Reed Lake. This was a stopover camp for horses on the winter road between the mine and railway point.

*French* (62 I/3) Southwest of Selkirk. A former railway point on the Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Railway south of Stonewall. According to local resident Robert J. Crookshanks (1989), it was named after Hector French, a Councillor for the Rural Municipality of Rockwood. He arrived with his parents in 1881 and was active in community affairs until his death in 1956 (Stratton in Quickfall 1960). His farm was located west of Stony Mountain — some distance from the station named after him. First noted on a Stovel map (1921). Rescinded in 1952.

**French Creek** (54 F/1) Flows north into Hayes River near its mouth. The name first appears in Governor Knight's diary of October 23, 1714 with reference to the wintering of two French ships under Lamartinière here in 1684 (Douglas 1933). The French called it Gargousse Creek, meaning *cannon cartridge* and Rich (1967) referred to it as Gargousse River. The Cree name is Notawatowi sipi, meaning *Fetching River* (Tyrrell 1915). It was also called Frenchman's Creek (Garland 1975). Probably Pierre D'Iberville or N. Jerémie (ca. 1724) *R de la Gargousse*.

**French Island** (52 L/4) Winnipeg River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Charles D. French of Norwood Grove. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**French Lake** (63 N/4) Southwest of Kississing Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Lieutenant William S. French of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Frenchmans Island** (63 K/7) Cormorant Lake. Two fishermen (presumably French-speaking) drowned here.

**Freshford** (63 F/11) Locality south of The Pas. First noted on a Stovel map (1911) on the CNR line. **Freshford Lake** (63 F/11) Named after the railway point in 1950.

**Friedensfeld** (62 H/7) Locality south of Steinbach. The first settlers arrived ca. 1891 and the town was named by Martin Barkman, an early Mennonite farmer (Warkentin 1971). The name is German and means *peaceful field* or *place*. German Lutherans settled here about 1900 near the Mennonites, who could "speak their language" (Garland 1975).

*Friedensfeld* (62 H/4) Locality southeast of Morden. The meaning and origin are presumably similar to the previous entry. It is a small Mennonite farming community. The name was changed in 1976 to Friedensfeld West (see next entry) to eliminate duplication.

**Friedensfeld West** (62 H/4) Locality south of Winkler. Adopted by the CPCGN in 1976. See previous entries for origin.

**Friedensruh** (62 H/4) Community southeast of Morden. A Mennonite community with a German name meaning *tranquil rest* (Douglas 1933). Also a School District on NE 13-2-4W.

*Friedrichsthal* (around 62 H/7) Southwest of Steinbach. First noted on a Burland map (1878). CPCGN records indicated this to be a Mennonite community on 5-6-5E, listed as "dissolved" by 1925. The name would appear to be German, meaning *Frederick's Valley*.

**Friesen Lake** (64 H/7) North of Solmundsson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John U. Friesen of Dauphin. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Frieze Lake** (62 K/14) Southwest of Dauphin Lake. Named after Rainhold Frieze who bought property here from the Hudson's Bay Company in 1929.

**Frizzley Flats** (62 G/15) Along the Assiniboine River. Recorded during fieldwork as an area of riverside "flats" on the north side of the river. It was named after Jake Frizzley, an early homesteader.

**Frobisher Lake** (63 I/16) East of Cross Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Donald Frobisher of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Froebe Hill** (62 G/11) Northeast of Glenboro. Named in 1974 after pioneer airman Douglas Froebe of Homewood, Manitoba. In 1935, he and his brothers Nicholas and Theodore started work on a rotary flying machine. From this, Canada's first helicopter was developed.

*Frog Plain* (around 62 H/14) In the Kildonan area near the Red River. First noted on an Arrowsmith map (1816). In 1800, Alexander Henry called it Frog pond (Coues 1897). McMahon (1968) reported that the original name given to this place was "Grenouillère," meaning *frog marsh*, or *swamp* from the French word grenouille (*frog*). It later became Frog Pond, then Frog Plain and finally Kildonan was built on it. Thompson (1813-14 travels; 1843 map) *Frog Plains*; Lionais (1870; error) *Forg Plain*. See also Kildonan entry.

**Frog Spring Lake** (63 C/9) East of Swan Lake. A local name from the Saulteaux original (not given). Frogs congregate here in the spring to mate.

**Fruchtl Lake** (53 M/5) North of Utik Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant John G. Fruchtl of Killarney, Manitoba. He served in No. 9 Beaufort Squadron.

**Fryatt Lake** (52 L/3) Northeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Company Sergeant Major Walter B. Fryatt of St. Vital. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Fryer Point** (62 I/9) West shore of the Winnipeg River near its mouth. GBC records (1926) indicated this as *Fryers Point*, after the missionary in charge of the Protestant mission at Fort Alexander. Similarly named in 1926 were **Fryer Rocks** (62 I/9) located off the point.

**Fry Lake** (64 K/5) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Sapper Allan J. Fry of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Fudge Lake** (64 O/12) South of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Bruce S. Fudge of Winnipeg. He served in No. 431 Wellington Squadron.

**Fuller Island** (53 K/13) Gods Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Joseph W. Fuller of Graysville. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Fuller Lake** (64 B/12) Southwest of Opachuanau Lake. Named in 1981 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Austin R. Fuller of Rapid City. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

*Fullers* (62 I/2) North of Selkirk. A former Post Office that opened in 1937 and closed in 1941. Presumably named after the first postmaster, Frederick C. Fuller.

**Fullerton Lake** (53 D/12) Northeast of Lewis Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Rifleman James H. Fullerton of Shortdale. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Fulton** (62 J/1) Locality and former railway point north of Portage la Prairie. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1906) on the CNR line. Named after early settler William Fulton (Douglas 1933).

**Fulton Lake** (64 H/16) Southwest of Condie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Roderick W. Fulton of Dauphin. He served in No. 4 Sunderland Squadron.

**Furey Island** (52 L/4) Winnipeg River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Joseph Furey of Carberry. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers. Also called Moose Island locally.

**Furey Lake** (64 H/9) Southeast of Etawney Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Patrick Furey of Carberry. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Furness Lake** (53 N/6) South of Patch Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Allan T. Furness of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve.

**Fussey Lake** (63 K/16) West of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Rifleman John S. Fussey of Clarkleigh. He served with the British Columbia Tank Regiment.

**Futoranski Lake** (64 P/2) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Joseph Futoranski of Winnipeg. He served in No. 419 Lancaster Squadron.

**Gabor Lake** (64 N/14) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman Joseph M. Gabor of Woodridge. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Gabrielle-Roy Island** (63 O/13) Waterhen River. Named in 1989 after author Gabrielle Roy (1909 - 1983) who was born in St. Boniface. Fittingly, she was the author of *Where Nests the Water Hen* — her favourite work. She was a three-time recipient of the Governor General's Annual Literary Award for Fiction and was the first woman to be elected to the Royal Society of Canada (1947). She was awarded the Order of Canada the same year.

**Gabriel Portage** (52 M/4) East side of Round Lake near Bissett. Named after the Gabriel mine which operated nearby in the 1920s before the opening of the San Antonio mine.

**Gagnon Lake** (64 P/9) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Trooper Joseph E. Gagnon of East Kildonan. He served with the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.

*Gainsborough* (62 G/16) Southwest of Portage la Prairie. A former School District around 10-11-7W. It was named by Mr. H. Simmons in 1920, probably after 18th century English artist Thomas Gainsborough (Collier 1967).

**Gainsborough Creek** (62 F/3) Flows northeast into the Souris River. Named in 1911 after the community of Gainsborough on the creek in Saskatchewan (Douglas 1933, CPCGN records n.d.). At the request of Mr. White of the CPR, it was named by Mr. J. J. Sadler, an early settler there. He chose the name of his former hometown of Gainsborough in Lincolnshire, England. The creek was formerly called North Antler Creek, as noted on Department of the Interior maps (from 1875 to 1904). See also Antler River entry for origin. Bryce (1887) *Hekapawakpa*.

**Gair Lake** (64 N/6) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Leading Signalman Alexander M. Gair of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Guysborough*.

**Galena Lake** (63 I/7) North of Molson Lake. GBC records (1937) indicated that this name was submitted by geologists. Probably named because galena (a mineral containing lead sulphide) was found here.

**Gallagher Bay** (64 F/5) Carriere Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer James C. Gallagher of Winnipeg. He served in No. 432 Halifax Squadron.

**Gallagher Island** (63 I/6) Butterfly Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Patrick Gallagher of Winnipeg. He served with the Perth Regiment.

**Gallagher Lake** (64 C/15) East of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Corporal Chester Gallagher of Flin Flon. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles. Locally known as Little Sand Lake

**Gallant Island** (64 C/5) Kamuchawie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Harry J. Gallant of Neepawa. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Gallant Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Lewis Gallant of Angusville. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Gambler 63** (62 K/11) Indian Reserve south of Russell. First noted on a Ponton Survey (1884) as *Gambler's Reserve*, showing portions of it reserved for J. Tanner. Douglas (1933) confirmed that the reserve was established for the Tanner family. Shown on a Department of Indian Affairs map (1891) as *The Gambler IR 63*. Gambler School District was on SE 13-18-29W, just south of the reserve.

**Game Guardian Swamp** (62 O/8) Northeast of Ashern on the west side of Mantagao Lake. Apparently game wardens or guardians would wait here for poachers.

**Gameline Lake** (62 N/14) Southeast of Swan River. Recorded during fieldwork and probably so named because it lies on the boundary between Duck Mountain Provincial Park and Duck Mountain Provincial Forest. As a consequence, it may straddle a hunting or trapping boundary. Also known as Vinies Lake after former ranger Vini Norman.

**Gammack Lake** (64 I/6) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Trooper Alexander J. Gammack of Decker. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**Gammon River** (52 M/5) Flows northwest into the Bloodvein River. Formerly named South Bloodvein River, it was changed to Gammon since the source was near Gammon Lake, Ontario (GBC records 1926). The latter was named after A. O. Gammon (DLS) who conducted surveys in the area in 1925. Fieldwork revealed the local Saulteaux name Miskowesepe meaning *Bloodvein River*.

**Gamsby Lake** (64 P/10) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Austin G. Gamsby of Winnipeg. He served in No. 405 Lancaster Squadron.

**Gant Lake** (64 O/7) Southeast of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Maurice G. Gant of Winnipeg. He served in No. 571 Mosquito Squadron.

**Gants Lake** (63 K/15) Southeast of Sherridon. Named in 1978 after pilot Lawrence C. Gant who was killed just northeast of here when his *Canso* water bomber crashed in May of that year.

**Garand Island** (63 P/5) Paint Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Engineer Olivier J. Garand of Dunrea. He served aboard the Merchant Marine vessel *Vancouver Island*.

**Garand Lake** (64 N/2) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Clovis B. Garand of St. Norbert. He served with the Cape Breton Highlanders.

**Garand Peninsula** (63 P/5) Paint Lake. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Private Edmond H. Garand of Dunrea. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Garbutt Lake** (64 C/10) Southeast of Lynn Lake. CBGN records (1957) indicated that the lake was named after William Garbutt, a prospector from The Pas.

**Garden Bay** (63 N/16) West shore of Highrock Lake. Locally recorded as a translation of the Cree name Kistikan. Formerly called Cardonby Bay.

**Garden Hill** (53 E/15) Community on the northeast shore of Island Lake. CPCGN records indicated that this name applied to the community within Island Lake Indian Reserve 22A, on the north side of d'Arcis Bay. It appeared as *Garden Hill IR* on a GSC map (1927). Correspondence from the Island Lake postmaster (1962) suggested that Island Lake was formerly applied to all three settlement areas around Island Lake — St. Theresa Point, Waasagomach, and particularly Garden Hill, as Island Lake Post Office is on the same reserve. Fieldwork revealed two old, local Native names for areas within the community: Amikkwakiestowats, meaning *the beaver's place*, and Wanapaskwatinang meaning *clear area of land* (from fire) *in a valley*, referring to a narrow strip of land to the north of the present reserve buildings. **Garden Hill First Nation** (53 E/15) Indian Reserve on the northeast shore of Island Lake. First noted (as *Island Lake IR*) on a Robertson survey plan (1925). GBC records (1928) listed the name as *Garden Hill IR*.

**Garden Island** (62 O/11) In the north end of Lake Manitoba. First noted on a Dawson map (1858). Tyrrell (1893) reported that the name was said to have derived from the fact that Natives from the Crane River band used to grow potatoes here every year. Bulman (1903) *Garden Islands*.

**Gardenton** (62 H/2) Community southwest of Caliento. The Post Office was established in 1905 on 35-1-6E (Douglas 1933). Settlement began in 1896 with the arrival of Wasyl Zahara and family from the Dniester River area in Bukowina province (Panchuk 1971). Possibly a contraction of "garden" and "town," but Garland (1975; from L. Onysko) claimed that it was named after an early settler named Gardner. Also a Canadian National railway point. The School District name was shown as Purple Bank on NE 34-1-6E on a 1966 municipal map, but as Gardenton School District on the 1970 edition (see also Stuartburn entry). GBC (1938) *Stuartburn (Gardenton Post Office)*. **Gardenton Floodway** (62 H/2) Flows northwest into the Roseau River and was named after the community in 1976. Also called Roseau River Floodway.

**Gardina Lake** (53 M/14) Southeast of Hubley Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Private John L. Gardina of Winnipeg.

**Gardiner Island** (63 N/13) Loon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Harry Gardiner of Norwood. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Gardiner Point** (64 P/3) Hoguycho Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Melvin J. Gardiner of Woodnorth. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Gard Lake** (64 K/10) East of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private James P. Gard of Fisher Branch. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Gardner Bay** (64 K/16) Caron Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant John Gardner of Boissevain. He served in No. 106 Lancaster Squadron.

**Gardner Lake** (64 H/10) Southeast of Buckland Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer William A. Gardner of Gilbert Plains. He served in No. 45 Liberator Ferry Command.

*Garfield* (62 I/4) Northwest of Winnipeg. First noted on a Hudson's Bay Company map (1881) as a Canadian Pacific railway point around 33-12-2W, between Marquette and Meadows.

*Garfield* (62 J/4) West of Neepawa. First noted on a Maingy map (1882) as a proposed Post Office south-southeast of Bridge Creek.

**Garland** (62 N/9) Community northwest of Dauphin. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point established in 1900 and first noted on a Bulman map (1900). The railway point was named by D. B. Hanna, then Superintendent of the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company (later President) after the maiden name of his wife (Garland 1975). Rudnyckyj (1970) further identified her as Maggie Garland from Portage la Prairie. Douglas (1933) claimed that Garland was the name of a railway contractor. **Garland River** (62 N/16) Flows north into North Pine River and was named in 1919 after the community. Older maps gave several different names and mixed the applications for this and other rivers and creeks in this area. GSC (1891) *Pine River*; Tyrrell (1893) *Pine Branch River* (according to Garland 1975); Stovel (1908) *South Pine River*; Department of the Interior (1921) *South Branch* (of Pine River); fieldwork (1976) *South Garland Creek* and *South Garland River* (above the community) and *Garland Creek*.

**Garlick Island** (63 J/8) Kiskittogisu Lake. Named in 1971 after World War II casualty Sergeant William G. Garlick of Letellier. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Garlinski Lake** (64 P/1) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Edward T. Garlinski of Ashville. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Garman Lake** (64 G/14) East of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Earle V. Garman of Winnipeg. He served in No. 208 Hurricane Squadron.

**Garonski Lake** (64 H/8) West of Hogg Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Alexander Garonski of Morris. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

*Garraway* (63 P/16) South of Split Lake. A former railway point on the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line. It was established in 1928 and named after Garraway's Coffee House in London where the first sale of furs from Hudson Bay took place in 1671 (Douglas 1933). Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1967.

**Garriochs Creek** (62 G/16) Flows southeast into the Assiniboine River. Recorded during fieldwork as the name of a local landowner.

**Garritty Lake** (64 H/9) Southeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Mervyn E. Garritty of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Garson** (62 I/2) Community southeast of Selkirk. A Canadian Pacific railway point established in 1902 with the Post Office named Garson Quarry (Douglas 1933). The community was incorporated in 1915 as Lyall, but was unofficially known as Garson for many years (Garland 1975). It was named after William Garson who opened a quarry in the area (ca. 1900). He was the father of Stuart S. Garson, Premier of Manitoba (1943 - 1948) and federal Minister of Justice (1948 - 1957). Lyall officially changed to Garson in 1927. Also a School District name around NE 4-13-6E, while a Chataway map (1907) had Prosperity School District here. The CBGN (1952) adopted the form Garson (Garson Quarry Post Office). NTS map 62 I (1938) showed *Lyall* on the CPR line, with the Post Office of *Garson Quarry*, with *Garson* on the railway about one mile north. Anonymous (ca. 1911 railway map) as *Carson*; NTS map 62 I/2 (1939) *Garson Station*. **Garson Quarry** (62 I/2) Post Office at Garson, southeast of Selkirk. The Post Office name was derived from that of Garson and the nearby quarry located around 4 and 9-13-6E. Presumably chosen to avoid duplication with other Garson Post Offices, as in Ontario near Sudbury. **Garson Quarry Station** (62 I/2) Locality east of Selkirk. Located on 16-13-5E on the CPR line, one mile north of Garson and adopted in 1978. Also called Garson Station.

*Gartmore* (62 N/1) Southeast of Dauphin. A former Post Office that opened in 1890 on 32-24-19W and closed in 1897 under Postmaster Percy Chipman. The Dauphin Historical Society (1970) noted it as a School District, established in 1891 on NW 29-24-19W.

**Gas Cache Island** (63 N/10) In the South Channel of the Churchill River. A cache of gasoline was kept here for use by local fishermen.

**Gascoyne Lake** (63 O/4) North of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Private George Gascoyne of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Gaspard Lake** (63 K/16) West of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1945 after Gaspard Richard, a prospector from Snow Lake.

**Gasse Lake** (64 C/12) East of Reindeer Lake. CPCGN records indicated that this lake was named in 1957 after Paul Gasse, a prospector from The Pas.

**Gass Lake** (63 C/11) West of Swan Lake. Named by Natural Resources staff after John Gass, a forester here in the late 1950s and early 1960s.

*Gateside* (62 G/15) East of Brandon. A former Canadian National railway point established in 1905 on 11-10-12W (Douglas 1933).

**Gates Island** (64 A/12) Baldock Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William R. Gates of MacGregor. He served in No. 76 Halifax Squadron.

**Gates Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private George A. Gates of Winnipeg. He served with the Algonquin Regiment.

**Gath Lake** (64 J/2) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Corporal Sydney Gath of Winnipeg. He served with the 1st Canadian Special Services Battalion.

**Gauer Lake** (64 H/4) East of Southern Indian Lake. Named in 1944 after Edward Gauer (MLS), the surveyor in charge of the 23rd Base Line survey in 1940. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Wuskwi Lake meaning *birch bark*. **Gauer River** (64 H/5) Flows north through Gauer Lake into the Churchill River. Named after the lake in 1949, with the alternate name Maria River (1948) submitted by geologist J. Wright. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree names Apischeekeewatinus River meaning *little north*, Methachos River, meaning *maria* (the fish species) and Wawakatowakow River, meaning *crooked, washed out sand hill* for the portion between Uhlman and Gauer Lakes. **Gauer River** (64 H/5) Flows north into Churchill River. Named in 1949.

*Gauthier* (62 K/1) Former railway point northwest of Brandon. The Post Office opened in 1880 and was no longer listed in the Post Office guide of 1889. It was named after Captain Fred Gauthier, purchasing agent for the CPR. SGO map (1919) *Gautier* and in 1905 *Gauthier Junction*; Bulman (1903) *Rapid City Junction*; and 1905, *Gauthier Junction*; Anonymous (n.d.) *Rapid City Station*; CBGN (1960) *Gautier Siding*. The name was rescinded in 1999.

**Gauthier Bay** (64 J/13) Pope Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Omer L. Gauthier of Great Falls. He served with the 1st Hussar Tank Regiment.

**Gauthier Island** (53 E/14) Stone Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Joseph A. R. R. Gauthier of Winnipeg. He served aboard Motor Torpedo Boat 459.

**Gauthier Lake** (63 K/15) North of Cormorant Lake. Named after an early trapper.

**Gauthiers Lake** (62 O/13) South of Waterhen Lake. Previously shown as Mallard Lake on maps such as NTS 62 O/13 (1976). Land records indicate that Ismael Gauthier homesteaded NE 5-34-15W in 1914.

**Gayner Lake** (52 L/11) South of Black Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Frank W. Gayner of Fort Garry. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Gayoway Lake** (64 O/9) Northwest of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Michael Gayoway of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Geddes Lake** (64 J/3) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Quarter Master Sergeant Stanley H. Geddes of Winnipeg. He served with the Canadian Dental Corps.

**Geekie Lake** (63 N/1) South of Burntwood Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Victor Geekie of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers. Fieldwork revealed the local name Hannah Lake.

**Geekies Point** (62 N/16) Northwest shore of Sagemace Bay in Lake Winnipegosis. Land records indicate that James Geekie homesteaded SE 17-33-19W.

**Gee Lake** (64 O/8) Southwest of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Melsom H. W. Gee of Winnipeg. He served in No. 183 Typhoon Squadron.

**Geisel Point** (62 O/4) South shore of Dauphin Lake. Land records indicate that John Geisel homesteaded SE 30-24-16W in 1917.

**Gellin Shoal** (62 I/9) In the Winnipeg River, near its mouth. This shoal was named in 1926 after a missionary at the Roman Catholic Mission School at nearby Fort Alexander (Douglas 1933).

**Gemmell Creek** (64 I/13) Flows southeast into Seal River. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private David Gemmell of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Gemmell Lake** (64 C/11) Southwest of Lynn Lake. CPCGN records indicated that the lake was named in 1957 after Paul F. Gemmell, a prospector from The Pas.

**Genaille Bay** (64 B/9) Broughton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Sergeant John H. Genaille of Shortdale. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Genaille Island** (64 O/5) Booth Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Lewis Genaille of Russell. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Genaille Lake** (64 K/10) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman Phillip A. Genaille of Beaconia. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Genaille Lake** (63 C/11) South of Red Deer Lake. Named by Natural Resources staff after trapper Joe Genaille who had a cabin there.

*General Hewson's Projected Imperial Railway*. A railway map by Taché and Genest (1883) showed a projected railway line from Quebec City entering Manitoba just south of Island Lake, running north of Lake Winnipeg and then across Saskatchewan.

**Genes Point** (62 O/7) East shore of Portage Bay in Lake Manitoba. Land records indicate that Eugene Gilmore homesteaded NW 25-28-10W in 1916.

*Genest* (62 J/1) North of Portage la Prairie. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on 19-12-7W established in 1904. It was earlier called Six Mile but was renamed after L. O. Genest, general storekeeper for the CPR (Douglas 1933). Collier (1967) *Six Mile Siding*.

**Genest Island** (63 I/2) Mishepowistik Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Emile Y. Genest of Spearhill. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Genest Lake** (64 I/10) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Armand J. Genest of St. Boniface. He served with the Fusiliers Mont-Royal Regiment.

**Gensorick Lake** (64 O/3) Southeast of Blackfish Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Frank Gensorick. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

*Genthon* (62 H/14) In the south end of Winnipeg, now part of St. Vital. This Post Office was earlier called Dufault (probably after the second postmaster Eugene Dufault), but was renamed in 1915 after Elie Genthon who owned the land on which the Post Office was located (Douglas 1933). GBC correspondence (1928; from Postmaster Dufault) indicated that the new name came about at the request of the "Conservative patrons" who at that time, were very influential. It was the name of one of their elder members. The name was rescinded in 1974. Post Office records listed it as a Sub Post Office of Winnipeg that opened in 1915 as Genthon and changed to Winnipeg-Genthon in 1959.

**George Armstrong Lake** (53 K/14) West of Edmund Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant George P. Armstrong of Portage la Prairie. He served in No. 142 Wellington Squadron.

**George Bay** (64 G/6) McPherson Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William H. George of St. James. He served in No. 100 Lancaster Squadron.

**George Brown Lake** (64 O/2) Southwest of Munroe Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sapper George R. Brown of Bowsman. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

*George Dicks House* (54 D/15) North of Gillam. First noted on a Copp Clark map (1906) at the north end of Strobus Lake. Probably a temporary or seasonal Hudson's Bay Company depot. Just southwest of it was marked "Indian House," likely a residence.

**George Johnston Lake** (63 O/9) Southwest of Ospwagan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Arthur George Johnston of St. Vital. He served in No. 58 Halifax Squadron.

**George Kelly Lake** (53 E/13) South of Stevenson Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Corporal George A. Kelly of Winnipeg. He served with the Veterans Guard of Canada.

**George Lake** (52 L/6) Southeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named by City of Winnipeg Hydro personnel in honour of the coronation of King George V of England in 1910. Earlier known as Lac Seigneur.

**George Mackay Lake** (54 E/2) South of Long Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer George I. MacKay of Garson. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron.

**George McKa[illegible]** ([illegible]4 P/12) Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private George G. McKay of Roland. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

**George Moore Lake** (53 L/5) North of Bolton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 George W. Moore of Winnipeg. He served in No. 90 Stirling Squadron.

**Georges Creek** (64 G/9) Flows southwest into Southern Indian Lake. Named after a local trapper.

**George Stewart Lake** (64 N/1) North of Minuhik Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private George D. Stewart of Oak Lake. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**George Thomson Island** (64 I/16) Seal River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Alexander George Thomson of Balmoral. He served in No. 162 Canso Squadron.

**George Watson Peninsula** (53 M/14) Hubley Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private George R. Watson of Balmoral. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**George Wilson Lake** (64 O/11) North of Corbett Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant George T. Wilson of Winnipeg. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Gerald Roberts Lake** (63 P/2) North of Cotton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Gerald D. Roberts of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

**German Creek** (62 O/12) Flows northeast into Lake Winnipegosis. A German rancher helped build the bridge across the creek so that cattle could cross.

**German Hill** (62 K/13) Northeast of Langenburg, Saskatchewan and west of the Assiniboine River. Several German families lived in this area.

**German Lake** (63 P/7) Northeast of Sipiwesk Lake. During the Second World War, an elderly German gentleman hid on the north shore of the lake for fear of internment.

**German Lake** (64 C/11) Southwest of Lynn Lake. It was originally recommended as Keith Lake after a geologist working in the area in 1949 (CBGN records 1950). In 1950, it was officially renamed after World War II casualty Flying Officer Harold W. German of Pilot Mound. He served in No. 434 Halifax Squadron and was awarded the Air Force Medal.

**Gerolamy Lake** (62 G/6) Southeast of Glenboro. Land records indicate that Benjamin Gerolamy homesteaded NW 22-4-13W in 1882.

**Gerrand Lake** (64 K/1) North of Big Flat Lake. Named in 1987 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Norman H. Gerrand of Birtle. He served in No. 417 Spitfire Squadron.

**Gerring Lake** (64 P/5) South of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer George W. Gerring of Brandon. He served in No. 59 Liberator Squadron.

**Gertel Lake** (64 O/4) North of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Joseph Gertel of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

*Gervais* (62 G/16) East of Portage la Prairie. Originally on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, later a Canadian National railway point on 34-11-5W. Named in 1908 after H. H. A. C. Gervais, KC, LL D, then MP for St. James division, Montreal (Douglas 1933). The name was rescinded in 1974.

**Geske Lake** (64 J/7) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Rifleman Gustave Geske of Camper. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Gestur Lake** (63 N/5) North of Kississing Lake. Named after Gestur Jonasson who fished here for many years (CPCGN records 1972).

**Geyser** (62 I/14) Locality north of Gimli. The Post Office opened in 1890 on 15-22-3E, moved to 34-22-3E and closed in 1955. Also a School District on SW 22-22-3E. GBC correspondence (1905; from the postmaster) observed that the area was an Icelandic settlement, and he believed that it was named by settlers as a reminder of the well-known geysers or hot springs of Iceland. He added that the whole area is also called New Iceland. Maingy (1891) *Geysir*.

**Ghost Island** (62 J/15) South of Big Birch Island in Lake Manitoba. Horses used to be kept in large tents here during cold weather and the moisture rising from their breath and perspiration would cause an eerie mist to hover above them.

*Ghost Lake Mine* (63 K/16) West of Wekusko Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a mine operated by the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company. Named after Ghost Lake nearby, first noted on a Department of Mines and Resources map (1948).

**Giant Beaver Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. During the Depression, this and other lakes were stocked with many giant beaver for trapping purposes.

**Giant Lake** (52 L/6) West of Eaglenest Lake. In 1984, a very large summer student carried most of the crew's equipment over the substantial portage. Resources personnel have used the name ever since.

**Gibbings Slough** (62 F/15) Northeast of Virden. Land records indicate that Thomas Gibbings homesteaded 1-11-25W in 1898.

**Gibb Lake** (64 G/15) East of Little Sand Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Alexander Gibb of Winnipeg. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Gibbon Lake** (64 H/2) North of Holmes Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Arthur W. Gibbon of Miniota. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Gibbons Creek** (53 M/14) Flows northeast into Duncan River. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant James R. Gibbons of Treherne. He served in No. 50 Lancaster Squadron.

**Gibbons Lake** (52 L/4) North of Brereton Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Ernest W. Gibbons of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Gibbs Island** (63 P/11) Partridge Crop Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Company Sergeant Major Alexander L. Gibbs of Dauphin. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Gibbs Lake** (64 G/16) Southeast of Chipewyan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal John T. Gibbs of Winnipeg. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Gibson Bay** (53 E/13) Raven Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William G. Gibson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 10 Halifax Squadron.

**Gibson Island** (64 C/8) Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Grant W. Gibson of Winnipeg. He served at No. 12 Cessna Service Flying Training School.

**Gibson Lake** (63 C/16) Northeast of Swan Lake. Named in 1977 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Gowan V. Gibson of St. James. He served in No. 267 (RAF) Squadron. Gibson Point (53 L/8) was also named after him. Fieldwork revealed the local names Goosen Lake and Long Lake. Local Conservation Officers had used this lake as a rearing pond for pickerel. A channel had been cut into nearby Lake Winnipegosis to allow fish out. Goosen Lake was subsequently adopted in 1979 for a small lake to the east.

**Gibson Peninsula** (53 L/11) Michikinabish Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Ralph P. Gibson of Brandon. He served in No. 2 Anson Air Observer School.

**Gibson Point** (53 L/8) Webber Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Gowan V. Gibson of St. James. He served in No. 267 (RAF) Squadron. Gibson Lake (63 C/16) was also named after him.

**Gibsons Lake** (62 G/6) Southwest of Glenboro. Land records indicate that Thomas W. Gibson bought the point of land here on NE 29-5-15W in 1900.

**Gidilevich Lake** (53 M/6) North of Oxford Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Fred T. Gidilevich of Dauphin. He served in No. 22 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Giesbrecht Lake** (64 N/2) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Corporal Frank Giesbrecht of Steinbach. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Giffin Lake** (63 P/3) East of Sipiwesk Lake. Named in 1968 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Stephen G. Giffin of Flin Flon. He served in No. 420 Wellington Squadron.

**Gilbert Island** (53 E/13) Stevenson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Reginald C. Gilbert of Winnipeg. He served in No. 199 Stirling Squadron.

**Gilbert Lake** (62 N/3) West of Dauphin Lake. Named after G. M. Gilbert, member of the survey party headed by C. H. Taggart (DLS) in 1921 (Douglas 1933). Fieldwork revealed the alternate name Devlin Lake.

**Gilbert Plains** (62 N/2) Village west of Dauphin. First noted on a Stovel map (1891) as *The Gilbert Plain*. This area was named by early settlers after Gilbert Ross who, with other Natives, went to Dauphin to trade and told people there about good land 20 miles west of Dauphin (Douglas 1933). The people of Dauphin subsequently called them Gilbert Plains. In 1884, Glenlyon Campbell, son of a Scottish Hudson's Bay Company trader, visited the Gilbert Plains and found only one family residing here, that of a Métis named Gilbert Ross (Grandview United Church History Committee 1967). Campbell later referred to the area as the Gilbert District, and later the valley became the Gilbert Plains. **Gilbert Plains** (62 N/1) Community west of Dauphin. The Post Office opened in 1892 on 29-24-22W (Douglas 1933). Also a Canadian National railway point. The School District here was named Brickburn, while Gilbert Plains School District was about four and one-half miles south on SW 22-24-22W. CBGN records (1949) recorded a CNR inquiry which suggested that the community was formerly called Kafun. Gilbert Plains is also a Rural Municipality, named in 1933 after the community.

*Gilbert Plains Junction* (62 N/1) Northwest of Dauphin. First noted on a Rand McNally map (1904) as a CNR junction, presumably named after the community through which one of the lines passes.

**Gilchrist Bay** (63 I/16) Mowat Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant David R. Gilchrist of Miniota. He served in No. 77 Halifax Squadron.

**Gilchrist Creek** (63 A/9) Flows southwest from Gilchrist Lake into McPhail River. GBC records (1929) indicated this to be a suggested name for the creek and lake (on 53 D/13). It was named after Sergeant D. R. Gilchrist, photographer on the survey here. Fieldwork revealed the local Native names Wagos Creek, meaning *fox* and Wathachewun Creek, meaning *strong current*.

**Gilchrist Island** (64 F/6) Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 David R. Gilchrist of Winnipeg. He served at the Winnipeg Repair Depot, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Gildemaster Lake** (52 L/6) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Corporal Norman B. Gildemaster of Gretna. He served in No. 2 Anson Air Observer School. Locally known as Mud Lake.

*Gilead* (62 F/8) Southeast of Souris. A former School District on NE 36-5-21W. The spelling was also noted as *Gilhead*. The school was built in 1889 by Mr. Randolph Sparrow and closed in 1912 (Elgin Centennial Committee 1970). This name appears in the Old Testament and refers to a place in what is now Jordan. Gilead was best known for its "balm" — an aromatic resin with medicinal qualities. "Balm of Gilead" has also been used to apply to the resinous sap of certain species of spruce and poplar which are native to central North America.

**Gile Lake** (53 K/11) South of Edmund Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Sergeant Ray J. Gile of Winnipeg. He served in No. 420 Halifax Squadron.

**Giles Creek** (62 K/7) Flows south into Birdtail Creek. Land records indicate that James E. Giles homesteaded SW 2-18-26W in 1884.

**Gilford Black Lake** (52 E/11) West of Kississing Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Gilford N. Black. He served in No. 551 Bomber Squadron.

**Gillam** (54 D/7) Town northeast of Split Lake. First noted in Voorhis (1930) as Gillam Post, a Hudson's Bay Company post established on the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line in 1927. It is also a Post Office. Named after Captain Zachary Gillam (an early Hudson's Bay Company trader from Boston) and his son Captain Benjamin Gillam. Both men built posts on the Nelson River in 1682 (Douglas 1933). In a 1777 text, Herman Moll mentioned that Captain Gillam sailed into Hudson Bay and James Bay in 1667

> ... as far south as Ruperts River and built Ft St Charles, and upon his return, his owners applied for a patent of the bay and streights which they obtained May 22, 1670, Prince Rupert being Chief of the Proprietors.

The Cree name Watchi, meaning *hill* had originally been proposed (Munro 1978). **Gillam** (54 D/7)) A Local Government District named in 1966 after the community within it.

**Gillam Island** (54 C/15) In the Nelson River near its mouth. First noted correctly on a Jefferys map (1752; from H. Robson) beside Seal Island. Named after Captain Ben Gillam of the *Bachelors Delight* who built a fort here in 1682 (Douglas 1933). See also previous entry. Le Marechal (1719) noted "here wintered Be'n Gillam" over the north shore of the river. Arrowsmith (1796) seems one of *Seal Islands*; Fidler (1809) *Gillams Is* for two islands south of his *Seal Is*, and in 1810, *Gillain's Island* on the larger one; CPCGN (1963) noted *Seal Island* on a Bell map (1878); Klotz (1884) Gillam Island as *Seal Island*, and Seal Island as both *Grillams Island* and *Grillard's I* (second map); Taylor (ca. 1827) possibly *High Nose I* placed to the west side of Seal Island; Copp Clark (1906) *Gillain Island*.

**Gillan Lake** (53 D/12) Northeast of Lewis Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal John J. Gillan of Rorketon. He served with the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment.

**Gillander Lake** (64 N/10) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 David S. Gillander of Elva. He served in No. 161 Hudson Squadron.

**Gillespie Bay** (64 O/13) Nueltin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant John Gillespie of Winnipeg. He served in No. 207 Lancaster Squadron.

**Gillespie Creek** (63 O/14) Flows northeast into Rat River. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Rifleman Glenn Gillespie of Winnipeg. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment. CPCGN records noted it as Haverty Creek, named by Manitoba Hydro for reference purposes.

**Gillespie Island** (64 C/2) East of McKnight Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant William R. Gillespie of Winnipeg. He served at No. 8 Harvard Service Flying Training School.

**Gillespie Lake** (52 L/5) East of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Hugh G. Gillespie of Winnipeg. He served in No. 405 Halifax Squadron.

**Gillespie Point** (53 L/6) Stewart Anderson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Edward B. Gillespie of Winnipeg. He served in No. 160 Liberator Squadron.

**Gilliat Lake** (54 D/6) South of Stephens Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Cecil R. Gilliat of Fort Garry. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**Gilliland Lake** (64 H/11) Southeast of Small Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Alfred Gilliland of Winnipeg. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Gill Island** (63 C/11) South Steeprock Lake. Named in 1996 after Clifford B. Gill (1891 - 1974). "C. B." served with the Imperial Army Service Corps in India and Persia in the First World War as a driver along the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. He later joined the federal government in Manitoba as a Forest Engineer on the Duck and Porcupine Forest Reserves at Dauphin and Swan River. He continued working in the province after the exchange of resources in 1930, and retired at the age of 68 in 1959. His work was not done. He continued on assignments with the Forest Service until 1964 and at 73 years of age joined the Parks Branch as a consultant where his knowledge of Manitoba history and natural history was invaluable in the development of interpretive programs. C. B. was responsible for the completion of the Manitoba forest survey in the 1950s and published the *Forest Resources Inventory* in 1960.

**Gilmore Lake** (52 E/14) Southeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Trooper James A. Gilmore of Carberry. He served with the British Columbia Tank Regiment.

**Gilmore Lake** (62 J/11) South of Dauphin Lake. Probably named after James Gilmore who homesteaded SW 16-19-14W in 1896.

**Gilmour Bay** (64 N/7) Tatowaycho Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Gordon D. Gilmour of Winnipeg. He served in No. 4 Hudson Operational Training Unit.

**Gilmour Island** (64 I/15) Seal River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Wesley Gilmour of Brandon. He served at No. 7 Bombing and Gunnery School.

**Gilmour Lake** (52 L/13) Northeast of Pine Falls. Named in 1974 after pioneer aviator Tom Gilmour, an engineer with Western Canada Airways in the 1930s. Fieldwork noted the local name Poplar Lake.

**Gilwell Estates** (62 I/10) North of Gimli. The name of this locality is well established as confirmed by the Rural Municipality of Gimli.

**Gimby Creek** (62 G/3) Flows east into Badger Creek. Formerly called McGillis Creek (1960) but fieldwork revealed the local name Gimby Creek, after a homesteader on the creek. CPCGN correspondence from Fred Gimby of Winnipeg, indicated that his great-grandfather had homesteaded here. **Gimby Lake** (62 G/3) South of Rock Lake. Similarly named in 1976.

**Gimby Lake** (64 J/2) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Private Ronald G. Gimby of Cartwright. He served with the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.

**Gimli** (62 I/10) Town on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg northwest of Selkirk. A Post Office, Canadian Pacific railway point and School District name. The Post Office opened in 1877 (Campbell 1972) and the community was established and named ca. 1875 as the first Icelandic settlement in Manitoba (at that time part of the North West Territories). GBC correspondence (1905) indicated that it was named by the first Icelandic settlers after the Hall of Gimli, which in Scandinavian mythology was the residence of Odin, father of the Gods and a place where all good and brave men went after death. The name was suggested by settler Olafur Olafson and means *great hall of heaven* (Kristjanson 1965). It was one of a series of Icelandic settlements known as "New Iceland" established around here in 1875 and was the first permanent Icelandic settlement in Canada (Rudnyckyj 1970). Between 1878 and 1887, it was a self-governing unit and had its own constitution. From this parent colony developed many other Icelandic communities in Manitoba and the United States. The Canadian Pacific Railway arrived in 1909. Rudnyckyj (1970) mentioned that Nuja Island was the original Icelandic name for New Iceland, the colony or settlement founded around Gimli. **Gimli** (62 I/11) Rural Municipality established in 1881 and named after the community (Garland 1975).

**Ginter Lake** (64 B/12) Southwest of Opachuanau Lake. Named in 1981 after World War II casualty Private Cornelius Ginter of Plumas. He served with the Royal Canadian Infantry Corps.

**Giraffe Lake** (52 M/11) North of Black Lake. Regional Natural Resources staff indicated that it was so named because its shape resembles that of a giraffe.

**Girardin Esker** (63 I/16) West of Oxford Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Romeo W. Girardin of Ashern. He served with the Algonquin Regiment.

**Girardin Lake** (63 I/16) East of Cross Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Edward L. Girardin of Winnipeg. He served with the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.

**Girman Point** (64 H/8) Southwest shore of Hogg Lake. Named in 1986 after World War II casualty Sergeant Louis Girman of Winnipeg. He served in No. 403 Spitfire Squadron.

**Girouard Bay** (63 N/12) Sisipuk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Donald A. Girouard of Somerset. He served in No. 42 Wellington Squadron.

**Girouard Island** (64 O/5) Shannon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 Joseph E. G. Girouard of Ile des Chênes. He served in No. 407 Wellington Squadron.

**Girouard Lake** (63 N/6) North of Kississing Lake on the Pukatawagan River. Named in 1918 after J. D. Girouard, Manager of Revillon Frères Trading Company (Douglas 1933). GBC correspondence (1928) suggested that his full name was Olivier Girouard.

**Giroux** (62 H/10) Community southeast of Winnipeg. A Post Office, Canadian National railway point and School District name. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 14-7-7E (Department of the Interior map 1884) and was named after Reverend L. R. Giroux from the parish of Ste. Anne (Douglas 1933). GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster J. P. Langill) indicated that the Post Office moved about one mile to the site of the CNR's Steinbach Station when it was built, and that the CNR was "induced" to adopt the Post Office name for the station. The people of Steinbach had refused permission to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (later CNR) to construct a railway through their settlement, so it ran eight miles to the east at Giroux (Garland 1975). Codd (1885) *Girous.*

**Gislason Island** (64 B/3) Misinagu Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Magnus A. Gislason of Winnipeg. He served in No. 162 Canso Squadron.

**Gislason Point** (62 O/12) Northwest shore of Lake Manitoba. Land records indicate that Louisa Gislason homesteaded NW 31-30-15W in 1915.

**Gislason Lake** (64 P/9) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Rifleman Robert M. Gislason of Sandy Hook. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Gittins Lake** (63 P/2) Northeast of Cotton Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Edward R. Gittins of Winnipeg.

**Gladish Lake** (63 J/3) East of North Moose Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John J. Gladish of St. Boniface. He served in No. 419 Lancaster Squadron. Shown as Third Lake on a 1974 Manitoba canoe route map (CPCGN).

**Gladstone** (62 J/2) Town east of Neepawa. Originally called Third Crossing because it was the settlement located at the third crossing (east to west) of the Saskatchewan Trail over the Whitemud River (Garland 1975). In 1871 it was called Palestine (Fahrni 1946). The Post Office of Palestine opened in 1873 and changed to Gladstone in 1879 (Campbell 1972). Post Office records listed Palestine Post Office as being open from 1872 to 1880. Also shown on a Secretary of State map (1873) on 29-14-11W. It is uncertain who selected the name, but according to a local children's rhyme: "Jenny Hamel now divine, called the country Palestine" (Ham 1980). Presumably early settlers compared the bounty of their harvest with the riches of the Promised Land. Gladstone is also a railway point on the Canadian National Railway and Canadian Pacific Railway lines and a School District name. The School District of Palestine was on SE 22-14-10W. GBC correspondence (1905) and Douglas (1933) agreed that it was named after the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone, Prime Minister of Great Britain (1868 - 1874, 1880 - 1885, 1886, and 1892 - 1894). He had been asked to allow his name to be formally given to the town, which he did when it was incorporated ca. 1882 (Fahrni and Morton 1946). Local legend holds that the name Gladstone had first been given by Corydon P. Brown to one of his horses, one which always knew its own mind. Presumably the village was then named after the horse. Brown was a Conservative member of the Norquay cabinet from 1878 to 1887.

**Gladu Lake** (63 P/2) North of Wilkins Lake. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Private Leo P. Gladu of St. Boniface. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

*Glanton* (62 J/4) North of Brandon. First noted as a School District on NW 21-12-18W. The first school was built on 18-12-18W in 1888 and was named after the former home of one of the first settlers. Glanton is in Northumberland, England near the Scottish border.

**Glasman Lake** (64 H/7) Southeast of Solmundsson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Luverne H. Glasman of Russell. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Glass** (62 H/15) Community east of Winnipeg. Named after C. K. Glass, Superintendent of the CNR (Douglas 1933). It had originally been called Edgewood because the poplar bush began here (Dugald Women's Institute 1974). They added that it was changed to Glass "to honour some railroad official" which did not please the townsfolk.

**Glassco Lake** (64 J/11) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Hugh S. Glassco of Winnipeg. He served in No. 418 Mosquito Squadron.

**Glass Island** (64 N/1) Egenolf Lake. Named in 1987 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Ronald F. Glass of Kirkfield Park. He served in No. 102 Halifax Squadron.

**Glass Lake** (62 I/2) Southeast of Selkirk. The name derives from the feature's proximity to the historical glass factory in Beausejour.

**Glass Lake** (64 O/1) Southwest of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Corporal Ernest L. Glass of Winnipeg. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**Glasspole Lake** (64 C/6) West of Granville Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Gunner Leslie G. Glasspole of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

*Glenallan* (62 J/11) Southeast of McCreary. A former School District on SE 30-18-14W. It was established in 1892, and in 1958 a new one was created on 19-18-14W which closed in 1965 upon consolidation with Kelwood (Kelwood Centennial Committee 1967).

**Glen Bay** (62 I/15) Community north of Gimli. Located on 33-20-4E on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg. A local cottage area name.

**Glenboro** (62 G/11) Village southeast of Brandon. The first settlers arrived in 1879 and GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster John Smith) indicated that it was named by James Duncan, the original owner of the land. "Glen" was intended to represent the glens of his native Scotland with "boro" added to indicate a town (Ham (1980). A Maingy map (1882) showed it as a Post Office which opened on 10-7-10W in 1883 (Douglas 1933). It is also a Canadian Pacific railway point. The word glen or glenn, associated with many place names here, is in most cases derived from the Scottish word for a narrow, secluded mountain valley.

**Glencairn** (62 J/11) Community southeast of McCreary. The Post Office opened in 1898 on 23-19-14W and closed in 1970. Also a Canadian National railway point noted here in 1897 (Douglas 1933). The name occurred earlier on a Department of the Interior map (1896). Also a School District name. Garland (1975) suggested that it might be named for Glencairn, a village in Dumfries-shire, Scotland.

**Glen Campbell Hill** (64 O/15) North of Blevins Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Private Glen R. Campbell of Gilbert Plains. He served with the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment.

*Glencliff* (62 J/11) Southeast of McCreary. A former Post Office that opened in 1908 on 31-18-14W and closed in 1912. Presumably named after the first postmaster, J. G. Cliff (in combination with "glen").

**Glencross** (62 G/1) Locality southeast of Morden. The Post Office opened as Stodderville in 1878, and was presumably named after the first postmaster, James Stodder. It changed to Glencross in 1893 on 9-2-5W and closed in 1909. Also a former Great Northern Railway point and School District name. CPCGN correspondence (1961) revealed the alternate form *Glen Cross.*

*Glendinning* (62 G/5) Northeast of Killarney. The Post Office opened on 32-3-15W in 1882, moved to 12-4-16W (by 1892) and closed in 1923. Henry Knight had lived here since 1844 and in correspondence with the GBC (1906), he spelled it Glendenning. Knight added that the Post Office was named by former postmaster John Moir after his son George Glendenning Moir. The School District name was also Glendenning. Ultimately, the name probably originates with the place of that name in Dumfries-shire, Scotland. It means "glen of the fair hill." Dominion Lands (1890) *Glendining*; Copp Clark (1906) *Glendinnine.*

**Glenella** (62 J/11) Community northeast of Neepawa. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1896). A Post Office and Canadian National railway point named in 1897 after Miss Ella Williams (in combination with "glen"), sister of Mrs. D. D. Mann (Douglas 1933). Sir Donald Mann was the CNR Vice President (Garland 1975). **Glenella** (62 J/11) Rural Municipality established in 1920 and named after this community (Garland 1975). Adby (1900) *Glen Ella*

**Glen Elmo** (62 K/15) Locality east of Russell. The Post Office opened in 1911 on 13-21-25W under Postmaster Donald Cameron and closed in 1967. Also a School District about three miles north on NW 25-21-25W. Built in 1929, Glen Elmo School has been designated a Municipal Heritage Site.

*Glenfields* (62 I/1) Northeast of Selkirk. A former Post Office that opened in 1948 on SE 4-15-8E and closed in 1968. The CBGN (1947) observed that the Post Office in Ottawa selected the name Glenfield Post Office, which owed its origin to the fact that it was located between two hills. In 1948, local residents advised the Post Office in Ottawa that the land between the hills was now drained, cultivated and put into wheat, and so requested the plural form "Glenfields" The name was rescinded in 1978.

**Glenforsa** (62 K/9) Locality northeast of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened as Hazeldean on 23-17-22W in 1879, became Strathclair in 1880, changed to Glenforsa in 1897 and closed in 1922. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster John

Geekie) indicated that he had named the Post Office after a large estate of that name on the island of Mull in Argylleshire, Scotland "on which one of his own relatives was a lessee of a sheep ranch." Strathclair School was first built in the 1880s on NW 23-17-22W. The community was originally called The Bend or Strathclair at the Bend (Strathclair Centennial History Committee 1970). The name Strathclair derives from the Scottish word "strath" meaning valley, and "clair" from the name of Duncan Sinclair who surveyed this area. This small settlement was established in the late 1870s in the valley where the Little Saskatchewan River stretches in a wide curve to the southeast (hence the name The Bend). The present Strathclair (see entry) is on the CPR line to the south.

*Glenholm* (62 J/6) Northeast of Neepawa. A former Post Office that opened on 17-16-14W in 1890 and closed in 1907. Also a School District on SW 22-16-14W. Glenholm is the name of an old parish in Peebles-shire, Scotland. Maingy (1909) *Glenholme*.

*Glenhope* (62 J/11) Southeast of McCreary. A former Post Office that opened in 1920 on SW 9-21-13W under Postmistress Mary Koroscil and closed in 1948 "due to limited usefulness."

**Glenhope Lake** (62 J/14) Presumably named after the Post Office (see previous entry). Fieldwork also revealed the alternate name Big Long Lake (from the Saulteaux name).

*Gleniffer* (62 K/11) South of Russell. A former Canadian Pacific railway point around 10-20-28W, first noted on a Stovel map (1911). Gleniffer is a place in Renfrewshire, Scotland.

**Glen Lake** (52 L/12) Southeast of Bissett. Named by Manitoba in 1974 to commemorate pioneer airman David P. Glen, an engineer and radio operator with Western Canada Airways (1928 - 1929).

**Glenlawn** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. Approved in 1989 and is the name of a local high school. It is also an old electoral ward name.

**Glenlea** (62 H/11) Community south of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1891 on Lot 11, Township 7-3E under Postmaster C. H. Mackwatt (Campbell 1972). Also a Canadian National railway point first noted on a Bulman map (1902) about two miles southwest of the Post Office. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster John Duncan) indicated that it was named by the first Postmaster (C. H. McWatt) after his farm, and this was probably the name of his Scottish home as well. The 1905 Post Office location was Lot 11, Township 8-3E in the Parish of Ste. Agathe.

**Glenlochar** (62 K/2) Locality north of Virden. Named after the former School District on SW 27-13-26W. The School District was established in 1906 and was named by Mr. D. Gerrand after his former home in Scotland (Arrow River and Miniota Women's Institutes 1967).

*Glenlorne* (62 F/15) Northeast of Virden. A former School District on SW 18-11-25W. The School District was established in 1921 and named after two World War I veterans from the area, William **Glen**dinning and **Lorne** Carscadden (Vipond 1967). It closed permanently in 1957. Also noted as Glen Lorne.

*Glenlyon* (around 62 N/1) Southwest of Dauphin. The Post Office opened in 1895 on 22-24-22W, moved to 3-24-22W by 1903 and closed in 1916. GBC correspondence (1905) indicated that it was named after "Glenlion (sp.) Campbell, ranchman and Member of Parliament." O. Brown (1953) gave the name as Glen Campbell. Also a School District on NE 32-23-22W.

**Glenmoor** (62 I/8) Locality northeast of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1945 on 34-15-8E and closed in 1968. Also a School District on NW 27-15-8E. The Post Office would appear to have been named after the school, as the latter was earlier noted on an Eade map (1942).

**Glenn** (52 E/12) Railway point south of Brereton Lake. Located on 6-8-15E on the Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway and first noted on a Stovel map (1917). In 1928, the community built its own school here and called it Glen (or Glenn) because it was located on low ground in dense tree growth, a shady spot in the woods (Hadashville Women's Institute 1970). Among the first settlers were the Tully brothers who had been employed on the survey for the Greater Winnipeg Water District. Department of Mines (1921) seems *Siding No. 8*; Department of the Interior (1923) *Glen*. **Glenn Bog** (52 E/12) A local peat bog.

**Glenn Lake** (64 I/10) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Harold J. Glenn of Carman. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Glenn Millar Lake** (54 E/14) Southeast of Braden Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant George Glenn Millar of Winnipeg. He served in No. 442 Spitfire Squadron.

**Glenn Murray Lake** (53 M/5) West of Hackland Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Stoker 1 Glenn S. Murray of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Shawinigan*.

**Glenora** (62 G/6) Community southeast of Glenboro. The Post Office opened in 1881 on 28-3-13W and moved (ca. 1901) to 33-3-13W. Also a Canadian National railway point and a School District on NW 27-3-13W. Garland (1975) related the story of its origin.

> In the early days of the Ogilvie Milling Company, it built a flour mill near Montreal called the Glenora Mill and their flour bags were marked Glenora patent. When Blain and Reid built a flour mill on SE 20-3-13W in 1882, the name Glenora was given as a compliment to the company which owned three sections of land nearby. The name was also given to the Post Office and School District and when the CNR line was built a few miles to the north, residents moved there and also called the station Glenora.

As the Baldur Gazette (1945) noted, it is probably the only town that can boast of being named after a flour sack. Burland (1882) *Gleaora*.

**Glen Small Lake** (53 L/6) East of Joint Lake. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Private Glen C. Small of Dauphin. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

*Glensmith* (62 J/11) South of McCreary. A former Post Office that opened in 1893 on 13-19-15W, moved to 18-19-14W by 1897 and closed later that year. GBC correspondence (1905) indicated that it was named after Samuel Smith, the first settler here. Postal records showed that he was postmaster from 1893 to 1897. It is situated about two miles west of Glensmith Station Post Office (which became Kelwood) and is considered by the CPCGN to be a former, or alternate name of Kelwood, although two separate Post Offices existed at first (see also Kelwood entry).

*Glen Souris* (62 G/13) Southeast of Brandon. A former Post Office on 20-9-17W that opened in 1934 and closed in 1967. Presumably named after the School District here. First noted on a Brownlee map (1884) and shown later on NE 24-9-18W on a municipal map (1965). The name was rescinded in 1977.

*Glenway Colony* (62 H/3) Northeast of Emerson. Recorded during fieldwork as the name of a former German community.

**Glenwood** (62 F/9) Rural Municipality around Souris. GBC correspondence (1929; from Postmaster J. Breakey of Souris) indicated that it was named after "Squire" Sawdin's (Sowden's) home in Millbrook, Ontario, called "The Glen," which was surrounded by heavy woods. As he was one of the first pioneers in the district, he named it Glenwood. It was established in 1882 (Garland 1975).

**Glinz Bay** (64 P/5) In Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Harvey S. Glinz of Winnipeg. He served in No. 617 Lancaster (Dam Buster) Squadron.

**Glinz Lake** (53 E/7) South of Island Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Donald F. Glinz of Oak River. He served in No. 22 Wellington Squadron.

**Glossop** (62 K/8) Railway point southeast of Shoal Lake. Located on the CPR line on 22-16-21W. First noted on a Stovel map (1911). Stovel (1914) *Glossip*.

**Glossop Lake** (63 P/15) Southeast of Witchai Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Captain Francis W. A. Glossop. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Glover Creek** (63 C/11) Flows southeast into Bell Creek. Apparently named after Frank Glover, an early homesteader here. Also the School District name around 5-42-25W.

**Glover Island** (64 K/16) Caron Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private George R. Glover of Strathclair. He served with the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.

**Glover Lake** (64 P/14) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant John Glover of St. James. He served in No. 102 Whitley Squadron.

**Gnadenfeld** (62 H/4) Community northwest of Emerson. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1881) on 27-1-1W. This is a Mennonite community with a German name meaning *field of grace* (Douglas 1933). Also a School District name.

*Gnadenfeld* (62 H/7) Southwest of Steinbach. First noted on Township 5-5E around Joubert Creek on a Burland map (1878). See previous entry.

*Gnadenort* (62 H/7) Southwest of Steinbach. First noted on SW Township 6-5E on a Burland map (1878). Presumably an early Mennonite farm community.

**Gnadenthal** (62 H/4) Community southeast of Morden. The Post Office opened in 1945 on NE 4-2-3W and closed in 1963. Also a School District on SE 4-2-3W. This is a Mennonite community with a German name meaning *vale (or valley) of grace* (Douglas 1933).

**Gneiss Lake** (64 C/5) East of Reindeer Lake. CPCGN records noted the name on a 1948 geological map. It was named by a geologist because of the gneiss (a coarse-grained metamorphic rock) found here.

*GN Junction* (62 H/3) Emerson. First noted as a railway junction point near Emerson on a Stovel map (1909). Presumably it stands for Great Northern, one of the early railroad companies.

**Gnutel Lake** (64 J/8) South of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Donald P. Gnutel of Menzie. He served with the Lincoln and Welland Regiment.

**Gobbler, The** (63 C/15) An Island in Bell River Bay, Lake Winnipegosis. A local name for this low, marshy island, so called because it would "gobble up" boats which got stranded here.

**Godard Sloughs** (62 G/9) Northwest of St. Claude. Land records indicate that Frank Godard of Rathwell bought NE and SW 11-9-8W in 1951.

**Goddard Island** (53 M/5) Utik Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Gunner Herbert Goddard of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Goddard Lake** (64 I/15) North of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Staff Sergeant Thomas W. S. Goddard of Winnipeg. He served with the 11th Canadian Infantry Regiment.

**Godin Creek** (63 C/3) Flows northwest into East Favel River. Land records indicate that Joseph F. Godin homesteaded NW 20-35-25W in 1902. He served in World War I and died in France in 1916.

**Godin Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. CPCGN records (1972) indicated that the lake was locally named (ca. 1913) after Eugene Godin, a trapper who came to the Swan River valley in 1894 as a pioneer with "oxen and wagon."

**Godkin Lake** (63 J/12) East of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private James C. Godkin of Amaranth. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery. Fieldwork revealed the local name Birch Lake.

**Gods Lake** (53 L/9) Community on Elk Island in Gods Lake. The Post Office opened in 1935 and closed in 1944 at the Hudson's Bay Company's Gods Lake Post, at the north end of Gods Lake. It reopened in 1950 and closed in 1964, but at the old Gods Lake Mine site to the south on Elk Island. It is named after Gods Lake, probably a translation, or variation of the Cree word manitou, meaning *spirit* (Douglas 1933). Lionais, Dawson (1870) *Gods Lake House*. **Gods Lake** (53 L/9) North of Island Lake. First noted correctly on an Anonymous, undated map (ca. 1815) possibly by the Hudson's Bay Company (PAM). As noted above, the name is probably derived from the Cree word manitou. Several early maps, from Hall (1830) to Colton (1856) called it Fishing Lake. Franklin (1819; copy by Pettigrew 1919) *God's Lake*; Flemming (ca. 1834, German) *Fisch S*; Andriveau (1856) *L Gode*; Garnier (1860) *L de Dieu*; Hunter, Rose and Company (1867) *Good Lake*; Government of Quebec (1918) *Lac de Dien*. **God's Lake 23** (53 L/10) Indian Reserve at the southeast end of Gods Lake. Named after the lake. GBC records (1928) indicated that the reserve was surveyed in 1924. It is a reserve for Swampy Cree (Douglas 1933). The Post Office established here in 1950 was called Gods Lake Narrows (see entry). Reserve land is located on both sides of the lake around the narrows.

*Gods Lake House* (53 L/16) At the north end of Gods Lake. This Hudson's Bay Company post was built on the north shore of Gods Lake ca. 1830 (Voorhis 1930). A National Library manuscript (1979) indicated that the post was built ca. 1825 and appears to have been abandoned ca. 1832 in favour of Island Lake. It was re-established ca. 1865, was again abandoned and recommenced operation in 1886. In 1922 it moved south to Elk Island and changed from a fur trading depot to a mining supply store which closed in 1958. Since then, the Hudson's Bay Company has operated a store at Gods Narrows, serving the Cree community. Johnston (ca. 1836) possibly *Fishing Ho*[use] beside the lake; Black (1853) *Gods Ft*; Hunter, Rose and Company (1867) *Good L and Ho*[use]; Bayne (1901; plan of HBC posts) survey of *Gods Lake Post*. See also Gods Lake and Gods Lake Narrows. Names appear to have been used interchangeably at the different locations on the lake.

**Gods Lake Narrows** (53 L/9) Post Office on the east shore of Gods Lake. The CBGN (1950) indicated that the Post Office was established here on God's Lake Indian Reserve 23, so named from its location at the narrows on Gods Lake. However, the name was noted on NTS map 53 L (1929) as a Post Office, mission and Hudson's Bay Company post. It was also called Gods Lake and Gods Lake Post, and the Post Office was also known as God's Lake Narrows (CPCGN records 1964).

**Godsmark Island** (52 L/3) George Lake. In 1916, Arthur Godsmark headed a group which purchased the Lake George Fishing Club from the City of Winnipeg Hydro personnel who had originally built it. Mr. Godsmark was marooned on this island for a short period of time. The name has been in local use for 80 years.

**Gods River** (53 L/16) Community on the north shore of Gods Lake at the mouth of Gods River. The CPCGN (1963) indicated the establishment of a new Post Office to serve the community of Gods River on the east side of Gods River at the lake. It is a tourist resort and home to many Native guides. Presumably named after Gods Lake and with the same origin. **Gods River** (54 C/7) Flows northeast, then northwest into the Hayes River, although many maps identify this as the Shamattawa River or have Gods River flowing north into the Shamattawa River. While Douglas (1933) lists Shamattawa River, it is not in current CPCGN records or Manitoba Gazetteers. A Department of the Interior map (1881) appeared to apply the name *God's River* in the proper location. Turnor (1779) *Hayes's River* for the lower portion of Gods River; Fidler (1809) *Kishaymattowwow* and about 1810, *Shaymattowah R*; Anonymous (ca. 1815) shows *Gods R* flowing northeast into *Shamataway R*, which then flows northwest into *Steel R* (Hayes River); Thompson (1820) *River Shamatowow* (at the junction with Hayes River); Franklin (1819) *River Shamatawa*, mouth area only compiled, around Hayes River; Kempt (1824) *Shamatawa R*; Taylor (ca. 1827) *Samattawah R*; Kiepert (1860) *Hayes R*; GSC (1878) *Shamattawa R* for the lower portion to the mouth; GSC (1881) *Shammattawa R* along the full length of Gods River. **God's River 86A** (53 L/16) Indian Reserve east of Gods River. The reserve was named and established in 1989.

**Gohl Lake** (63 N/2) East of Kississing Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant James G. Gohl of Roland. He served in No. 440 Typhoon Squadron.

**Gold Bay** (53 M/6) Schwatka Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Harold J. Gold of Bowsman River. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Golden Bay** (62 I/1) Locality southeast of Selkirk. It derives its name from the former School District on SW 1-13-8E. Adopted by the CPCGN as a locality name in 1978.

**Goldeneye Pass** (52 L/4) Winnipeg River. Named in 1998 after the Common Goldeneye, a diving duck that is closely associated with the Winnipeg River and the Pinawa area in particular. This is the only species of duck that regularly winters on open stretches of the river. It remains on the pass as long as open water remains and courting parties return as soon as the river opens in early spring. Later in the year, broods of young Goldeneye are common throughout the area.

**Golden Stream** (62 J/2) Railway point southeast of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1879, closed in 1898, reopened in 1899 and closed permanently in 1955. Shown on 35-13-11W on a Burland map (1885) about two and one-half miles from the later Canadian Pacific railway point. Douglas (1933) noted it as a new settlement in 1874, while the name was first seen on a Westmacott map (1876). Also a School District name. Presumably named after **Golden Stream** (62 J/2) recorded during fieldwork as flowing north into Dead Creek. Note the use of the generic "stream," which is used mostly in eastern Canada. Codd (1885) *Goldenstream* for the Post Office.

**Goldeye Lake** (62 I/7) South of Lake Winnipeg. First noted on a McLean map (1912). Probably named after the goldeye, a well-known fish species caught in and around Lake Winnipeg.

**Goldie Lake** (62 F/1) Southwest of Whitewater Lake. Possibly named after William T. Golding who homesteaded SW 22-1-23W in 1889.

**Gold Island** (64 K/16) Stevens Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Rifleman David S. Gold of Pine Falls. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Gold Lake** (64 C/15) Southwest of Barrington Lake. Probably named because of a gold prospect discovered on the north shore (CBGN 1957).

**Gold Point** (64 K/16) In Stevens Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Rifleman Ernest W. Gold of Pine Falls. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Goldstone Lake** (64 P/12) West of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Vincent M. Goldstone of Brandon. He served in No. 228 Sunderland Squadron.

**Gonor** (62 I/2) Community southwest of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1885 and closed in 1976. Located between the Red River and the CNR line. Douglas (1933) combined the Post Office and CPR station as one and indicated that it was named after Father Nicholas de Gonnor (or Gonor) 1691 - 1759. He arrived in Canada in 1726, became a missionary to the Sioux, met La Vérendrye at Michilimakinac and took his notes to Governor de Beauharnois at Quebec. This allowed La Vérendrye to form an expedition of discovery to the western sea. The Natives called him "Sarenhes" meaning the Big Tree. Also a School District name. Hudson's Bay Company (1889) *Gonnor*. **Gonor Station** (62 I/2) Locality southwest of Selkirk. A former Canadian Pacific railway point about two miles southeast of Gonor. "Station" was officially added in 1952 to differentiate it from Gonor. The station was established in 1877 (Douglas 1933) and was noted on a Department of the Interior map (1877). Belden (1881) *Gonor Station*.

**Gonroski Lake** (64 G/5) Southeast of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Philip F. Gonroski of Brandon. He served in No. 429 Lancaster Squadron.

**Goodall Island** (64 A/12) Baldock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant William B. Goodall of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. Goodall Lake (64 K/5) was also named after him.

**Goodall Lake** (64 K/5) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant William B. Goodall of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. Goodall Island (64 A/12) was also named after him.

**Goodburn Lake** (64 K/8) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Sergeant Wilfred Goodburn of Napinka. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Goodchild Lake** (64 J/4) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Corporal William S. Goodchild of Winnipeg. He served with the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.

**Good Harbour** (63 C/1) Locality east of Swan River along the west shore of Lake Winnipegosis. CPCGN records (1974) indicated this to be a protected harbour area for a small fishing base.

**Goodison Lake** (62 O/7) South of Lake St. Martin. CPCGN records (1974) indicated this to be a local family name. Land records indicate that Frederick Goodison homesteaded around SW 3 and 6 and the NW of 5-28-8W. Also called Birch Lake.

**Good Lake** (52 L/6) East of Lac du Bonnet. Named after a trapper who had a camp here. Also called Eileen Lake.

**Good Lake** (64 N/7) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Telegraphist James H. Good of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *St. Croix*.

**Goodlands** (62 F/2) Community southwest of Deloraine. A Post Office and Canadian Pacific railway point on 3-2-24W established in 1899 and named after the first postmaster, Herbert Goodland (Douglas 1933). Herbert and Gerald Goodland came to Canada from England to learn farming and stayed here (Garland 1975). Herbert served with the Irish Fusiliers in World War I and was later Deputy Commissioner for War Graves. The School District on SE 3-2-24W was Lennox Union. **Goodlands Marsh** (62 F/2) Also called Goodlands Lake, it is located just to the northeast and was named after the community in 1976.

**Goodman Island** (64 P/2) Spruce Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Private Oscar Goodman of Selkirk. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Goodman Lake** (54 E/16) East of Bradshaw Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Benny B. Goodman of Winnipeg. He served in No. 111 Liberator Squadron.

**Goodmans Lake** (62 G/6) Northeast of Pelican Lake. Land records indicate that Magnus Goodman homesteaded SE 22-6-14W in 1882.

**Goodmanson Lake** (64 I/4) West of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sapper Johannes Goodmanson of Selkirk. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Goodwin Island** (64 C/8) Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Morris W. Goodwin. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Goodwin Lake** (64 B/4) Southwest of Southern Indian Lake. Named in 1969 after World War II casualty Stoker 2 George E. Goodwin of MacGregor. He served aboard the HMCS *Avalon*.

**Goodz Lake** (64 K/15) Northeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Gunner Peter Goodz of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Goose Lake** (63 K/5,6) South of Athapapuskow Lake. First noted in Turnor's journal (1778). Presumably a descriptive name. **Goose River** (63 K/5) Drains this lake southwest into Sturgeon Weir River, Saskatchewan and was first noted correctly in David Thompson's journal (1797). Douglas (1933) reported that the North West Company called it Rat River, a name first noted on an A. Russell map (1878). For lake: Thompson (1813-14; 1874 copy) *Rivulet Lake*; Vandermaelen (1827) *Lac de Loye*; Quebec Government map (1918) *Lac aux Oies*. For the river: Thompson (1813-14) *Goose Rivulet*; Klotz (1884) *Rat Creek*; Bell (1895) *Small Rivulet*.

**Goose Pond** (52 E/13) West of Brereton Lake. Great numbers of Canada Geese congregate here annually to seek refuge and food. Also called Sanctuary Lake as it is located in the Alfred Hole Goose Sanctuary (see entry).

*Gopher* (62 G/9) North of Carman. First noted as a Canadian Pacific railway point on a Bulman map (1905) west of Elm Creek. Probably named after the animal.

**Gordon** (62 H/14) Canadian National railway point and former Post Office northwest of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1929 and closed in 1952, replaced by a local Winnipeg code. The railway point was established in 1905 and named after James Gordon who was in charge of leases in the General Manager's Office of the CNR for many years (Douglas 1933).

**Gordon Bay** (64 F/7) Holiday Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant James Gordon of East Kildonan. He served in No. 11 Wellington Operational Training Unit, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Gordon Bennett Lake** (53 N/4) East of Fish Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Squadron Leader Gordon Bennett of St. Boniface. He served in No. 405 Lancaster Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Distinguished Service Order.

**Gordon Brown Island** (53 K/11) Edmund Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Aircraftman 2 Gordon F. C. Brown of Winnipeg. He served at No. 1 Initial Training School.

**Gordon Brown Lake** (63 P/5) West of Wintering Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Gordon W. E. Brown of Winnipeg. He served with the Algonquin Regiment.

**Gordon Island** (63 N/10) Flatrock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Bruce Gordon of Winnipeg. He served in No. 82 Wellington Operational Training Unit, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Gordon Island** (64 O/4) Egenolf Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Trooper Frank R. Gordon of Souris. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Gordon Lake** (62 F/1) South of Whitewater Lake. Named after William Gordon, the English Pilot with the Jens Munk expedition which landed at Churchill in 1619. Gordon Point was also named after him.

**Gordon Lake** (52 L/12) South of Bissett. The GBC (1932) recorded the submission of the name which was adopted in 1975. Apparently so named by a Mr. Bjork who freighted goods via this route to Bissett in the early days. He had a stopover camp here where one of his sons (Gordon) was born.

**Gordon McKay Lake** (64 A/13) Southeast of Gauer Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Gordon O. McKay of Winnipeg. He served in No. 243 Spitfire Squadron.

**Gordon Point** (54 K/13) On Hudson Bay east of Churchill. CBGN records (1948) indicated that the point was named after William Gordon, an English pilot who was with Jens Munk's expedition when he wintered at the mouth of the Churchill River (1619 - 1620). Gordon Lake was also named after him. Fieldwork revealed the local name Twelve Mile Point, site of a former beacon.

**Gordon River** (64 P/8) Flows southeast into Caribou River. Named in 1974 after World War II casualties Flying Officer MacDonald S. Gordon and his brother Warrant Officer 2 William F. Gordon, both of Selkirk. They served in No. 199 Stirling Squadron and No. 7 Stirling Squadron respectively.

**Gordon Scott Hill** (64 A/6) East of White Stone Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Gordon D. Scott of Brandon. He served in No. 29 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Gordon Smith Lake** (64 O/4) North of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Craftsman Gordon R. Smith of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

**Gordon Stewart Lake** (53 M/4) East of California Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer James Gordon Stewart of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1664 Halifax Heavy Conversion Unit.

**Gorge Creek** (62 J/12) Flows northeast into Dead Ox Creek. CPCGN records (1970) indicated that the name was submitted by Riding Mountain National Park staff. It flows through a gorge visible from the highway.

**Gorman Lake** (53 E/2) South of Island Lake. This name was submitted by J. Pierce (DLS) after E. F. Gorman (DLS), assistant on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary survey (GBC records 1929). **Gorman River** (53 E/2) Flows northeast into Cobham River in Ontario and was named after the lake in 1946.

**Gormley Lake** (63 J/10) South of Setting Lake. Named in 1927 after George Gormley, a lineman on the 17th Base Line survey who drowned here in 1913 (Douglas 1933). SGO (1918) *Otter Lake*.

**Gorrie Lake** (64 P/6) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Charles G. Gorrie of Wawanesa. He served in No. 422 Sunderland Squadron.

**Gosselin Bay** (63 P/2) Hermon Lake. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Private Louis J. Gosselin of La Broquerie. He served with the Royal Canadian Regiment.

**Gosselin Island** (63 I/2) Molson Lake. Named in 1988 after World War II casualty Private Romeo Gosselin of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Gosselin Lake** (64 K/6) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Albert J. C. Gosselin of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Gostling Lake** (63 P/13) Northeast of Thompson. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Colonel Alfred C. Gostling of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Goszka Lake** (64 O/14) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Frank Goszka of Winnipeg. He served at No. 8 Repair Depot, Winnipeg.

**Gott Bay** (63 C/16) In Pelican Bay, Lake Winnipegosis. A local family name (pronounced "gut"). **Gott Point** (63 C/16) Was similarly named in 1977.

**Goudney Reservoir** (62 G/2) West of Pilot Mound. CPCGN records (1974) indicated that the name was chosen locally in recognition of the former School District of Goudney on SE 15-3-12W.

*Gough* (around 62 I/2) Northwest of Selkirk. A proposed Canadian Pacific railway point on a never-built line (see Acadie). First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1877) between Grattan and Donnaconna.

**Goulbourne** (62 O/2) Locality southwest of Ashern. A former Post Office that opened in 1912 on 28-24-8W and closed in 1929. Named after Goulbourn, Ontario, former home of Postmistress Mrs. John Hicks (Douglas 1933). Also a School District on SE 35-24-8W. Copp Clark (1914) *Gouldourne*.

**Goulds Point** (52 E/3) West shore of Buffalo Bay, Lake of the Woods. Recorded during fieldwork as the name of a former resident.

**Goulet Island** (53 E/15) North of Confederation Island in Island Lake. Named in 1983 after World War II casualty Private Jean Goulet of Richer. He served with the Essex Scottish Regiment.

**Goulet Lake** (63 P/8) Northwest of Bear Lake. Named after Roger Goulet who was born at the Red River settlement in 1834 and became Councillor of Assiniboia in 1866 (Douglas 1933).

**Goulet Lakes** (62 I/12) Northeast of St. Laurent. The CPCGN (1977) indicated that this name was changed to the plural form since it was now several ponds. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1896) as *L. Goulet*. Also called Pierre Goulet Lake locally (pronounced "Peergoulay"). GBC correspondence (1906; from the postmaster at Otto) indicated that "Lake P. Goulet" was named after Peter Goulet, an Inspector of the French schools in Manitoba, then living in St. Boniface.

**Goulin Lake** (63 C/11) West of Swan Lake. A name used by Natural Resources staff derived from the name of a trapper who had a camp here.

*Gourlay* (62 J/4) Northeast of Brandon. A former School District on NW 22-12-18W, with the first records dating back to 1892 (Elton Historical Committee 1973). Built by, and named after Thomas Gourlay.

**Gourlay Lake** (62 J/5) Southwest of Otter Lake. Land records indicate that John W. Gourlay homesteaded NW 7-15-18W in 1879.

*Government Landing* (52 M/4) On the Wanipigow River northwest of Bissett. GBC records (1937) indicated this to be a local name. It was rescinded in 1954.

**Governor Island** (54 L/8) In the Churchill River south of Churchill. First noted correctly on a Codd map (1885) and in the possessive form (Governor's) on maps from Fidler (1807) to Bell (1895). Probably named after a Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company. Arrowsmith (1814) *Governors I*; Vandermalen (1827) *I Governors*; Taylor (ca. 1827) *Governors I.*

*Gowancroft* (62 G/2) Northeast of Pilot Mound. A former School District on SW 24-3-11W. It was built and named ca. 1883 after Gowancroft, the name of the farm of a Mr. Robertson who came here in 1879 (Gosnell 1968). In the Scottish language it means *daisy field*.

**Gowan River** (53 M/16) Flows northeast into Fox River. First noted on a GSC map (1926) as *Gowan-isquiak River*. The GBC (1937) indicated that the name was "too cumbersome," and so was shortened to Gowan River.

**Gow Lake** (52 M/13) Northeast of Amphibian Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Sergeant George Gow of Winnipeg. He served in No. 9 Lancaster Squadron.

**Graafstra Lake** (53 N/10) Northeast of Whitefish Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John W. Graafstra of Souris. He served in No. 242 Hurricane Squadron.

**Grabowski Lakes** (64 N/12) North of Aniska Lake on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan border. Named in 1968 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Joseph Grabowski of Choiceland, Saskatchewan. In 1996, the name was adopted for that portion of Grabowski Lakes which lie within Manitoba.

**Grace Island** (64 C/8) Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Robert W. Grace of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Grace Lake** (63 F/14) Locality east of The Pas. Located on and named after Grace Lake in 1973. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1914).

**Graham** (62 H/5) Locality and former railway point southeast of Carman. Located on the CPR line on 29-5-4W and first noted on a Stovel map (1908). **Graham Creek** (62 F/7) Flows southeast into the Souris River. GBC correspondence (1916; from Postmaster S. G. Davis at Melita) indicated that the railway point and creek were named after R. M. Graham. He ran the Melita Post Office and store on his homestead through which the creek flowed. Hind (1858) probably *Hale Way Creek* (Half Way probably intended).

**Graham Bay** (64 F/3) North shore of Goldsand Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Rifleman John W. Graham of St. Vital. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Graham Creek** (62 H/5) Flows northeast into Tobacco Creek. John Graham and family arrived here in the 1880s and homesteaded on Township 5-5W near the creek.

**Grahamdale** (62 O/8) Community south of Lake St. Martin. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point established by the CNR in 1911 (Douglas 1933) and named after Samuel Graham, the first postmaster. It was first listed, however, in the 1914 Post Office guide on 15-28-8W, so it probably opened in 1913. CPCGN records (n.d.) indicated that it may have been named after J. W. Graham, a wholesale wood and lumber dealer. **Grahamdale** (62 O/8) Local Government District extending from Gypsumville to Mulvihill. Named after the community of Grahamdale within it, and adopted by the GBC in 1944.

**Grahame Point** (64 O/15) Southwest shore of Blevins Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant John H. J. Grahame of Stonewall. He served in No. 1664 Halifax Heavy Conversion Unit.

**Graham Esker** (64 I/11) Northeast of Quinn Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal John C. Graham of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Graham Hill** (63 N/7) North of Burntwood Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Carmen B. Graham of Neepawa. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Graham Island** (64 C/8) Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Lewis R. Graham of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Graham Lake** (64 P/7) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Frederick G. Graham of Oak Lake. He served in No. 207 Lancaster Squadron.

**Graham McLeod Creek** (54 E/3) Flows northwest into Little Churchill River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Graham A. McLeod of Winnipeg. He served in No. 405 Lancaster Squadron.

**Graham Peninsula** (64 K/9) Cantlon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 Harold R. Graham of Dauphin. He served in No. 103 Lancaster Squadron.

**Graham Rapids** (64 I/15) Unnamed river which flows into the Seal River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Cecil J. Graham of Minto. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

*Grahamville* (63 C/2) Northeast of Swan River. The Post Office opened in 1931 on SE 14-37-25W and closed in 1941. Also a School District on SW 13-37-25W. Presumably named after the first postmaster, Josiah Graham.

**Grainger Lake** (63 I/7) North of Molson Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Corporal William A. Grainger of Beulah. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Gramme River** (64 B/2) Flows southeast into Leftrook Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Corporal William J. Gramme of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Grand Beach** (62 I/10) Community west of Pine Falls on the southeast shore of Lake Winnipeg. A Post Office and former Canadian National railway point established in 1916 (Douglas 1933) on a point shown as *Hunters Point* on Arrowsmith maps (1821 and 1814). The CPCGN (n.d.) indicated that it was originally called Grand Marais, probably by La Vérendrye, who camped near this spot on his first night on Lake Winnipeg. It was renamed Grand Beach in 1916 (Grand Marais is nearby — see entry). The Post Office was first listed in the 1917 Post Office guide as a summer Post Office under Postmaster J. A. McIntyre. It is a summer resort area developed by the CNR which ran moonlight excursion trains (Garland 1975).

*Grand Bend* (around 62 I/10) Northeast of Selkirk. Archival records (1962) indicated this to be a former Canadian National railway point at Mile 57.1, Victoria Beach Subdivision. Possibly descriptive of the pronounced curve in the track around Beaconia.

**Grande-Clairière** (62 F/10) Locality southeast of Virden. The Post Office opened in 1890 on 12-6-25W, moved to 30-6-24W by 1897 and closed in 1967 due to the lack of a postmaster. Also a Canadian National railway point and School District name noted as *Grande Clairiere* on SE 30-6-24W. It is a French name meaning *big clearing* (Douglas 1933). It was founded and named by noted missionary and colonizer Abbé Jean Gaire who brought settlers here from France (Garland 1975; from D. Frémont). McKellar (1893) *Grand Clairiere*.

**Grande Pointe** (62 H/14) Community southeast of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1890 and closed in 1968. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point. GBC correspondence (1905) indicated that it was named "after a pointe of Wood on the Sein River, used in early day as a Camping place by Traders passing on their journeys to St Paul, St Anns, and the Lake of the woods" to the southeast. It is a French name, meaning *big point*. First noted on a Charbonneau survey in 1884 as *Grande-Pointe Settlement* in the parish of St. Norbert. A Department of the Interior map (1877) showed Norbert around here with St. Norbert in its correct position on the west side of the Red River. Burland (1878) had Norbert Station here, and a Department of the Interior map (1884) showed St. Norbert here as well as in its correct location. Chataway (1907) had Grande Pointe Post Office about one-quarter mile east of St. Norbert (east of the Red River) with both within the Settlement of Grande Point. The CBGN (1952) listed Grande Point Settlement as an alternate of Grande Pointe. McKellar (1893) *Grand Point*; McPhillips (1907) *Grande Pointe Station*.

**Grand Marais** (62 I/10) Community west of Pine Falls on Lake Winnipeg. A Post Office, Canadian National railway point and School District name on 18-18-7E. Located at the base of, and named after **Grand Marais Point** (62 I/10) Southeast shore of Lake Winnipeg. A French name meaning *big marsh*. First noted as a railway point on a Department of the Interior map (1917). The point was first shown correctly on a Department of Marine and Fisheries map (1903). It is probably *Hunters point* on a Fidler map (1808). For the Post Office: CBGN (1952) *Grand-Marai*; Cummins (1922) *Grand Marias*. For the point: Hudson's Bay Company (1881) *Pte Du Grand Marais*; Codd (1885) *Grand Marais*; SGO (1904) *Grandmarais*.

**Grandmother Lake** (53 D/4) Northwest of Family Lake. The CPCGN (1964) indicated that it had been reported as the local name by District Foresters in 1933. Fieldwork revealed the Native name Kokominan Lake meaning *grandmother*.

**Grand Rapids** (63 G/3) Town on the northwest bank of the Saskatchewan River at Lake Winnipeg. A Post Office, Hudson's Bay Company post and School District located across the river from the Indian Reserve and named after Grand Rapids House, built here in 1778 (Garland 1975). The Hudson's Bay Company built a fort at the foot of the rapids soon after the old French Fort Bourbon was destroyed (before 1755). According to a Department of the Interior Report (1875), the

> ... original post of the Hudson's Bay Company at the mouth of the river has been abandoned and a new one established on their Reserve, some six miles higher up the river, at the head of the portage, which the river steamer descends to (Voorhis 1930).

A National Library manuscript (1979), however, claimed that the Grand Rapids House was built by the Hudson's Bay Company after 1821, and was an important post during the period of 1871 -1877 for their steamers on the river and Lake Winnipeg. Trade declined with the building of the railway to Hudson Bay, and the post was abandoned before 1900. A Department of the Interior map (1926) showed it as a Post Office within the larger Grand Rapids Settlement. **Grand Rapids** (63 G/3) Local Government District established in 1962 during the early period of dam construction (Garland 1975). Bell (1881) *Grand Rapids Ho*[use]. **Grand Rapids** (63 G/3) In the Saskatchewan River between Cross Bay and Lake Winnipeg. The correct form was first noted in Fleming's (1874) CPR report. The name is a translation of the original Native name Misepawistik, which means *big* or *great fall* (Douglas 1933). It is possible that Grand was from the French meaning *big* as La Vérendrye was in the area ca. 1740. No name was noted on dated maps, however, until Turnor (1779) who called them *Great Fall*. It was one of the longest rapids in the north, eight miles in length (Boulette 1957b). The Hudson's Bay Company built a tramway (later a railway line) to allow York boats passage around them. A dam was built by Manitoba Hydro in 1965 which changed Cedar Lake, Moose Lake and Cross Lake into a huge reservoir (Garland 1975). Although tamed considerably, the rapids remain. The following entries owe their origin to these rapids: Pond (1785) *Great Rapids*, and 1787, *Great Rapid*; Fidler (ca. 1809) *Grand rapid* and (ca. 1810) *Big fall*; Thompson (1813-14; 1843 map) *Long Rapid*; Hind (1858) *The Grand Rapid*. **Grand Rapids 33** (63 G/3) Indian Reserve east of Grand Rapids on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg. First noted correctly on a Department of Indian Affairs map (1891), the reserve was established for Swampy Cree (Douglas 1933). Department of Indian Affairs (1882*) 84 IR*; Austin (1896) *Grand Rapids Indian Reserve*.

*Grand Valley* (62 G/13) Just southeast of Brandon. A former Post Office that opened in 1879 and closed in 1883. Also a School District noted on a Brownlee map (1884) around NW 20-10-18W but on NE 36-10-19W on a 1965 municipal map. The Winnipeg Free Press (1935) reported that the first settlers arrived ca. 1876 and the School District was established in 1882. Kavanaugh (1944) indicated that it was originally called Nova Scotia Settlement before the Post Office opened and was first settled by James, William and Fred Lambert (ca. 1877). Dougald and John McVicar arrived here by 1878, and Dougald's wife became the first postmistress when the Post Office opened ca. 1879. The Post Office in Ottawa offered to name it McVicar, but Mrs. McVicar had chosen a name for her new home even before she had arrived here. In a letter written by her daughter years later, it was revealed that the name

> ... was suggested to her mind after reading an article written by the Reverend Thomas Lawson who with the Reverend Mr. Holstead of Portage la Prairie was wandering around one dark and rainy night and father, hearing their calls, went out with a lantern and brought them into his dugout.

McVicar gave them hot coffee and bannock and made a bed for them on the dugout floor and looked after their horses. "When writing about this, the Reverend Mr. Lawson referred to the 'Wonderful Valley' where they were treated so well" (in Mulligan and Ryder 1985). By the early 1880s the population had swelled to approximately 400, but when McVicar asked too much for the property from the CPR, the site of present-day Brandon was chosen instead. Grand Valley began to wane, a process hastened by the floods of 1881 and 1882.

**Grandview** (62 N/2) Town west of Dauphin. A Post Office, Canadian National railway point and School District on 24-25-24W named in 1901 (Douglas 1933). Settlement began about 1890, and it was named by John Sinnott and Rod McKenzie upon the arrival of the railway (Grandview United Church History Committee 1967). Garland (1975) claimed that it was a water stop and that a passenger who once stepped off the train was heard to exclaim "what a grand view!" which became the locality or district name, and later that of the community. **Grandview** (62 N/2) Rural Municipality named after the community and adopted in 1933. SGO (1902) *Grand View*.

*Grange* (62 G/6) Southeast of Glenboro. A former Post Office that opened in 1885 on 18-6-12W under Postmaster James Gardiner and closed in 1916. First noted on a Maingy postal map (1882) as a proposed Post Office. Also a School District name on 10-6-12W. A grange is a term referring to a country house with farm buildings.

**Granite Quarry Cove** (62 P/10) Black Island in Lake Winnipeg. The remains of a former granite quarry are visible on the north shore of the island..

**Grant Bay** (64 B/8) Pakwaw Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Arthur G. Grant of Winnipeg. He served in No. 408 Halifax Squadron.

**Grant Creek** (64 I/9) Flows northeast into Knife River. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Captain William S. Grant of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers and was awarded the Military Medal.

**Grant Falls** (63 A/1) Pigeon River. Named after David D. Grant who drowned in a boating mishap here.

**Grantham Lake** (64 I/5) Southeast of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private William O. Grantham of Sidney. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Grant Island** (63 N/7) Guthrie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John D. Grant of Winnipeg. He served in No. 45 Baltimore Delivery Group.

*Granton* (around 62 K/3) Northwest of Virden. First noted on a Maingy postal map (1882) as a proposed Post Office northeast of Elkhorn.

**Grant Park** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. Approved in 1989. Probably named after Grant Avenue, a major thoroughfare through the neighbourhood. The avenue may have been named after Cuthbert Grant (Rudnyckyj 1974).

**Grant Point** (54 D/15) Little Cygnet Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Squadron Leader John R. Grant of Winnipeg. He served in No. 115 Lancaster Squadron and was mentioned in dispatches.

**Grant River** (53 M/9) Flows northeast into Stupart River. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Flying Officer William A. Grant of Minnedosa. He served in No. 409 Halifax Squadron.

*Grants Cut* (62 K/1) CNR railway point northwest of Brandon on 13-12-21W. Named in 1925 (Douglas 1933) as *Grant's Cut*. CPCGN (1970) listed it as Grants Cut Siding.

**Grants Hill** (62 F/15) Northeast of Virden. Land records indicate that William L. Grant homesteaded SE 25-11-25W in 1894.

*Grants House* (62 F/7) Southwest of Souris on the Assiniboine River. Grant's House (or Fort Mr. Grant) was established in 1824, probably on 7-6-23W near Hartney (McMorran 1950a, 1950b). It closed permanently in 1861. Rapkin (ca. 1840) *Grant Ho*[use]; Garnier (1860) *St. on Grants*.

*Granville* (62 J/13) Southeast of Dauphin. A former School District on NE 29-22-17W. It was established prior to 1914, but not built until 1915 or 1916 (Ochre River Women's Institute History Committee 1970). It closed shortly after 1947. It was named by C. Holloway after a town in England.

**Granville Lake** (64 C/2) Post Office and community on the south shore of Granville Lake. CPCGN records (1970) indicated the Post Office of Granville Lake was scheduled to open in 1971. It was to be named after the community, which in turn, was named after the lake (formerly Pickerel Narrows). A 1932 GBC list identified it as a Hudson's Bay Company outpost which was formerly located at the northwestern end of the lake. Correspondence from the Hudson's Bay Company (1952) indicated that the Pickerel Narrows outpost closed ca. 1937. The CPCGN adopted the present name in 1972. Douglas (1933) felt that the lake was probably named after Granville Leveson-Gower, 4th Earl of Granville and 1st Viscount Granville (1773 - 1846), a famous English diplomat. **Granville Lake** (64 C/8) First noted on a Stayner map (1801). Douglas (1933) observed that Arrowsmith (1796) called it *Fox Lake*, and that the Native name was Piteiwinnikwan Sakahigan. For the lake: Fidler (1807) *Granvill Lake* and in 1809 *Sasninatooah* in "Jepowyyan," *Musquoggan Lake* in "Southern Indian," or *Granville Lake*; Lionais (1870) *Grenville Lake*; Government of Quebec (1918) *Lac Granville*. **Granville Falls** (64 C/1) In the Churchill River just south of the lake and presumably named after it. First noted on a Fidler map (1807) as *Granville Fall* and correctly on Codd (1885). Bell (1895) *Grenville Falls*; Copp Clark (1906) *Granville Rapids and Fall*. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Kapayakoskaykik, meaning *one falls*.

**Grassick Slough** (62 G/7) South of Swan Lake. Land records indicate that William Grassick homesteaded SW 20-4-11W in 1883.

**Grassie Lake** (64 F/6) Northwest of Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Chesley R. Grassie of Neepawa. He served in No. 44 Lancaster Squadron.

**Grass River** (62 J/10) Locality southeast of McCreary. The Post Office opened in 1899 on 10-18-12W, moved ca. 1919 to 7-18-18W and closed in 1966. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmistress Mrs. C. Patterson) indicated that the Post Office was named after the Grass River just to the north, itself named for the Grass Marsh (currently Big Grass Marsh). The School District of Grassy River was about one mile south on NE 6-18-11W.

**Grass River** (64 A/2) Flows northeast into the Nelson River. First noted on a Turnor map (1778-79) with *Elbow River* on the upper portion between the present Third Cranberry Lake and Elbow Lake. Tyrrell (1915) and Douglas (1933) agreed that the name was a translation of the Cree name Muskuskow Sipi, meaning *grassy*. Tyrrell added that in 1774, Hearne reported paddling

> … up Port Nelson [presumably Nelson River] till about noon then struck off to the westward up a small Branch which I estinguished by the name of the Tweed (on account of the Pleasantness of its Banks).

Tyrrell felt that this was the Grass River. In 1778, Turnor mentioned that the Nelson River parted into two branches "North and South Branch" with the North Branch being the Grass River (according to Tyrrell). Possibly A. Graham (post 1771; HBCA) probably his *Sequashu River*; Bonne (1776) possibly *R du Brochet*; Roberts (ca. 1782) and Faden (1785) *Elbow River*; Thompson (1794) mentioned *Pepequookmusk* or *Reed River*, and in 1813-14 (1843 map) *Elbow Rivulet* on the upper portion. Along the main river, he had *Grass River Passage*; Anonymous (ca. 1806; drawn for J. Thomson) *Goose R* between Setting Lake and Wekusko Lake; Lionais (1870) *Burnt Wood River* correctly, but also here, between Setting Lake and Split Lake; Bell (1879) *Hay or Grass River*; Department of Railways and Canals (1914) *Sandy River* (between Reed Lake and Tramping Lake).

*Grattan* (around 62 I) East of Lake Manitoba. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1877) as a proposed Canadian Pacific railway point on a never-built line, and located between Berodino and Gough. See Acadie entry.

**Grausdin Point** (52 L/5) Southeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named after settler John Grausdin who arrived here at the turn of the century.

**Gravel Island** (63 B/1) In Sturgeon Bay, Lake Winnipeg. First noted on a Hind map (1858). Probably descriptive of the shoreline.

**Gravel Island** (53 E/15) Northwest of Wass Island in Island Lake. For many years this island was used as a source of gravel by nearby communities.

**Gravel Lake** (63 J/3) East of North Moose Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Louis P. Gravel of Norwood Grove. He served in No. 10 Ventura Canadian Squadron.

*Gravel Pit* (62 K/6) West of Shoal Lake. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on 13-17-27W, about two miles northwest of Birtle and first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1896).

*Gravel Pit Spur* (52 E/4) South of Whitemouth Lake. First noted as a Canadian National railway point on a Stovel map (1908). SGO (1906) *Gravil Pit Spur*; Copp Clark (1914) *Gravel Pit*; Department of Mines (1921) *Gravel Pit Spur Sta*.

**Graves Lake** (64 N/10) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman Raymond W. Graves of Mather. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Graves Lake** (62 G/3) Southwest of Pilot Mound. Land records indicate that James Graves homesteaded SE 22-2-13W in 1887.

**Graves Point** (63 C/15) Northeast shore of Dawson Bay, Lake Winnipegosis. CBGN correspondence (1952; from Fisheries Officer G. Butler) indicated that the point presently shown as Nason Point, should be Grave's Point, the old local name which was derived from the Native name Chebay Okamikosing, literally meaning *place of corpses house*. The form Grave Point was adopted but changed in 1977 to the local, plural form. Nason Point, named by Tyrrell, was shifted to the point just to the south (see entry). Early maps distorted the northwestern end of Lake Winnipegosis, but most placed a Graves or Grave Point at or near Cameron Point, about eight miles northeast of here. As such, the present location may be wrong historically, although field interviews suggested that both points, and indeed others, were grave sites. Hind (1858) showed *Grave Point* at Cameron Point (spelled *Grove Point* on an 1860 map) as did Pierce (1879) but as *Geebahgamich (Grave Pt)*.

**Graveyard Bay** (53 K/13) In Gods Lake. The CPCGN (1976) indicated this to be a local name submitted by area Conservation Officers because Native people used to bury their dead on a point in this bay.

**Graveyard Point** (63 I/4) East shore of Little Playgreen Lake. This is the site of the Protestant graveyard.

*Gravity* (around 62 K/11) Southwest of Russell. First noted as a Canadian Pacific railway point on a Stovel map (1911) between Millwood and Harrowby. As used in railroading, gravity refers specifically to the use of an incline to move cars. A railway yard will often have a "hump" onto which cars are pushed. Gravity is then used to "classify" the cars as they descend and are sorted into their appropriate sidings.

**Gray Bay** (64 O/13) Nueltin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 William R. Gray of MacGregor. He served in No. 419 Halifax Squadron.

**Gray Creek** (64 N/8) Flows north into Seman River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John F. Gray of Gilbert Plains. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Gray Esker** (53 L/1) East of Rochon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Kenneth M. Gray of Winnipeg. He served in No. 405 Lancaster Squadron.

**Gray Hill** (64 I/1) Northwest of Condie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Howard E. Gray of La Rivière. He served at No. 9 Repair Depot.

**Gray Island** (64 F/6) Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Corporal James W. Gray of Winnipeg. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Gray Lake** (64 G/4) Northeast of Grandmother Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Peter R. Gray of Brandon. He served in No. 1664 Halifax Heavy Conversion Unit.

**Grayling Falls** (64 P/5) In the Wolverine River. The CPCGN indicated this to be a local name submitted in 1974. Presumably named after the grayling, a member of the *Salmonidae* family characterized by a high dorsal fin.

**Gray Peninsula** (64 K/16) Burnie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Robert L. Gray of Lundar. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Gray Point** (62 P/1) On Black Island in Lake Winnipeg. CPCGN records indicated that the point was named in 1934 after Norman G. Gray of the Federal Hydrographic Service who conducted surveys on Lake Winnipeg.

**Gray Rapids** (64 N/5) Unnamed river which flows into Kilpatrick Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Craftsman Robert M. Gray of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

**Graysville** (62 G/9) Community south of Portage la Prairie. GBC records (1928) indicated that the Post Office opened in 1904 and that the townsite was situated on the farm of George Gray who had settled here in 1880. The community was first called Grays, with the Post Office as Graysville, as there was already a Grays Post Office in Saskatchewan. Later, the Canadian National railway point was changed to Graysville as well. Also a School District on 25-6-6W. The railway point is also called Grays Siding locally. Department of the Interior (1908) *Gray*; SGO (1917) *Grays (Graysville Post Office)*. Changed from settlement to hamlet in 1989.

**Great Falls** (62 I/8) Community north of Lac du Bonnet. The Post Office opened in 1922 on 27-27-11E on the Winnipeg River near "Bonnet Falls" (Douglas 1933). This is now the site of a hydroelectric installation. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point and School District name here. The name is that of a series of falls prior to dam construction.

**Great Island** (64 I/15) Seal River. The GBC (1936) approved Great Island rather than Big Island as on earlier maps from Fidler (1807; as *big I*). The name is descriptive of its size, but some maps showed it as a water body and incorrectly called it *Big L* (Department of the Interior map 1877). Fieldwork revealed the local Chipewyan name Nucho, meaning *big island*. Vandermalen (1827) *Grande Ile*; Department of Railways and Canals (1891) *Great Lake*.

**Greenaway Lake** (63 J/16) East of Setting Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private William J. Greenaway of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Green Bay** (62 I/1) Locality southwest of Lac du Bonnet. This was a former School District on 16-13-8E. It is still used as a locality name.

**Greenberg Lake** (64 O/9) West of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Signalman Hymie Greenberg of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

*Greenfield* (around 62 K/8) East of Shoal Lake. First noted on a Maingy postal map (1882) as a proposed Post Office northeast of Newdale.

**Greengrass Lake** (64 N/10) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Roy S. Greengrass of Transcona. He served in No. 1659 Halifax Squadron.

**Greening Lake** (64 O/2) Northwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Albert Greening of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Greenland** (62 H/10) Community southeast of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1900 on 8-8-6E and closed in 1929. Also a School District on NE 31-7-6E with North Greenland School District on SE 18-8-6E. The School District on NE 4-8-6E was named Montezuma. An SGO map (1917) erroneously placed Greenland in a "mirror image" location west of the Principal Meridian on 8-8-6W. The Post Office was named after the School District and picked by early settlers because of the green prairie

(Douglas 1933). It was a Mennonite settlement founded in the 1890s by Johannes Holdemann, leader of a group which broke away from Blumenort to found the Church of God in Christ (Garland 1975).

**Greenlay Lake** (53 D/6) South of Apisko Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Aircraftman 2 Wallace B. Greenlay of Winnipeg. He served at No. 5 Bombing and Gunnery School, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Green Oak** (62 I/1) Community east of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1949 on SW 9-14-8E and closed in 1968. CBGN correspondence (1949; from the Post Office in Ottawa) indicated that the Post Office was named after the School District on SW 4-14-8E.

**Green Peninsula** (64 N/8) MacMillan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Hans A. Green of Carman. He served in No. 467 Lancaster Squadron.

**Green Point** (64 I/5) Legary Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Albert R. Green of Brandon. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Green Rapids** (64 P/10) Caribou River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant William H. Green of Churchill. He served in No. 432 Lancaster Squadron.

**Green Ridge** (62 H/2) Community northeast of Emerson. The Post Office opened on 28-2-4E in 1879 (Douglas 1933). Also a School District name.

**Greenwald** (62 I/8) Locality northeast of Selkirk. The Post Office opened on 25-15-7E in 1913, closed in 1959, reopened in 1962 at the Wentland Post Office site on 30-15-8E and closed permanently in 1968. CPCGN correspondence (1961; from the Post Office in Ottawa) reported a request to change Wentland Post Office to Greenwald Post Office. Wentland had become the area Post Office when Greenwald closed in 1959, but local residents requested the change to Greenwald which was the community and district name. In 1962, Greenland was "relocated" and the name Wentland was rescinded. The name is a combination of "Green" and the German word wald, meaning *forest* (Garland 1975). Wentland Post Office opened on NE 30-15-8E and was named after an early pioneer who had lived on the Post Office site (CBGN 1952). Department of the Interior (1914) *Greenvald*.

**Greenway** (62 G/6) Community southeast of Glenboro. The Post Office opened in 1891 on 2-5-13W and closed in 1971. It also became a Canadian National railway point. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster P. McBean) indicated that the Post Office was named after the Honourable Thomas Greenway, former Premier of Manitoba (1888 - 1900) and later MP for Lisgar (1904 - 1908).

*Greenwood* (62 I/6) Northwest of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1875 and closed in 1911. A Department of the Interior map (1881) placed it on 22-15-2E. Also a School District on NE 15-15-2E. Probably descriptive of its surroundings. Burland (1885) seems *Greenwater*.

**Greenwood Island** (64 H/5) Wood Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Ordinary Telegraphist Clifford H. Greenwood of St. Germaine. He served aboard the HMCS *Trillium*.

**Greenwood Lake** (63 P/11) North of Landing Lake. Named after H. F. Greenwood, a member of the survey party here in 1920 (Douglas 1933).

**Greer Lake** (52 L/6) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet. First noted on a Department of Mines map (1925). The CPCGN (1977) indicated that it was named after geologist Anthony Greer of Toronto and that a feldspar quarry was located here.

**Gregg** (62 G/14) Community northeast of Brandon. The original Post Office opened in 1894 as Kerfoot on 34-11-14W and closed in 1911. A new Post Office opened in 1912 as Gregg on 3-12-14W, about five miles north and closed in 1969. GBC correspondence (1912) indicated that prior to the arrival of the railway, the community here was Kerfoot, named after local resident Mrs. Samuel Craig (née Ann Jane Kerfoot). The area was also called Dempsey, after the first school built here on SW 3-12-14W in 1883, on land offered by settler Joseph Dempsey. The School District appeared on a 1965 municipal map on NW 35-11-14W. GBC correspondence (1905; from Joseph Dempsey) indicated that he sold his farm to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway for the railway station and siding (which he would have liked to have seen called Dempsey). The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway purchased the land in 1905 and built the railway point in 1907, naming it after W. H. Gregg, father-in-law of C. M. Hays, President of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in the U.S.A. (Carberry Plains Book Committee 1959). Garland (1975) observed that a church built in the area in 1905 was called Kerfoot, adding that many residents still called the community this (or Dempsey) as they resented the railway name.

**Gregorys Mill** (62 G/12) Locality southwest of Wawanesa on 34-6-18W. Named after John Gregory from Wingham, Ontario who in 1883 built a three-storey stone mill on the Souris River. Water power was used to run the mill with an auxiliary plant serving during periods of low water.

**Grenon Harbour** (63 C/16) In the north end of Lake Winnipegosis. The CBGN (1952) indicated that the harbour (as Joe's Harbour and Old Joe's Harbour) and nearby Grenon Point (as Grenon's Point) were named after Joe Grenon Sr., a pioneer fisherman on Lake Winnipegosis. He built the *Jubilee*, a two-masted sailing vessel and the first fishing boat to be built at Winnipegosis. Mr. Grenon also had a winter fishing camp on the point for many years. Fieldwork also revealed the name **Grenon Hills** (63 C/9) named by Conservation Officers after a man who had a timber operation and worked out of Winnipegosis. This was probably the same man.

**Grenon Island** (64 N/8) Shannon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Alfred J. Grenon of Neepawa. He served in No. 428 Wellington Squadron and was the brother of Able Seaman Albert J. Grenon (see next entry).

**Grenon Lake** (64 H/1) West of Hogg Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Albert J. Grenon of Somerset. He served aboard the HMCS *St. Croix* and was the brother of Flight Sergeant Alfred J. Grenon (see previous entry).

**Gresham Lake** (54 E/13) East of North Knife Lake. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Major Albert B. Gresham of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Gretna** (62 H/4) Town west of Emerson. GBC correspondence (1906; from J. F. Tennant) indicated that this border town developed ca. 1883 following the link-up between the CPR and the Great Northern Railway on the American side. According to Mrs. Mary Brown, a descendant of the earliest residents here, it was named in honour of a Mr. Ogilvie who built the first grain elevator. He had come from Gretna Green, a Scottish community famous for its runaway marriages. Like it's Manitoba namesake, Gretna Green in Scotland is also near an international border. First noted on a Maingy postal map (1882) as a proposed Post Office. Also a School District name on 5-1-1W.

**Grevstad Lake** (64 N/5) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Melvin C. Grevstad of Winnipeg. He served in No. 463 Lancaster Squadron.

**Grey** (62 G/9) Rural Municipality north of Carman. Douglas (1933) indicated that it was incorporated in 1906 and was named after Earl Grey, then Governor General of Canada (1904 - 1916).

**Greys Pass** (62 J/1) In Gadwell Bay in the Delta Marsh area. The CPCGN adopted this name as a passage in 1964. Fieldwork confirmed that it was named after Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada (1904 - 1916) who apparently used to come to "the pass" to shoot waterfowl. It was found that the term "pass" in this area referred to a narrow, usually marshy neck of land on which hunters could wait and shoot at birds flying overhead.

**Grey Wolf Lake** (52 L/11) Southwest of Black Lake. This was part of the trap line of William MacDougall. Three other nearby lakes were named after fur-bearing mammals.

**Grierson Hill** (62 K/2) Northeast of Hamiota. Probably named after Thomas Grierson who homesteaded SE 2-15-23W in 1885.

**Grierson Lake** (52 L/11) Northwest of Black Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Private Hugh L. Grierson of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Grieve Lake** (53 E/7) South of Island Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John M. Grieve of Shoal Lake. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron.

*Griffin* (62 F/9) Southwest of Brandon. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1913) as Griffin Siding, a railway point north of Bunclody. Griffin was on the Great Northern Railway line and named after J. H. Griffin, Great Northern Railway Divisional Freight Agent (Douglas 1933). GBC (1929) *Griffin's Spur*.

**Griffin Lake** (63 G/12) North of Brackon Lake. Named in 1985 after World War I casualty Private Charles Griffin of Winnipeg. He served with the 78th Battalion, Canadian Army.

**Griffith Lake** (64 H/16) South of Condie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Allan G. Griffith of Winnipeg. He served in No. 156 Wellington Squadron.

**Griffiths Hill** (62 I/2) Birds Hill Provincial Park. Possibly named after Griffith Daniel who bought a piece of land from the Hudson's Bay Company upon his retirement to Red River in 1831.

**Griffiths Lake** (64 P/13) North of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Charles A. Griffiths of Selkirk. He served in No. 426 Lancaster Squadron.

**Grifton** (62 N/7) Locality northwest of Dauphin. A former Post Office that opened (or was re-established) in 1924 as Umatillo (or Umatilla) on 28-27-23W, changed to Grifton in 1942 and closed in 1956. GBC records (1942) indicated that the change to Grifton was made at the request of local residents to avoid confusion with its earlier location. Also a School District on SE 29-27-23W. See Umatilla entry.

**Griggs Lake** (63 J/13) North of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Frederick T. Griggs. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Grimble Lake** (64 H/16) West of Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Henry Grimble of Sturgeon Creek. He served in No. 433 Halifax Squadron.

**Grimes Lake** (64 J/12) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Warren Grimes of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. The CPCGN noted the alternate name Big Pickerel Lake used for reference by Manitoba Fisheries staff in 1966.

**Grimsdick Lake** (64 P/11) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Edward O. Grimsdick of Winnipeg. He served in No. 152 Spitfire Squadron.

**Grindstone Lake** (64 B/4) West of Rat Lake. Named in 1989 for resource identification purposes. The name is of local origin.

**Grindstone Point** (62 P/7) West shore of Lake Winnipeg north of Deer Island. First noted on a Fidler map (1820). Hind (1858) identified it as Big Grindstone Point, with a perpendicular block of limestone and sandstone here. Since sandstone is used for making grindstones, it is probable that Natives or early traders obtained this rock here for this purpose.

*Grinfeld* (62 H/10) West of Steinbach. GBC records (1925) identified this as an early Mennonite community on 32-6-5E which was dissolved in 1925. Possibly the same as Gruenfeld which later became Kleefeld (see entry).

**Grisdale Lake** (64 N/5) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Robert J. Grisdale of Winnipeg. He served in No. 433 Lancaster Squadron.

**Griswold** (62 F/16) Community west of Brandon. A Post Office, School District and Canadian Pacific railway point, with the latter established before 1882 on 25-9-23W (Douglas 1933). It was named after Mr. and Mrs. Griswold, American friends of General Rosser, Chief Engineer of the CPR in 1881. GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster A. Hill) mentioned an early "rumour" that it was named after the aunt of a local surveyor. Garland (1975) suspected that it was a corruption of "Geese World," as it was a good goose hunting area in the early days. The Post Office opened in 1884 and Griswold Station dropped "Station" from the name in 1890 (Campbell 1972). Dalton Post Office (see entry) opened in 1882 on 4-10-22W as Griswold, about three miles southeast of the present location, changed to Dalton in 1884 and closed in 1891. Codd (1885) *Griswold Station*.

**Grodecki Lake** (64 O/12) South of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Joseph Grodecki of Erickson. He served in No. 405 Lancaster Squadron.

**Gronbeck Lake** (64 P/16) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Sergeant Norman Gronbeck of Winnipeg. He served in No. 50 Lancaster Squadron.

*Grosdin Point* (52 L/5) Southeast shore of Lac du Bonnet. John Grosdin occupied SW 27-16-12E in 1915 and Paul Grosdin occupied SE 27-16-12E in 1914 but they were unable to obtain homesteads because these lands were reserved for hydroelectric development.

**Gross Island** (53 L/2) Muche Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Henry J. Gross of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Grosse Isle** (62 I/3) Community northwest of Winnipeg. GBC correspondence (1919; from Postmistress Mrs. Matheson) indicated that the community adopted the name given to the area by early French hunters on account of it being a large wooded tract of land surrounded by swamp which provided good hunting. Grosse Ile is French for *big island*. Douglas (1933; as *Gross Ile*) noted that the Canadian National railway point was established in 1904. Grosse Isle was above the 1852 flood waters and many area residents sought refuge there on "the island" (Garland 1975; from A. Henderson). According to eyewitness Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor (1924):

> The hired man took away all the stock to the Sturgeon Creek three days before we left the house. They brought a boat to the door and we were thrown in. I think we went part of the way to Colony Creek in a boat; then in cart hay frames. We had no wagons in those days. From there we went to Grosse Isle and were there for six weeks. We had a big camp; we had tents; storehouses built with slabs; we had wells for the cattle. There was a ridge where we camped ..." (Grosse Isle Women's Institute n.d.).

Also a School District shown near SW 4-13-1E on a Chataway map (1907). Bulman (1905) *Gross Isle*.

**Gross Lake** (54 M/5) Southwest of Long Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Rifleman Bernard B. Gross of Morden. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Grossman Lake** (64 N/8) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Sail Maker Samuel Grossman of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Cornwallis*.

*Grossweide* (62 H/10) Northwest of Steinbach. GBC records (1925) described this as a former Mennonite community on 1-7-4E, settled in 1876 and dissolved by 1925. The name means *big pasture* in German.

**Groszok Lake** (62 K/9) Southwest of Dauphin Lake. Named in 1973 by the CPCGN after Metro Groszok who homesteaded NE 33-19-21W. Recorded as *Groschak Lake* in fish-stocking records. Fieldwork revealed the alternate names Twin Lakes (one of) and North Twin Lake.

*Grove Park* (around 62 I/12) Northeast of St. Laurent. This name for a Post Office or community was first noted around SW 14-18-1W on an SGO map (1904) as well as on later maps. A government map (1916) showed *Grove Park Post Office* on NW 10-18-1W2 in Saskatchewan, so this may be another error involving the Principal Meridian (see Greenland).

**Groves Island** (63 N/3) Kississing Lake. Named in 1972 after two World War II casualties: Private George H. Groves and his brother Private Gordon Groves of Winnipeg. They served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. Locally known as Caribou Island.

**Grozik Lake** (52 L/11) Southeast of Flintstone Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Private Mark Grozik of Shortdale. He served with the Canadian Scottish Regiment.

*Gruber* (62 O/12) South of Winnipegosis. The Post Office opened in 1899 on 33-30-18W and closed in 1907. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster H. Girtle) indicated that it was named after former resident Reverend Leiser Gruber who was also the first postmaster.

*Gruenthal* (62 H/4) North of Gretna. First noted as a settlement on a Department of the Interior map (1881) and on Codd (1885) around SW 20-1-1W, near Altona. A recent municipal map identified it as a School District on NW 19-1-1W.

**Grund** (62 G/6) Locality south of Glenboro. First noted on a Maingy map (1882) as a proposed Post Office which opened in 1883 on 10-6-14W and closed in 1931. It was named by Sigurdur Kristoferson, the first postmaster who homesteaded here in 1881 (Garland 1975). He was one of several Icelandic settlers to come here from Gimli to find a better home after the floods of the preceding years. It is a place name in Iceland and the name means *green field* or *grassy plain*.

**Grundy Lake** (64 K/14) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Captain Howard Grundy of St. Boniface. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Grunthal** (62 H/7) Community southwest of Steinbach. First noted correctly on a Burland map (1878). This community was settled in 1876 by Bergthal Mennonites and received its name from the prominent rise in the otherwise flat and bush-covered land at the west end of the village (Warkentin 1971). It was originally called Gruenthal, German for *green valley*, but became anglicized to Grunthal. It was founded on 22-5-5E but is now listed on 21 and 29-5-5E. The Post Office opened in 1898 (Douglas 1933). A Department of the Interior map (1881) showed Gruenthal around SW 20-1-1W, which was identified as a School District on municipal maps. Westmacott (1876) had *Grunfeld* on NW Township 5-5E near here, although Gruenfeld is listed as a former name of Kleefeld (see entry) about seven miles north. CNR (ca. 1918) *Grunthall*.

**Guay Hill** (63 N/1) Southeast of Craik Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Gerard J. Guay of Winnipeg. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Guay Lake** (63 N/1) Southeast of Sherridon. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Sergeant Lucien P. Guay of Winnipeg. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force. Fieldwork revealed the local names Sickle Lake and Horseshoe Lake, both due to the lake's shape.

**Guest Creek** (64 P/8) Flows east into Gordon River. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant George W. Guest of Stonewall. He served in No. 100 Lancaster Squadron.

**Guest Lake** (64 K/13) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Robert Guest of Winnipeg. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**Gugins Lake** (64 P/3) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Clarence W. Gugins of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1664 Halifax Heavy Conversion Unit.

**Guiboche Island** (53 L/12) Windy Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Victor J. Guiboche of St. Laurent. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Guiboche Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Rifleman Lawrence R. Guiboche of Camperville. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles. Fieldwork revealed the local name Pete Lake, named by Conservation Officers in 1963 after one of the crewmen on the construction of a fire tower.

**Guick Lake** (64 O/10) Northwest of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Matt Guick of Riding Mountain. He served with the Canadian Scottish Regiment.

**Guillas Point** (62 O/2) Northwest shore of Lake Manitoba. Land records indicate that Jean L. Guillas homesteaded SW 17-25-11W in 1910.

**Gulbis Lake** (64 H/3) West of Settee Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Charles J. Gulbis of Fork River. He served with the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

**Gull Bay** (63 B/15) West shore of Lake Winnipeg below Long Point. CPCGN records (1969) indicated that it was so named because of the large numbers and varieties of gulls nesting on the sand-bars at the north and south ends of the bay. It is a sheltered bay where local fishermen can bring boats in to the Twin Creeks. Hind (1858) *Good Hr* and in 1860 *Gull Harbour*.

**Gull Harbour** (62 P/2) Locality at the northeastern end of Hecla Island. A descriptive name adopted in 1954, presumably after Gull Harbour which was first noted on a Department of Marine and Fisheries chart (1903) and as Bay St. George on a Stovel map (1891). NTS map 62 P (1929) showed a fish hatchery here. **Gull Harbour Beach** (62 P/2) and **Gull Harbour Point** (62 P/2) are named after it.

**Gull Lake** (62 I/7) Locality northeast of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1935 on SE 35-16-7E and closed in 1968. Fieldwork revealed the alternate name Sherwood after the lake on which the Post Office was located. It was also a School District name in the area, first noted on an Eade map (1942). The name was officially changed from Sherwood to Gull Lake in 1999.

**Gull Lake** (54 D/6) Northeast of Split Lake on the Nelson River. First noted on a Turnor map (1778-79) and in his journal (1778). Tyrrell (1915) reported the Cree name Kiasko Sakahigan, meaning *Gull Lake*. **Gull Rapids** (54 D/6) located in the river at the east end of Gull Lake. These were noted as Gull Falls on an Arrowsmith map (1796) and correctly on a Topographical Survey map (1915). Fidler (1809) *upper Gull fall* in the left fork; Taylor (ca. 1827) *Long Gull Fall* on the east side of an island and *Gull Falls* on the north side of it. Both would be present Gull Rapids.

**Gummerson Lake** (63 N/4) West of Kississing Lake. Named after a local family who pioneered in this area.

**Gunisao River** (63 H/13) Flows northwest from Gunisao Lake into the Jack River near Norway House. First noted correctly on a Department of Agriculture map (1900). This is a Cree name, a variant of "Kinuseo," meaning *pike* or *jackfish*, properly called Northern Pike (Douglas 1933). Tyrrell (1915) offered the Native name Guniseu Sipi meaning *Pike River*. In an extract from Alexander Ross' *The Fur Traders of the Far West* (1853), the CPCGN noted that it was reported that a French trader named Perreault entered the river ca. 1740 and named it Pointe du Nord and later Rivière aux Brochet (or Pike River) from the abundance of these fish. Many maps compiled the river in a northerly, or convex curve (i.e., in the position of the McLaughlin River) rather than in a southerly or concave one. **Jack River** (63 H/13) is also approved (1962) as a channel name here and to which many of these alternate names would also apply. **Gunisao Lake** (63 H/9) would appear to be named after the river, as it was first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1900). For river: Rinfret (n.d.) *R aux Brochets*; Cocking (1774; in Tyrrell 1968) as *Kinnasew river*; Turnor (1779) *Jack River*; Fidler (1807) *Jack River* and ca. 1810, *Pike River*; Murray (1823) *Great Jack River*; American Bank Note Company (1882) *Jack or Pine River*; Quebec Government map (1918) *R Gunisao*. For lake: Fidler (1807) *Jack Lake* and ca. 1810, *Pike Lake*; Garnier (1860) *L Jacques*; American Bank Note Company (1882) *Pine Lake*; Quebec Government map (1918) *Lac Gunisao*.

**Gunnar Rock** (62 P/8) Northeast of Hecla Island in Lake Winnipeg. First shown on Hydrographic Survey chart 6248 (1934). Gunnar is both a Scandinavian given name and surname. Probably named after a local Icelandic fisherman.

**Gunn Bay** (64 N/15) Putahow Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Company Sergeant Major Charles A. Gunn of Winnipeg. He served with the Maisonneuve Regiment.

**Gunneechogizi Narrows** (64 K/4) Reindeer Lake. A Chipewyan name meaning *jack pine*.

**Gunn Hill** (64 N/6) Northwest of Choquette Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal George Gunn of MacGregor, Canadian Army.

**Gunn Island** (64 C/4) Northwest of Choquette Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Charles G. Gunn of West Kildonan. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Gunn Lake** (63 P/16) South of Split Lake. Adopted by the GBC in 1930. Douglas (1933) stated that the lake was named after the Honourable Donald Gunn (1797 - 1878) a native of Halkirk, Scotland and author of *History of Manitoba* (see bibliography). He served with the Hudson's Bay Company from 1813 to 1823, and later became a member of the first Legislative Council of Manitoba (1870 - 1876).

**Gunnlaugson Creek** (62 O/2) A channel in Lake Manitoba near The Narrows. Land records indicate that John Gunlaugson (sp.) homesteaded NW 35-24-10W in 1930. Also known as May Creek and Gunnlaughson Creek.

**Gunn Peninsula** (64 J/9) In Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Sergeant John C. Gunn of Roland. He served in No. 13 Operational Training Unit.

**Gunn Point** (64 F/3) Goldsand Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Signalman Charles B. Gunn of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

**Gunn Rapids** (64 I/13) McKay River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John J. Gunn of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Gunson Lake** (62 O/2) East of Lake Manitoba, west of Ashern. Named in 1972 after two World War II casualties: Rifleman John T. Gunson of Mulvihill and his brother Private Wilfred A. Gunson of Dauphin. They served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles and the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders respectively.

*Gun Spur* (62 I/3) North of Winnipeg. A former Canadian Pacific railway point first noted on a Bulman map (1905) between Stony Mountain and Stonewall. Perhaps the name is connected with Gunton (see next entry) on the line to the north. Stovel (1908) *Gunspur*.

**Gunton** (62 I/6) Community northwest of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1905 as Gunview on 28-15-2E (Quickfall 1960), changed to Gunton in 1906, closed briefly in 1977 and reopened later that year on SW 33-15-2E. GBC correspondence (1909; from Postmaster Donald Gunn) indicated that the Post Office was named after himself (shortened to "Gun" with "ton" added). Also a Canadian Pacific railway point, with the School District name Gunton Union on NW 29-15-2E. The railway siding was established with the opening of the quarries in 1905 (Quickfall 1960). Listed as Gunnview Post Office in the 1906 postal guide.

*Gurney Gold* (63 K/14) Northeast of Athapapuskow Lake. A former Canadian National railway point and Post Office named after the mine it served. The Post Office opened in 1938 on NE 11-66-25W and closed in 1939. Rescinded by the CBGN in 1950.

**Gurney Lake** (52 M/3) Northeast of Bissett. Named in 1976 after World War I casualty Private James Gurney. He served with the 78th Battalion, Canadian Infantry (Manitoba Regiment).

**Durants Island** (63 H/13) In Little Playgreen Lake northwest of Norway House. CPCGN records (1975) indicated that it was named after former provincial police officer and federal Forest Ranger Peter Durant who lived here for over 75 years.

**Gurr Lake** (63 P/6) North of Landing Lake. Named in 1981 after World War II casualty Private Ruebin J. Gurr of Dauphin. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Gustafson Lake** (63 O/7) Southwest of Wuskwatim Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sapper Alver N. G. Gustafson. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Guthrie Bay** (64 A/12) North shore of Baldock Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Lindsay L. Guthrie of Winnipeg. He served in No. 625 Lancaster Squadron.

**Guthrie Island** (64 P/12) Inverarity Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Private Gordon Guthrie of Melford. He served with the Loyal Edmonton Regiment.

**Guthrie Lake** (63 N/7) Southwest of Burntwood Lake. First noted in GBC records (1928). Named after Kenneth Guthrie, the pilot responsible for the aerial photography of the area (Douglas 1933). He was a retired Air Vice Marshall who flew out of The Pas and Lac du Bonnet from 1923 until the Manitoba Government Air Service began in 1932 - 1933.

**Guthrie Peninsula** (54 D/6) Stephens Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Squadron Leader Archibald J. Guthrie of Reston. He served in No. 9 Wellington Squadron.

**Guthrie Point** (63 I/7) Molson Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Leading Seaman Robert M. Guthrie of Brandon. He served aboard the HMCS *Valleyfield*.

**Gutray Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Squadron Leader Joseph T. Gutray of Winnipeg. He served in the Royal Air Force Ferry Command.

**Guttormson Lake** (52 L/6) East of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Hinrik Guttormson of Poplar Point. He served in No. 431 Lancaster Squadron.

*Guynemer* (62 O/6) Northeast of Dauphin. A former Post Office that opened in 1917 on 20-27-12W, closed in 1936, reopened in 1937 and closed permanently in 1946 (on 5-28-12W). It was named after distinguished World War I French airman (Douglas 1933) Georges Guynemer, the leading French World War I flying ace with 53 victories to his credit. He vanished during an air battle over German lines in 1917. Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1977.

*Gwillims Slough* (62 K/11) Southeast of Russell. Land records indicate that Olivia M. Gwillim homesteaded SE 2-19-27W in 1889.

*Gwydyr* (62 F/8) Northeast of Deloraine. First noted as a railway point on a Department of the Interior map (1914) around 26-4-21W on the CPR line southeast of Regent. Gwydyr is the name of a forested district in northern Wales.

**Gyles Lake** (64 H/16) East of North Knife Lake. Named in 1963 after World War II casualty Rifleman Richard F. Gyles of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Gypsumville** (62 O/15) Community northwest of Lake St. Martin. The Post Office opened in 1905 and was so named because of the gypsum deposits in the area (Douglas 1933). It is also the northern terminus of the CNR line and a School District name. **Gypsum Lake** (62 O/15) Northeast of the community. First noted on a Turnbull map (1901) while a Bulman map (1897) indicated gypsum deposits around the lake. The deposits were first developed in 1890 when gypsum was shipped to Davis Point on Lake Manitoba via a small railway line, then south to Delta by barge (Garland 1975). When the CNR arrived in 1912, residents of Davis Point moved to Gypsumville. This is probably why the place names were reversed on some early maps. One railway foreman thought that the community should be named after its chief product, gypsum, and another foreman of French origin suggested adding "ville" (French for *town*).

**Haacke Lake** (64 P/15) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Arthur P. Haacke of Elphinstone. He served in No. 1666 Halifax Heavy Conversion Unit.

*Haanel* (62 J/4) West of Neepawa. A former Canadian Pacific railway point established in 1908 on 36-14-16W and named after the Chief Clerk in the Office of the General Superintendent. Cummins (1922) *Haamel*.

**Habiluk Lake** (63 J/3) East of North Moose Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Mike Habiluk of Winnipeg. He served in No. 434 Halifax Squadron. CPCGN records (1976) indicated it as Fourth Lake on a 1974 Manitoba canoe route map.

**Hachzkowski Lake** (62 K/10) Southeast of Russell. Land records indicate that Morcin Hachzkowski homesteaded SE 16-20-23W in 1907.

**Hacienda** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. Adopted by the CPCGN in 1974, probably from the Spanish word meaning *ranch* or *estate*.

**Hacker Lake** (64 C/10) North of Granville Lake. CPCGN records indicated that the lake was named in 1957 after prospector Harry J. Hacker of The Pas.

**Hackett Point** (63 J/13) East shore of Wekusko Lake. Named after Mike Hackett. The nature of his relationship with this place is unclear.

**Hackland Lake** (53 M/5) Northeast of Bear Lake. Named after Captain James Hackland, a 31-year veteran in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company (GBC 1937).

**Hadashville** (52 E/12) Community southwest of Brereton Lake. The Post Office opened in 1912 (Douglas 1933). Also a former Greater Winnipeg Water District railway point called Reynolds (see entry) and Norris, but this latter name was rescinded as it was not found to be in use. Fieldwork revealed that it was named after the first postmaster Charles "Charlie" Hadash who came here from North Dakota when the railway was being built. He first established a Post Office in his store just to the north in Medika where the water and railway line was to be built. Due to "gravity problems," the railway had to build in its present location and the Post Office was moved here. With Polonia and Wista, Medika is one of three Manitoba geographical names of purely Polish origin (Turek 1967). CPCGN records had listed the name as Reynolds (Hadashville Post Office). The nearby School District of Zamek was around NE 16-8-12E which the Hadashville Women's Institute (1970) indicated had formed about 1914, named after an "old country town" from which many of the settlers had emigrated.

**Hadfield Lake** (64 J/3) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Vincent G. Hadfield of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

*Hagbor* (around 62 G/2) East of Pilot Mound. First noted as a settlement on a Bulman map (1905), southeast of Wood Bay on the CPR line. Not listed in period Post Office guides. Possibly it is a combination of names or a compilation error.

**Hagel Lake** (64 H/3) West of Fidler Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Francis E. Hagel of Winnipeg. He served in No. 408 Hampden Squadron.

**Hagyard Slough** (62 F/15) Southeast of Virden. Charles H. Hagyard homesteaded NW 2-10-25W in 1913.

**Hahasew Rapids** (53 L/12) In the Hayes River south of Oxford Lake. A Native name meaning *crow*.

**Haider Lake** (64 N/16) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Harry Haider of Pine Falls. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Haigh Lake** (64 K/16) Northeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Allen Haigh of Transcona. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Hairy Lake** (63 I/6) Northwest of Molson Lake on the Echimamish River. First noted correctly in Peter Fidler's journal (1792) in which he referred to "Nesaquam or Hairy Lake. Klotz (1884) indicated that the name was derived from the reeds which grew all over the lake." There were expansive tracts of bulrushes here which appear to be covered with white hair when they go to seed (Ham 1980). Tyrrell (1915) reported the Cree name Winisko Sakahigan, meaning *Woodchuck Lake*. Fidler (1810) *Hair Lake*; Department of Railways and Canals (1891) *Harrys Lake*; GSC (1902) *Harry Lake*; Department of the Interior (ca. 1906) *Kairy Lake*.

**Hairy Man Point** (62 O/11) Northwest shore of Lake Manitoba. Recorded during fieldwork as the translation of an old Saulteaux name (*meshe-enene*). Supposedly someone once saw a "hairy man" on the point.

**Halasz Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. Named in 1977 after World War II casualty Trooper George Halasz of Sherridon. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Halbstadt** (62 H/3) Community northwest of Emerson. First noted as a Post Office on a Department of the Interior map (1881). A Mennonite settlement with a German name meaning *half town* (Douglas 1933). Also a School District about two miles southwest on SE 10-1-1E. Maingy (1903) *Holbstadt*; Copp Clark (1906) *Hallostadt*.

*Halcro's House* (63 I/8) On Robinson Lake. First noted on a G. Taylor map (1828; on Halcro's Lake). Probably a seasonal camp or supply depot for Hudson's Bay Company traders, presumably named for Gideon Halcrow, an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company (see next entry).

**Halcrow** (63 K/2) Railway point northeast of The Pas. Located on the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line and named in 1928 after a Hudson's Bay Company officer (Douglas 1933). Gideon Halcrow was an Orkney Islander who spent most of his life as a Hudson's Bay Company officer in northern Manitoba (Munro 1978). Formerly called Persley (as on a Scarborough map 1916) after a place in Scotland. The name was changed due to possible confusion with Persley, Quebec on the CPR line.

*Halcrow Lake* (63 F/14) Southwest of The Pas. Named after a Hudson's Bay Company officer - probably the same one as in the previous two entries.

**Hale Lake** (64 A/9) East of Waskaiowaka Lake. Named in 1950 after World War II casualty Lieutenant William F. Hale of Winnipeg. He served aboard Canadian Motor Torpedo Boat 466 and was mentioned in dispatches. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Naspischekochew Lake, meaning *gone forever*.

**Hales Lake** (53 K/3) Northeast of Red Sucker Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Arthur C. Hales of Virden. He served with the Veterans Guard of Canada.

*Hales Landing* (63 J/12) Southeast shore of Wekusko Lake. The CBGN (1947) indicated this to be a local name. Bill and Mary Hale operated a "stopping place" here for Hudson Bay Railway travellers at Wekusko Station *en route* to Herb Lake (see entry).

**Halicz** (62 N/8) Locality northwest of Dauphin. A former Post Office that opened in 1911 on 23-26-21W, moved to 26-26-21W, then 34-26-21W and closed in 1943. Current location listed as 3-27-21W. Named after a village on the Dneister River in western Ukraine (Douglas 1933).

**Halfway River** (63 O/8) Flows northeast into Grass River. So named because it is halfway to Paint Lake on the Grass River route (Ham 1980).

*Halkets House* (around 62 O/9) Northeast shore of Lake St. Martin. Mentioned by Peter Fidler in his journal of 1820 in which he identified it as the best place in the "Mannetoba district to catch tickameg" (whitefish). Presumably a seasonal Hudson's Bay Company post used to catch and dry fish and likely named after a Hudson's Bay Company employee. It seemed to be located around the present "The Narrows IR 49A." Fidler (1819) rendered it *Helkets House* and on an 1820 map, *Halkets House*. The correct spelling could not be verified.

**Hall Bay** (64 J/4) Morand Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Archibald M. Hall of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Hallboro** (62 J/3) Community south of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1913 on 33-13-15W and closed in 1961. Named after the Canadian National railway point established in 1904 (Douglas 1933). The latter was named after John Hall, a settler here in 1877 who owned the townsite land and later became mayor of Neepawa. Also a School District name on 35-13-15W.

*Hallbridge* (around 62 J/3) South of Neepawa. First identified on a Bulman map (1905; as *Hallbdge*) as a community.

**Halldorson Lake** (64 I/2) East of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sapper Bjarni Halldorson of Langruth. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers. Locally known as Burntwood Lake.

**Hallek Lake** (64 O/16) North of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Aircraftman 1 Frank Hallek of Winnipeg. He served in No. 113 Hudson Squadron.

**Hallen Lake** (53 D/12) North of Harrop Lake. Named in 1980 after World War II casualty Private Edgar A. Hallen of Neepawa. He served with the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion.

**Hallett Bay** (64 C/6) Mounteney Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Robert E. Hallett of Poplar Point. He served with the Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

**Hallett Island** (53 E/16) Krolman Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Lloyd M. Hallett of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Hallett Lake** (64 K/9) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Lawrence G. Hallett of Fisherton. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Hallett Point** (64 J/12) Descôteaux Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Wilfred A. Hallett of Poplar Point. He served in No. 53 Liberator Squadron.

**Hallgrimson Lake** (64 O/2) Southwest of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Gunner Peter H. Hallgrimson of Arborg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Halliday Lake** (64 I/1) Northeast of Etawney Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Alfred J. Halliday of Winnipeg. He served with the Veterans Guard of Canada.

**Halliday Rapids** (52 L/6) In the Winnipeg River. Recorded during fieldwork as the name of a carpenter from Lac du Bonnet.

**Hall Island** (64 F/1) Barrington Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman William S. Hall of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Hall Lake** (63 O/13) East of Highrock Lake. Named in 1967 after World War II casualty Private Victor W. Hall of Middlechurch. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps. CPCGN records (1966) noted it as Bighetty Lake, so named by Fisheries Branch.

**Halloran Lake** (64 P/11) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 William R. Halloran of Winnipeg. He served in No. 83 Lancaster Squadron.

**Halls Bridge** (62 F/16) On the Assiniboine River north of Griswold. Robert Hall homesteaded NW 18-10-22W in 1883.

**Halperin Lake** (64 P/10) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant William L. Halperin of Winnipeg. He served in No. 45 Hudson Transport Squadron.

*Halstead* (62 N/1) Northwest of Dauphin. A former Post Office that opened in 1900 on 30-25-22W under Postmaster G. Tomlinson and closed in 1914. Department of the Interior (1904) *Halsted*; Copp Clark (1914) *Hallstead*.

**Halstead Island** (64 N/5) Snyder Lake. Named in 1987 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Vernon H. Halstead of Winnipeg. He served in No. 626 Lancaster Squadron.

**Halstead Lake** (64 I/8) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Glen E. Halstead of Roland. He served in No. 10 Whitley Operational Training Unit.

**Halstrom Cut** (52 L/6) Winnipeg River. Named in 1996 in commemoration of James K. Halstrom who was a local guide in the area of Eaglenest Lake where Halstrom Cut is located. He passed away in 1995.

*Halton* (62 N/2) Southeast of Roblin. A former Post Office that opened on 22-24-25W in 1911 and closed in 1914. Also a School District name around 14-24-25W.

**Haluik Lake** (64 J/7) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Mike Haluik of Poplarfield. He served with the Essex Scottish Regiment.

**Hamalock Lake** (64 C/13) South of McMillan Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Trooper Adam M. Hamalock of Virden. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Hamars Lake** (62 P/2) Southwest of Gull Harbour on 14 and 23-25-6E. A long-time resident of Hecla Island was quoted as saying "that the lake on the island was known as Hamarsvatn meaning *cliff water*." The property on which this lake is located was known as Hamar and was occupied for a short period ca. 1887. Apparently there is a cliff between the Lake Winnipeg shoreline and Hamars lake.

**Hamburg** (62 H/4) Locality east of Morden. A former School District name on 16-3-3W. Probably named after Hamburg in Germany as there are many German residents in the area.

**Hamelin Island** (64 C/3) Laurie River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private François F. Hamelin of Fisher Branch. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Hamelin Lake** (64 N/9) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Louis L. Hamelin of St. Boniface. He served in No. 81 Spitfire Squadron.

*Hamilton* (62 J/13) Southeast of Dauphin. A former School District on SW 15-23-17W. The Ochre River Women's Institute (1970) reported that the school was built in 1896 and related three unconfirmed origins: 1) the greatest number of children here were Hamiltons; 2) residents Joe Hamilton and his brother petitioned for a school; and 3) that it was built on land owned by William or George Hamilton.

**Hamilton Bay** (64 O/5) North shore of Booth Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Sergeant James S. Hamilton of Winnipeg. He served with the Canadian Army Corps of Military Staff Clerks.

**Hamilton Creek** (52 E/11) Flows southeast into Falcon Lake. CPCGN records (1974) indicated that the creek was named after long-time Whiteshell resident Gordon M. Hamilton. He died in 1968 at the camp he had operated on Falcon Lake for 20 years. Also called Faloma Creek and Barren Lake Creek.

**Hamilton Hill** (64 N/5) Northwest of Snyder Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner William Hamilton of Ingelow. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Hamilton Island** (63 P/4) Sipiwesk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 Thomas B. Hamilton of Winnipeg. He served in No. 274 Hurricane Squadron.

**Hamilton Peninsula** (64 O/2) Greening Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant John Hamilton of Winnipeg. He served in No. 138 Halifax Squadron.

**Hamilton Point** (64 C/12) Dunphy Lakes. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Alfred E. Hamilton of Boissevain. He served with the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.

**Hamilton Rapids** (64 N/9) Thlewiaza River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Hill Hamilton of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Hamiltons Flats** (62 G/15) South of the Assiniboine River. Probably named after Edward Hamilton who homesteaded NE 24-9-9W in 1883.

**Hamiltons Lake** (62 K/11) Southwest of Russell. Land records indicate that William Hamilton homesteaded NW 2-19-29W in 1907.

**Hamiota** (62 K/2) Village south of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1882 as Hamilton and changed to Hamiota in 1884. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point and School District name on 8-14-23W. GBC correspondence (1906) revealed that the Rural Municipality of Oak River had earlier been changed to Hamiota (after the community) because unlike Hamiota, the Oak River Post Office was not in this Rural Municipality. Different interpretations of the name's origin exist. GBC correspondence (1905; from a Mr. Fraser) indicated that the Post Office was originally called Hamilton, after a large family in the area, and that F. M. Hamilton had been the previous postmaster. He had requested that the Post Office in Ottawa change the name because of confusion with Hamilton, Ontario. The Post Office Inspector, on reading this request, exclaimed "Hamilton Otah!," or "too many Hamiltons!" This resulted in the contraction to Hamiota. When the railway arrived, the Post Office moved to the station taking its name with it. Dr. C. N. Bell suggested that the latter part "ota" may have come from the Cree word ota meaning *at this place*, hence the whole combination would mean Hamilton's place — similar to Miniota (Douglas 1933). Garland (1975) suggested that the syllable "iota," which is Sioux for *many*, coupled with the fact that there were many Hamiltons living in the area, yielded the meaning of many, or too many Hamiltons. The community was named after the pioneer Hamilton family and according to local belief the name was derived from the Native words Hami and Ota, meaning many Hamilton tepees (Hamiota Women's Institute 1956). Local resident Mabel Fraser, whose father was there at the time, said that the settlers liked the sound of Miniota (to the west), and that when the name had to be changed, they decided on Hamiota without any concern for what it meant (Garland 1975).

**Ham Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. First noted on a Topographical Survey map (1920). So named because its shape resembled that of a ham (Douglas 1933).

**Hammerberg Lake** (52 E/11) Southeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Vernie W. Hammerberg of Teulon. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Hammill Lake** (64 F/3) North of Goldsand Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Sergeant Arthur D. Hammill of Winnipeg. He served at No. 4 Wireless School, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Hammond Lake** (53 N/5) East of Swampy Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Albert E. Hammond of Winnipeg. He served in No. 12 Lancaster Squadron.

**Hammond Point** (64 G/9) Along the northwest shore of Southern Indian Lake. Named in 1963 after World War II casualty Trooper Harvey R. Hammond of Boissevain. He served with the Ontario Tank Regiment.

**Hampson Dam** (62 H/12) On the La Salle River. Named after the Hampson family who have lived in the area for 80 years.

*Hamrlik* (62 I/14) Northwest of Gimli. A former Post Office that opened in 1907 on 2-22-1W, moved to 23-22-1W and closed in 1938. It was named after the first postmaster, John P. Hamrlik (Douglas 1933). The name was rescinded in 1952. The local School District was Leeland on NE 11-22-1W. Bulman (1910) *Hamriik*; Department of the Interior (1921) *Hamrlick*.

**Hanan Lake** (64 H/10) East of Buckland Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Brian H. H. Hanan of Thornhill. He served at No. 11 Oxford Advanced Flying School.

**Hancock Bay** (64 C/5) Boulder Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Donald M. Hancock of St. Vital. He served with the Essex Scottish Regiment.

**Hancock Island** (63 N/6) Kississing Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Ronald Hancock of Rossendale. He served in No. 407 Hudson Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal.

**Hancock Lake** (63 P/7) Northwest of Bear Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Allan C. Hancock of Stonewall. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Hancock Point** (64 J/13) Nicklin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Kenneth M. Hancock of Roland. He served at No. 10 Cessna Service Flying Training School.

**Handle Lake** (64 A/11) Northwest of Waskaiowaka Lake. In 1915, a chain handle was lost here by a survey party under A. H. Hawkins, DLS (Douglas 1933). The lake is on the Principal Meridian near the 23rd Base Line. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Numakoosowasik Lake meaning *little trout*.

**Haney Lake** (64 O/8) South of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Horace R. Haney of Winnipeg. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Hangar Lake** (52 M/13) Southwest of Family Lake on the Pigeon River. GBC records (1926) indicated the name to be Ezee Lake, taken from the registration letters E and Z which were applied to licensed aircraft here. The GBC, however, adopted the suggested alternate of Hangar Lake (i.e., shelter for aircraft). E and Z were the last two registration letters used on the Royal Canadian Air Force Vickers Viking flying boat of the 1920s (CPCGN records 1977).

**Hanna Creek** (54 M/10) Flows east into Hudson Bay. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Sergeant Kenneth L. Hanna of Rothwell. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Hannah Lake** (54 K/6) Southeast of Churchill. Named after the *Hannah*, one of the ships on which Richard Norton brought out masons, artisans, labourers and equipment to build Fort Prince of Wales (CBGN 1948). Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Wapumak Lake, meaning *white whale*. It is located at the head of the White Whale River.

**Hanna Islands** (63 K/15) Elbow Lake. Named after early prospector Tom Hanna. Possibly the same individual as mentioned in the following entry.

**Hanna Lake** (64 C/10) North of Granville Lake. Named after prospector Thomas Hanna of The Pas (CBGN 1957). See previous entry.

**Hannesson Lake** (64 O/4) North of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Jack E. K. Hannesson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 514 Lancaster Squadron.

**Hanover** (62 H/7) Rural Municipality southeast of Winnipeg. It was established in 1884 and was probably named after Hanover in Germany, or possibly Hanover in Ontario (Garland 1975). Hanover means *high bank* in German (Rudnyckyj 1970).

**Hanscom Lake** (64 P/2) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Harry R. Hanscom of Winnipeg. He served in No. 443 Spitfire Squadron.

**Hansen Creek** (62 O/4) Flows northwest towards Dauphin Lake. GBC records (1920) indicated that the name was forwarded by P. McGarry (DLS) and was that of a local settler. Fieldwork revealed the local name Little Turtle River.

**Hansen Creek** (63 P/10) Flows southeast into Kaministikwaskwak Bay, Nelson River. Named after a trapper who accidentally shot himself while moose hunting. **Hansen Lake** (63 P/10) Northeast of Sipiwesk Lake.

**Hansen Lake** (64 C/5) On the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary south of Reindeer Lake. CPCGN records indicated that the lake was named in 1966 after World War II casualty Private Ellis M. Hansen of Rabbit Lake, Saskatchewan. He served with the 4th Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.

**Hanson Bay** (63 K/1) North end of Moose Lake. Named after fisherman and trapper Clark Hanson.

**Hanson Island** (64 C/9) Eden Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Kenneth H. Hanson of Selkirk, Canadian Army.

**Hansons Creek** (52 E/14) Flows east into South Cross Lake. GBC records (1942) indicated that Hanson Creek (changed in 1976 to Hansons) was named after a man who had resided in this area and worked on local highway construction. He later moved to Ontario.

**Happy Lake** (52 L/13) Southeast of Bissett. GBC records (1920) indicated this to have been named after two well-known prospectors nicknamed "Happy." One was named "Happy" White and the surname of the other may have been Black (Hall 1964). Also called Rat Portage Lake. The lake forms the southeastern arm of Manigotagan Lake, separated from it by the falls.

**Haraczay Lake** (64 O/7) Southwest of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Walter Haraczay of Baldur. He served in No. 17 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Haralson Lake** (64 B/13) West of Southern Indian Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Sergeant Oliver J. Haralson of Erickson. He served in No. 419 Halifax Squadron.

*Harbor* (62 G/2) East of Pilot Mound. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on 8-3-10W established in 1903 (Douglas 1933). The name was rescinded in 1977.

**Harbottle Lake** (64 P/3) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Ronald W. Harbottle of Winnipeg. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Harcus** (62 J/10) Locality east of McCreary. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1921) as a Canadian National railway point. The Post Office opened in 1923 on 17-20-10W and closed in 1968.

**Hardesty Island** (64 O/12) Nueltin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Gilbert P. M. Hardesty of Winnipeg. He served in No. 103 Wellington Squadron.

**Hardesty Lake** (64 F/2) East of Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Benedict J. Hardesty of Winnipeg. He served in No. 103 Halifax Squadron.

**Harding** (62 F/15) Community northeast of Virden. Originally a Canadian Pacific railway point called Parr Side (SGO map 1904) which Douglas (1933) claimed should be Parr Siding. The Post Office opened in 1904 as Earl Grey, and changed to Harding on 3-12-33W in 1905. Also the School District name here. GBC correspondence (n.d.; from Brierwood Postmistress Eliza Gray) indicated the name to be Harding Station. Douglas also spelled the original Post Office name as Gray, which could imply that the Post Office was named after her. The spelling used by the Post Office in Ottawa, however, would suggest that it was named after the newly appointed Governor General of Canada (1904 - 1911).

**Harding Lake** (62 P/1) Northeast of Manigotagan. The CBGN (1949) indicated that the lake was named after W. K. Harding, one of the first mining engineers here in the Central Manitoba Mining District.

**Harding Lake** (64 B/1) South of Southern Indian Lake. GBC records (1944) indicated that the lake was named after H. J. Harding, a cook for the survey party on the 23rd Base Line survey in 1940.

**Hardisty Point** (63 N/3) Southwest shore of Kississing Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private William L. Hardisty of Woodlands. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Eyinatik Point, meaning *spruce*.

**Hardmans Lakes** (62 I/7) In Netley Marsh south of Lake Winnipeg. Originally Hardman Lake, the name was changed to Hardmans Lakes in 1978 to reflect local usage. Land records indicate that Thomas Hardman homesteaded SW 26-16-5E in 1894.

**Harford Lake** (64 O/9) Northwest of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Wilfred J. Harford of St. James. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Hargrave** (62 F/14) Community northwest of Virden. First noted correctly as a Canadian Pacific railway point on an American Banknote Company map (1882). The Post Office opened in 1891 on 14-11-27W (Campbell 1972) and was named after an early settler (Garland 1975). R. J. Hill was the first postmaster. Also a School District on NW 11-11-27W. Department of Railways and Canals (1882) *Hargraves*; Hudson's Bay Company (1883) *Hargreaves*; Department of the Interior (1886) *Hairgrave*, and in 1910 *Hargreave*.

**Hargrave River** (63 J/7) Flows southeast from Hargrave Lake into the Minago River. **Hargrave Lake** (63 J/5) Both river and lake were named after J. J. Hargrave, chief trader of the Hudson's Bay Company, and author of *Red River* in 1871 (see bibliography). Earlier maps, such as the Department of Railways and Canals (1911) called the lake Woody Lake, and an SGO map (1914) called the river Woody River. Anonymous (pre-1914) *Woodie Lake*; Fidler (ca. 1809) seems *Sikkittekow river*.

**Hargreaves Island** (63 I/16) Kapechekamasic Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant John B. Hargreaves of Winnipeg. He served in No. 5 Beaufort Operational Training Unit.

**Hargreaves Lake** (63 I/16) East of Cross Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private John Hargreaves of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Harkness Bay** (64 F/8) Le Clair Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Gilbert H. L. Harkness of Grandview. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Harkness Island** (63 I/10) Lawford Lake. Named in 1988 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Alexander Harkness of Winnipeg. He served in No. 115 Wellington Squadron.

**Harkness Lake** (64 K/7) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private William Harkness of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Harlands Flats** (62 G/15) South of the Assiniboine River. Land records indicate that John W. Harland homesteaded NE 14-9-10W in 1893.

**Harlington** (63 C/3) Community southwest of Swan River. The Post Office opened in 1903 on 20-35-28W and closed in 1944. Also a School District on NE 19-35-28W. The Post Office was named after W. Hugh Harley, the postmaster in Swan River and also Dominion Land Agent for this area (GBC correspondence n.d.; from Postmaster D. Rumhor). He had arrived ca. 1898 when the valley was first opened for homesteading.

**Harlow Drain** (62 H/3) Flows northwest into Roseau River. First noted on a Harris, Bayne and Young map (1883) on which Harlow was shown as a landowner. Daniel Harlow homesteaded NE 26-2-3E in 1874.

**Harms Lake** (64 N/3) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Trooper Gerhard Harms of Gretna. He served with the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps.

**Harmsworth** (62 F/15) Locality north of Virden. First noted on a Stovel map (1911) on the CPR line. The Post Office opened on 33-11-26W in 1914 and closed in 1960. It was named after Alfred Harmsworth, later Lord Northcliffe, a British newspaper publisher (Douglas 1933).

**Harney Lake** (53 F/13) East of Angling Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Edmund M. Harney of Winnipeg. He served in No. 419 Wellington Squadron.

**Harold Anderson Lake** (53 M/1) South of Swampy Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 Harold G. Anderson of Pine Falls. He served in No. 14 Canadian Kittyhawk Squadron.

**Harold Brown Bay** (63 P/7) Nelson River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Harold E. Brown of Winnipeg. He served in No. 627 Mosquito Squadron.

**Harold Brown Island** (53 M/14) Dafoe River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Harold A. Brown of Ste. Rose du Lac. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Harold Martin Hill** (64 A/6) Northeast of White Stone Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Harold R. Martin of Winnipeg. He served in No. 102 Blenheim Squadron.

**Harold McDonald Creek** (54 E/5) Flows northeast into Churchill River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Harold J. McDonald of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Infantry Corps.

**Harold Thompson Lake** (64 C/3) Northwest of McKnight Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Harold W. Thompson of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps.

**Harold Wilson Lake** (63 I/8) South of Logan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Harold E. Wilson of Birtle. He served in No. 630 Lancaster Squadron.

**Harper Bay** (64 J/11) South shore of Clifton Lake. Named in 1983 after World War I casualty Driver Owen Harper. He served with the 6th Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery.

**Harper Creek** (62 N/2) Flows northeast into the Wilson River. Adopted by the GBC in 1949, which noted it on a 1939 map. It was named after Thomas Harper who owned a sawmill here (Garland 1975).

**Harper Lake** (64 J/4) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Trooper Ronald F. Harper of Winnipeg. He served with the 6th Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars.

**Harper Point** (64 K/16) Stevens Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Major John T. Harper of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and was awarded the Order of the British Empire.

**Harperville** (62 I/5) Locality east of St. Laurent. The Post Office opened in 1891 on 30-16-2W, moved to 32-16-2W and then to 28-16-2W. It closed permanently in 1967. GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster A. M. Millar) indicated that it was named after Peter Harper, the first settler and postmaster who later moved to Stonewall. Settlement began ca. 1886. The School District on NE 28-16-2W was named Bluff Island.

**Harrigan Lake** (64 G/14) East of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Flying Officer James F. Harrigan of Dauphin. He served in No. 115 Lancaster Squadron.

**Harris Bay** (64 N/15) Northeast shore of Putahow Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Robert D. Harris of Binscarth. He served in No. 550 Lancaster Squadron.

**Harris Creek** (53 N/8) Flows north into Gods River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Sergeant Thomas H. Harris of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Harris Hill** (64 I/15) South of Wither Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Chaplain George A. Harris of La Rivière. He served with the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion.

**Harris Island** (64 J/14) Belsham Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Dallas G. Harris of Brandon. He served in No. 36 Operational Training Unit.

**Harris Lake** (53 M/13) Southeast of Split Lake. Named after local trapper Billy Harris.

**Harrison** (62 K/8) Rural Municipality east of Shoal Lake. Incorporated in 1883 (Garland 1975) and named after D. H. Harrison, Premier of Manitoba from 1887 to 1888 (Douglas 1933).

**Harrison Bay** (64 G/6) Denison Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Corporal Robert L. Harrison of Cromer. He served with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

**Harrison Bridge** (62 F/15) On the Assiniboine River north of Oak Lake. Land records indicate that William Harrison homesteaded NW 36-9-24W in 1885.

**Harrison Creek** (52 E/6) Flows east into Northwest Angle Inlet, Lake of the Woods. GBC correspondence (1918; from the surveyor) indicated that it had been named after local resident Damase Harrison from St. Boniface. He was a trader who married the widow of Elzear Goulet, Lieutenant General in Louis Riel's provisional government (Douglas 1933). Harrison was a grandson of Jean-Baptiste Lagimodière and Marie-Anne Gaboury (the first female settler on the Canadian prairies).

**Harrison Hill** (64 I/1) Northwest of Condie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman John L. Harrison of Roblin. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Harrison Island** (52 M/12) Sasaginnigak Lake. Named in 1991 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Robert W. Harrison of Winnipeg. He served in No. 426 Halifax Squadron.

**Harrison Lake** (64 N/3) Southeast of Colbeck Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Frank P. Harrison of Hamiota. He served in No. 405 Halifax Squadron.

**Harrison Peninsula** (64 F/4) Reindeer Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Walter D. Harrison of The Pas. He served in No. 18 Oxford Advanced Flying Unit.

**Harrison Point** (64 O/8) Neuchay Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Orton D. Harrison of Winnipeg. He served in No. 158 Halifax Squadron.

**Harrison Rapids** (64 I/14) Steel River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John L. Harrison. He served in No. 162 Canso Squadron.

**Harrisons Bay** (63 F/2) In northwestern Lake Winnipegosis. Fieldwork revealed that the bay and **Harrisons Point** (63 F/2) were named after fisherman Peter Harrison from Winnipegosis. The Harrison family lived on Rippers Point nearby (presumably seasonally).

**Harris Peninsula** (53 L/6) Beaver Hill Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Reginald B. Harris of Brandon. He served in No. 410 Mosquito Squadron.

**Harris Point** (64 C/3) McKnight Lake. Named in 1993 after World War II casualty Sergeant Gordon J. Harris of Kenville. He served with the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.

**Harris Rapids** (64 P/5) Wolverine River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Frederick M. Harris of Winnipeg. He served at No. 2 Tiger Moth Elementary Flying Training School.

**Harrop Island** (63 P/11) Partridge Crop Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Frank G. Harrop of Winnipeg. He served in No. 420 Halifax Squadron.

**Harrop Lake** (53 D/12) Southeast of Weaver Lake. GBC records (1928 - 1929) indicated that the lake was named after a Canadian airman on a photographic survey. First noted as Rice Lake on an Arrowsmith map (1821) and locally called Sucker Lake. Hudson's Bay Company correspondence (1929) gave the name as Mud Lake. Peter Fidler (ca. 1808) showed Rice Lake here noting that it was two days paddle from Drunken Lake (now Wrong Lake). Fieldwork revealed the local Native names Namaypin Lake meaning *sucker* (the fish) and Kitchimonominikan Lake meaning *big rice*, with the latter being more common. Windy Lake was also listed as an alternate name although a Department of the Interior map (1884) placed Rice Lake east of Windy Lake. Fidler (ca. 1807) also showed a Windy Lake in this area, southwest of Island Lake at the end of a river system intersected by his Crooked River which he noted flowed into the Poplar River. DeSmet (n.d.; in C. Wheat) *L. Riz*.

**Harrop Lakes** (62 N/3) Southeast of Roblin. Land records indicate several local homesteaders of this name, but John H. Harrop homesteaded NE 28-25-28W in 1903, just west of the lake.

**Harrowby** (62 K/14) Community west of Russell. The Post Office opened on 28-20-29W in 1888 and closed in 1967. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point and School District name here; the latter established in 1889 (*The Russell Banner* 1962). It was named after the Earl of Harrowby who visited the district in 1888 (Douglas 1933).

*Harrower* (62 K/9) Northeast of Shoal Lake. The School District was established in 1906 and was so named because the school was built beside a lake of the same name (Strathclair Centennial History Committee 1970). It moved from NW 17-18-22W to 7-18-22W in 1926 and closed in 1959. The lake is not now named.

**Harry Adams Island** (63 P/5) Wintering Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Harry W. Adams of Ninette. He served in No. 7 Operational Training Unit.

**Harry Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Sergeant William B. Harry of Winnipeg. He served with the 1st Canadian Special Services Battalion.

**Harry McDonald Lake** (53 L/11) North of Munro Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Harry McDonald of Winnipeg. He was a pilot with the 1st Training Command, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Harrys Lake** (62 P/10) West of Lake Winnipeg. Named after long-time resident Harry Lee.

**Hart Bay** (63 P/10) Armstrong Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Ralph E. Hart of Gilbert Plains. He served in No. 405 Halifax Squadron.

**Hart Creek** (63 C/4) Flows east into the Woody River. Named after Milner Harte (sp.), (DLS) who conducted surveys in this area in 1871 (Ham 1980).

**Harte** (62 G/14) Community northeast of Brandon. The Post Office opened as Montrose in 1882 on 32-11-15W, changed to Harte Station in 1911, became simply Harte in 1954 and closed in 1970. It is also a Canadian National railway point (Grand Trunk Pacific 1908). The School District was Montrose, about one-half mile away on SE 8-12-15W. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster Richard Marshall) indicated that it was so named by a former resident after Montrose in Scotland. Douglas (1933) claimed that the place was named after Bret Harte (1836 - 1902), author of *The Luck of Roaring Camp* and many other works. The name was selected to fit the alphabetical sequence of names on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway line (see Arona). Codd (1885) *Montrasse*; Department of the Interior (1915) *Harle*.

**Hart Island** (53 M/12) Diana Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Gerald C. Hart of Neepawa. He served in No. 419 Wellington Squadron.

**Hartney** (62 F/7) Town southwest of Souris. The Post Office opened in 1885 on 9-6-23W and later moved to 16-6-23W about a mile north. It was named after Postmaster James H. Hartney (Douglas 1933). GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster J. Blair) indicated that Mr. Hartney of the "Hartney Farm" was a pioneer farmer living nearby who became an Immigration Agent and moved to Toronto. It is also a Canadian National and Canadian Pacific railway crossing point. When surveying the townsite, the CPR wanted to locate it in 35-6-23W and to call it Airdrie, after a town in Scotland (Landreth, in Parkinson 1957). Settlers objected to both the name and location, and so petitioned the CPR to locate around the Hartney farm and to call it Hartney. The railway moved closer, and the Post Office moved to the railway. Parkinson added that the first School District here was called Webb, since it was located on land owned by Isaac Webb on NW 14-6-23W, but later became Hartney. Department of Agriculture (1905) *Hurtney*. **Hartney Junction** (62 G/6) Locality southwest of Glenboro. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1906) as a Canadian National railway junction on 6-6-15W.

**Hartog Lake** (52 L/6) East of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Martin Hartog of Winnipeg. He served in No. 431 Lancaster Squadron.

**Hart Peninsula** (54 D/6) Stephens Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Norris Hart of Dugald. He served in No. 242 Hurricane Squadron.

**Hart Point** (63 J/1) East shore of Playgreen Lake. CPCGN records indicated that the name was submitted in 1931 by the Hydrographic Service and adopted in 1973. Named after Philip Hart, a local fisherman and trapper who used to live on the point.

**Harts Creek** (54 F/2) Flows east into Port Nelson at the Nelson River mouth. First noted correctly on an SGO map (1915) and earlier on a British Admiralty chart (1906) as Heart Creek. CPCGN records indicated that the creek was named after Milner Hart (DLS) who conducted surveys in Manitoba in 1871. Tyrrell (1915) listed it as Heart Creek with the Native name Otaweawikow Sipi. Copp Clark (1906) has *Heart Hill Creek* at Port Nelson and in 1914, *Hearthill Creek*.

**Harts Lake** (62 J/5) Northwest of Neepawa. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be an old family name originating with Isaac Hart who apparently homesteaded here. Previously called Cape Lake which the CBGN (1960) noted on a Department of the Interior township sketch (1902).

**Hartwell Lake** (64 I/2) East of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Arthur G. Hartwell of St. Vital. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps. Also noted by the CPCGN (1974) as Harvey Lake.

**Harvey Bay** (64 N/1) Slingsby Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Clifford A. Harvey of Winnipeg. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Harvey Island** (53 K/4) Red Sucker Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Burt D. Harvey of Winnipeg. He served with the 1st Canadian Special Services Battalion.

**Harvey Johnson Lake** (64 N/16) Northwest of Nahili Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Harvey Johnson of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Harvey Lake** (62 N/13) Southwest of Swan River. First noted on an SGO map (1904). Possibly named after Charles Harvey (DLS) who surveyed this area in 1904 and named (or mentioned) several features in his notes (CPCGN records).

**Harvey Peninsula** (53 L/11) Michikinabish Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Denis F. Harvey. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Harvey Point** (64 P/13) Bulloch Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Angus B. Harvey of Rapid City. He served in No. 50 Lancaster Squadron.

**Harwill** (62 P/5) Community northwest of Hodgson. The Post Office opened in 1916 on 33-26-2W and closed in 1964. The Post Office name is a combination of parts of **Har**ry and **Will**iam, the given names of two pioneers (Douglas 1933). Harry Francis and William Kinsman settled here in 1911. The 1912 Post Office guide listed it as *Harwell* with W. G. Kinsman as postmaster. Also a School District just off the Peguis Indian Reserve 1B. Stovel (1921) *Harwell*.

**Hase Lake** (64 P/7) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Rudolf C. Hase of Souris. He served in No. 227 Lancaster Squadron.

**Haskett** (62 H/4) Community southeast of Morden. The Post Office opened in 1908 on 8-1-4W and closed in 1971. Also a former railway point on the Great Northern Railway (CNR) line and a local School District name. It was named after C. T. Haskett, the former owner of the townsite land who moved to New Hampton, U.S.A (Douglas 1933). The community was earlier called Kronsfeld, a German name meaning *crown field* (Garland 1975). A Department of the Interior map (1881) showed *Kransfeld* on NE 7-1-4W and Codd (1885) spelled it Kranfeld. Presumably a Mennonite settlement like others in the area. Bulman (1908) *Hasker*; Department of the Interior (1913) *Haskell*.

**Hassett Lake** (63 N/7) Southwest of Burntwood Lake. GBC records (1928) indicated that the lake was named after Robert Hassett, a prospector from The Pas. **Hassett Lake** (64 C/12) To the northwest, was also named after him in 1957, in preference to the alternate name Arc Lake which appeared on a 1948 geological map.

**Hatchery Island** (63 C/1) In Duck Bay, Lake Winnipegosis. There was formerly a government fish hatchery on the island's southeastern shore. The Saulteaux name was Skibokan Island (origin unknown).

**Hatchet Lake** (64 C/12) East of Reindeer Lake. CBGN records (1951) indicated that the lake was named by geologists (shown on a 1948 map) because its shape resembled that of a hatchet.

**Hatch Island** (64 N/13) Wakula Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer George C. Hatch of Winnipeg. He served in No. 434 Halifax Squadron.

**Hatch Lake** (63 I/7) North of Molson Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Corporal Eldon T. P. Hatch of Elgin. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Hatchs Bay** (63 N/6) In Kississing Lake. Named after local fisherman Bill Hatch.

*Hathaway* (62 F/8) Railway point northeast of Deloraine. CBGN records (1959) indicated that this was a Canadian Pacific railway point on 32-4-22W, established ca. 1915. The nearby Post Office was called West Hall (see entry). It was named after Bedford West Hall in Northumberland, England. It was the former home of Postmistress Mrs. E. Weightman. The origin of Hathaway is unknown; the CPCGN rescinded the name in 1988.

**Hatton Lake** (64 P/14) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Arthur T. Hatton of Morris. He served in No. 9 Wellington Squadron.

**Hauk Lake** (64 H/11) South of Small Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Norman A. Hauk of Virden. He served with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

**Haute** (52 E/11) Railway point southeast of Brereton Lake. First noted on a Stovel map (1917) on the Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway. It is a French word meaning *high*, and was named by the "woodsmen" (Hadashville Women's Institute 1970). Department of Mines (1921) seems *Siding No. 9*.

*Haviland* (62 F/8) Northeast of Deloraine. A former Post Office that opened on 10-4-20W in 1887 under Postmaster John Nelin and closed in 1892.

**Hawes Bay** (64 N/5) Snyder Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Malcolm J. Hawes of Selkirk. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Hawes Island** (64 G/12) Big Sand Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Nelson S. Hawes of Virden. He served with the 14th Canadian Hussars.

**Hawes Lake** (53 M/15) Southeast of Split Lake. GBC records (1937) indicated that the lake was named after a Captain Hawes who made 14 voyages to Hudson Bay.

**Hawken Island** (64 C/10) Chicken Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 Ralph E. Hawken of Darlingford. He served in No. 148 Liberator Squadron.

**Hawken Lake** (52 L/3) Northeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Trooper George S. Hawken of Miami, Manitoba. He served with the 1st Hussar Tank Regiment.

**Hawkes Lake** (64 P/9) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Douglas Hawkes of Selkirk. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Hawkins Bay** (53 L/8) Webber Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Lionel M. Hawkins of Winnipeg. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**Hawkins Island** (53 M/5) Utik Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Private Reginald J. Hawkins of Gilbert Plains. He served with the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry.

**Hawkins Lake** (53 L/10) West of Gods Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Flying Officer William B. Hawkins of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1666 Halifax Heavy Conversion Unit.

**Hawrysh Lake** (64 H/4) North of Gauer Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Alexander Hawrysh of Dauphin. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Hawthorne Lake** (64 H/7) North of Solmundsson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William R. Hawthorne of Winnipeg. He served in No. 172 Wellington Squadron.

**Hayden Creek** (64 K/8) Flows northeast into Fergus River. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Trooper Clifford H. Hayden of Lyleton. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Hayes Bay** (64 B/9) Naykownapiskaw Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Harold Hayes of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Hayes Lake** (64 J/16) North of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Sergeant James P. Hayes of Souris. He served in No. 22 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Hayes River** (54 F/1) Flows northeast into Hudson Bay. The Hayes River was named in 1684 by Radisson, after Sir James Hayes, secretary to Prince Rupert and one of the Hudson's Bay Company's charter members (Douglas 1933). He was also a Deputy Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company. The river was known as Ste. Thérèse during the period that the French had control of York Factory (Voorhis 1930). Voorhis (1930) added that the French recaptured the fort in October, 1694 on Ste. Thérèse Day, and the river was renamed accordingly. In 1901, the GBC extended the name to apply to the entire extent of the river from the Painted Stone (at the height of land) instead of to the lowest portion only as on earlier maps. The names listed below applied to various portions of the river and can be considered alternates. Tyrrell (1915) recorded the Native name Chacutinow sipi meaning *Hill River*, and in discussing the letters of La Potherie (n.d.), he referred to the "Apitsibi, called the river of arrow flints." Firesteel was a another translation noted by Tyrrell (1915). This seems to be a reference to striking flint with a firesteel to start a fire. Samuel Hearne called it *Hays River* in 1774 and Chucatenaw River because it passed by the foot of Brassy (now Brassey) Hill (Tyrrell 1968). In 1793, Fidler mentioned that when he returned briefly to the service of the French, they called it Bourbon (a name generally applied to the nearby Nelson River). He added that the Cree called it various names: Pinusewachiwan, meaning *it flows down*, Chakutinow, meaning *hill* (after Brassey Hill beside this stretch), Kinosasis, meaning *little jackfish* and Masumakoos meaning *trout*. Fieldwork also revealed Smooth River, a translation of a Cree name meaning *it flows smoothly, with no rapids* for the section north of Brassey Hill and Namakoos or *Trout River* for the stretch between Knee Lake and Oxford Lake. Several maps, such as Arrowsmith (1796) combined the present Fox River and part of Hayes River and called it Steel River. The GBC (1916) added that the headwaters seemed to be part of the Echimamish River that starts nearby, which as the name implies, "flowed both ways" from the height of land. Franquelin (1688; 1977 reprint) *Riviere S Therese*; Vion (1697) *R Ste Thereze*; de Fonville (1699) *R Ste Therese*; Senex (1710) *R St Therese*; probably d'Iberville, and possibly N. Jerémie (ca. 1724) *Pinasiouetcheouen, c.a. Riv. Rapide*; *Apitsibi ou R du batte feux*; La France (ca. 1739; in A. Dobbs 1744) *R. de Terre Rouge* along the lower stretch; Smith (ca. 1747) *Hays River*; Jefferys (1752) *Hayes's River*, and 1762, as *St Theresa or Hayes R*; Mitchell (1756) *R ou Foin*, (a literal translation, as foin is French for *hay*, the fodder crop); Bellin (1763) *R de Hay*; Cocking (1772; in A. Graham) *Chuckitanaw River* (in part) and possibly A. Graham (post 1771) seems *Chucatinau River*, and post 1773, *Chucatenau River*; Dunn (1776) *St Theresas R*; Bonne (1776) *R de Hays*; Turnor (1778) *Hill River*; probably Turnor's (1779) *Trout River*; Turnor (1778) *Jack Tent River*, according to Tyrrell (1968) who added that this part was evidently a place where people were accustomed to catching jack or pike, and possibly pitched tents here. Fidler, Thompson and others applied this name between Swampy Lake and Knee Lake. Sieur de Mansuy (1782) *Riviere des Hayes*; Anonymous (ca. 1790; in the "Coverdale Collection") and Ross (1892) *York River*; Fidler (1793) *Hayes' or Factory River*; David Thompson (ca. 1795) *Steel River* (between Fox River and Gods River); Peter Fidler (1809) *Penusawitchewan* or (meaning) *strong current river*, *Hay's River*; Edwards (1812; in Selkirk Papers, PAC) *Wippenapanish River* around Oxford Lake; Franklin (1819) *Jack River*, and *R Wepanapanis* (from Oxford Lake to Windy Lake); Murray (1820) *Little Jack R*; T. Thompson (1820) *Lower Jack River* (between Knee Lake and Windy Lake); Arrowsmith (1821) and Taylor (ca. 1827) *Side-pine River* from Opiminegoka Lake to Windy Lake; *Rabbit River* (south of Windy Lake) and *Wepinnapanish River* (between Oxford and Windy Lakes); Arrowsmith (1857; error) *Sea River*, between Oxford Lake and Lake Winnipeg; (this should apply to the Nelson River); Kiepert (1860) *Mountain River*; Genest (1875) *R Ste Thérèse*; GSC (1878; in part for a portion between Logan Lake and Opiminegoka Lake *Franklin's River* (presumably after Lieutenant Franklin of the Royal Navy); Dawson Brothers (1880) *Lower or Little Jack River*; Department of Railways and Canals (1882) *Hill or Boat River*; Department of the Interior (1884) *Franklin River*; Bell (1895) *Wepinapannis R and Side-pine R* (from Windy Lake to Opiminegoka Lake); Rinfret (ca. 1890) *Riviere du Roc* (on the river northeast of Knee Lake); GBC (1916; alternate) *Hay's Hill River*; Government of Quebec (1918) *Rivière Hayes*; Douglas (1933) also *Chukitinaw and Whitewater River*; CPCGN (n.d.) *Apitsibi River*.

**Hayfield** (62 F/9) Community northeast of Souris. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 22-8-19W and closed in 1914. The Post Office was so named because it was located near a large hayfield (Douglas 1933). A Post Office on the railway line called Hayfield Station had opened in 1908 on 24-8-20W and changed to Hayfield in 1915 after the original Hayfield Post Office closed. This latter Post Office closed in 1968 (Rome 1970). Also a School District. The first school was built on NE 21-8-19W in 1883 and was called Foster, possibly after Benjamin F. Foster who owned Wfi 30-8-19W. In 1885 a new building was erected and the name was changed to Hayfield (Rome 1970).

**Hayhurst Lake** (63 N/2) East of Kississing Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Gunner Cornelius Hayhurst of Oak River. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery. Locally called Fishing Lake.

**Hay Island** (54 F/1) In the mouth of the Hayes River. First noted on a Taylor map (1827-28). An Anonymous map (possibly B. Bell; post 1829) showed the island in the mouth, which was noted as getting larger every year and on which 20 - 30 tons of hay were made yearly. Tyrrell (1915) identified the Native name Maskusi Ministik meaning *Hay Island*. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Maskosew Island (same meaning). Some early maps such as Jefferys (1753) compiled the present Marsh Point and the large peninsular area behind it as an island and called it Hays Island, probably intending Hayes. This error was also made on a Hudson Bay Railway map (ca. 1908) which showed it as *Hayes Island*. Taylor (1827-28), however, showed the Marsh Point area as *Hayes's Island*.

**Hay Lake** (63 N/4) West of Kississing Lake. Named in 1999 after a local trapper, this name has long been in use.

**Hayland** (62 J/15) Locality southwest of Ashern. A former Post Office that opened in 1914 on 23-23-10W, moved to 13-23-10W and closed in 1965. Also a School District name on 19-23-9W. Presumably a descriptive name, as hay is grown in this area — particularly around the lakeshore.

**Hayman Lake** (64 K/12) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant James F. Hayman of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's

Own Cameron Highlanders. The local name Big Lake was recorded as the translation of the Cree name Mistuhee Lake. This included the adjacent Jacob Lake.

**Hay Narrows** (64 H/6) Northern Indian Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Colonel Arthur W. S. Hay of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

**Haynes Lake** (64 J/1) South of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Orson A. Haynes of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Hay Peninsula** (64 O/2) Munroe Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Alan J. F. Hay of Winnipeg. He served in No. 88 Boston Squadron.

**Hay Rapids** (64 P/10) Cameron River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Douglas N. Hay of Findlay. He served in No. 425 Halifax Squadron.

**Hayward Lake** (53 F/12) Southeast of Island Lake on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. GBC records (1929) indicated that it was named by J. Pierce (DLS) after William Hayward, a member of the provincial boundary survey crew. **Hayward Creek** (63 J/12) which flows northeast into Wekusko Lake was also named after him, this time while he was a member of the 17th Base Line survey. The creek name was adopted by the GBC in 1933. Hayward conducted surveys in Manitoba for over 35 years and died in Winnipeg in 1952 (CPCGN records 1964).

**Haywood** (62 G/9) Community south of Portage la Prairie. Established as a Canadian Pacific railway point in 1894 and was so named because of alternating areas of meadow (with hay) and wooded land (Douglas 1933). The Post Office opened in 1908 on 22-8-6W. GBC records (1928) indicated that it was located here for hay and wood shipments, while GBC correspondence (1928; from Mrs. Cecilia L. Hill) added that the original siding came into being ca. 1891 and was about one and one-half miles from the present site. When all available wood had been cut from the surrounding area, it moved to its current location. Garland (1975; from D. Frémont) on the other hand, claimed that the early settlers who came from Savoie and Brittany in France during the 1890s gave this name to honour an English-speaking benefactor. The School District name was Danduram.

**Haywood Lake** (54 M/11) North of Long Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Lance Sergeant Charles T. Haywood of Norgate. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Hazel** (62 H/16) Railway point east of Winnipeg. First noted on the CNR line on a Stovel map (1911). It was named after the daughter of a CNR construction official (Douglas 1933). Department of Mines (1921) *Hazel Sta*. **Hazel Creek** (62 H/16) which flows northwest into the Brokenhead River, was named after the railway point (CPCGN records) and was first noted correctly on a Department of Mines map (1931). Napier (1858) seemed to call this *Broken Head River East Branch*.

*Hazeldean* (62 F/1) Southeast of Deloraine. A former Canadian National railway point established in 1914 and originally called Pemba (Douglas 1933). Also a School District name nearby on SE 32-2-22W. The railway point was renamed after the school, which had been named by Mrs. J. P. Morrison after the Hazeldean west of Ottawa whence she had come (Garland 1975). The name was rescinded in 1970.

**Hazelglen** (62 I/2) Community southeast of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1936 on SE 24-12-7E and closed in 1967. GBC records (1936) indicated that the Post Office was named after the School District in which it was located. The School District of Hazelglen was incorporated in 1921 and was a borderline community, sharing activities of the neighbouring municipalities of Brokenhead and Springfield (Dugald Women's Institute 1974). The first family to settle here (ca. 1904) were Austrian immigrants. The name itself probably derives from the presence of hazel trees (see next entry) combined with the Scottish word glen, meaning *a secluded valley*.

**Hazelridge** (62 H/15) Community northeast of Winnipeg. A Post Office was established in 1904 on NW 25-11-6E which moved to 33-11-6E after the CPR built a station there about 1907 (Douglas 1933). Postal records indicated that the Post Office opened as Hazelridge in 1904, changed to Klondyke in 1909 and closed in 1915. The 1905 guide listed it as Hazel Ridge under Postmaster O. Christopherson. The 1910 guide listed it as Hazelridge (on 33-11-6E) under Postmaster J. J. Scott, while also noting Klondyke Post Office for the first time in 25-11-6E, as "late Hazel Ridge Post Office," with James Roberts as postmaster. The community name presumably reverted to Hazelridge. GBC correspondence (1905; from the postmaster) indicated that it was so named because of the large amount of hazel growing on the high ridges in the area. The 1900 (Klondyke) Post Office was in the home of James Roberts who lived on a hill on which hazel-nuts grew in profusion (Dugald Women's Institute 1974). The Hazelridge School District formed in 1912. The School District of Klondike was also mentioned (locations for neither given).

**Hazelton Lake** (64 J/11) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer William M. Hazelton of Winnipeg. He served at No. 1 Wireless School, Royal Canadian Air Force.

*Hazelwold* (62 G/12) South of Brandon. A former Post Office that was first noted as a proposed Post Office on a Maingy map (1882) and on a Brownlee map (1884) on 34-8-19W. Post Office records indicated that the Post Office opened in 1883 and closed in 1888. Rome (1970) gave the location as 35-8-19W, noting it as *Hazelwood*, the first Post Office in the Hayfield district. Codd (1885) *Hazelwood*.

**Headingley** (62 H/14) Rural Municipality west of Winnipeg and formerly a neighbourhood in the west end of Winnipeg. A former village and parish with a Post Office and railway points on both the CNR and the nearby CPR lines. It was originally a Church of England missionary settlement established by Reverend Griffith O. Corbett who lived at Red River from 1851 to 1865 (Douglas 1933). He named it after his former parish, Headingley in Leeds, Yorkshire, England. The Post Office opened in 1871, but as *Headingly*, which was not corrected until 1952 (Campbell 1972). A Secretary of State map (1872) showed the Parish of Headingly with the Headingly Church and Post Office within it. McDougall (1883) put the Headingley Post Office in the "Town of Niagara," on the north bank of the Assiniboine River and the "Town of Headingley" due south across the river. A McKellar map (1893) showed *Headingly* as two different railway points. The *Winnipeg Daily Times* (1881) referred to a new town being laid out by the railway at Headingley as Taylor's Town, because it was to be on the farm of the Honourable John Taylor. It would be a place where many Winnipeg merchants would have villas "to escape the dust and heat of the city." The paper also noted an "erroneous" reference to Niagara in eastern newspapers. Also a School District name shown on a Chataway map (1907). Codd (1885) *Headly*.

**Head Lake** (64 O/14) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Robert H. Head of Winnipeg. He served in No. 38 Wellington Squadron.

**Head Leaf Lake** (63 A/9) Southeast of Weaver Lake. GBC records (1937) indicate that the name was recommended by a geologist because it was the headwaters of the Leaf River. The lake was previously shown as Lion Lake; in 1960 this name was "transferred" to a lake to the northwest. Fieldwork revealed the Native name Missineeweesew, meaning *(big) lion's hole in the rock*, or *lion's den*. It was believed that sea lions or "water lynxes" (mythical beasts) lived in the lake (see Missipisew River entry). Department of the Interior (1884; on the wrong river) and Burland (1885) *Leaf Lake*; Department of Mines and Resources (1938) *Headleaf Lake*.

**Heaman** (63 N/14) Railway point north of Sherridon. CBGN records (1953) indicated that this new point on the CNR line was to be named after J. A. Heaman, formerly Chief Engineer with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, who after amalgamation held the same post with the CNR.

**Heaman Lake** (52 L/11) East of Black Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Rifleman Raymond A. Heaman of Hargrave. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Hearts Bay** (63 K/7) In Cormorant Lake southwest of Reed Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local name, descriptive of its shape.

**Heaslip** (62 F/8) Locality southeast of Souris. A former Post Office that opened in 1883 on 32-5-19W, closed in 1891, reopened in 1893 and closed in 1905. Also a former Canadian National railway point which Douglas (1933) indicated was established in 1906 and named after a settler (probably Samuel A. Heaslip, the first postmaster). After the CNR arrived, a new Post Office opened in 1909 as Heaslip Station in the present location of 18-6-19W. This was shortened to Heaslip in 1972. Department of the Interior (1911) *Hesslip*; Douglas (1933) *Heslop Station* as a Post Office (presumably the same).

**Heathfield Lake** (63 O/7) Southwest of Wuskwatim Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Gordon B. Heathfield. He served with the Lanark and Renfrew Scottish Regiment.

**Heathman Lake** (64 I/11) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Lester Heathman of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

*Hebb* (62 G/2) Southwest of Morden. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on 16-1-10W, established in 1914 (Douglas 1933). The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1966.

**Hebner Lake** (64 P/1) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Gunner Chester Hebner of Riding Mountain. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

*Hebron* (62 F/9) East of Souris. A former Great Northern Railway (CNR) railway point on 2-8-20W. Named in 1906 - 1907 after a hill near the station (Douglas 1933) which Garland (1975) suspected was named after the ancient biblical city of Hebron (the burial place of Abraham and David's Royal City for seven years). Also a School District first noted on a Brownlee map (1884) on SW 14-8-20W and on a later municipal map on SW 23-8-20W. The name was rescinded in 1955.

**Hecla** (62 P/2) Community on Hecla Island in the south end of Lake Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1889 on 3-25-6E (Campbell 1972). GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster Helgi Tomasson) indicated that it was named after Hecla in Iceland and that the island was named after the community in 1903. Garland (1975; from H. V. Larusson) elaborated, stating that Mount Hecla was a volcano in Iceland, often mentioned in old writings as the "entrance to hell." When Icelanders sought new homes in America, it was partly due to land scarcity and partly due to fear that the volcano might erupt again causing considerable damage, as it had in 1845 - 1846. It last erupted in 1878. The original meaning of the word Hecla is a hooded cloak knitted in diverse colours. The volcano was black on top, with normally black slopes, except in deep winter when white with snow, it looked like a figure dressed in a hooded cloak of black and white. Hecla is also locally called Reykjavik, after the capital of Iceland (Boulette 1957a). **Hecla Island** (62 P/2) First noted correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1904). The first Icelandic settlers in 1875 called it Mikley meaning *Big Island* and later Hecla (after the Post Office) which commemorated the disastrous eruption of Mount Hecla in 1873 (Interlake Development Corporation 1973). Fidler (1820) *Big Island*; Dawson (1859) *Kiji Minis* which (Garland 1975) noted as a Cree name meaning *big berry*; Hind (1858) *Great Black Island*; Department of the Interior (1877) *Big Black Island*; Department of Marine and Fisheries (1903) *Icelandic Island*.

**Hector Thomas Lake** (54 E/16) East of Bradshaw Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Hector O. Thomas of Beaconia. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

*Heenan* (62 H/5) Southwest of Winnipeg. CBGN records (1951) indicated this to be a Canadian Pacific railway point on 24-4-4W. The name was rescinded in 1977.

**Hefelfingers Point** (62 J/1) In Waterhen Bay, Delta Marsh. Named after P. Hefelfinger, owner of a grain company.

**Heinrichs Lake** (64 N/4) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman Edward Heinrichs of Halbstadt. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Heinzig Lake** (64 K/7) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Sapper Paul Heinzig of Waskada. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Helens Island** (63 K/9) East of Fourmile Island in Reed Lake. Named after Helen Peterson-Ellicott. At one time she was left here while her family went for food.

*Hell Gate* (around 63 I/9) On the Hayes River southwest of Oxford Lake. In the mid-nineteenth century, this was described this as a narrow chasm bounded on both sides by cliffs about 80 feet high where the river is only three-quarters of a mile wide (Cowie 1913). Tyrrell (1915) reported the Cree name Wechtigo Iskwatim, meaning *Devils Gate*. See Wetiko Hills entry The feature was first referenced on a T. Thompson map (1820). Only the portage around the chasm and rapids was identified, however, and this he called Hill Carrying Place. Franklin (1829; 1819 visit) mentioned both *Lower Hill Gates* and *Upper Hill Gates*, referring to the steep, rocky sides here. Kempt (1824) labelled it *Hell's gates* and in 1825, had *Hills gates* (and Hill carrying place). G. Taylor (1827) noted the name as Hills Gates, "vulgarly called Hells Gates" (presumably the name was corrupted slightly to better express opinions about the feature, and the necessity to portage canoes around it). In 1884, Klotz mentioned the need to avoid "Hell Gate on the Franklin River." Note that the former Devil Rapids in the Nelson River at Kelsey were also called Hell Gate (and variations thereof).

**Hello Lake** (52 E/14) Northeast of Brereton Lake on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. First noted correctly on an SGO map (1903). The CPCGN (1961) noted it as *Halloo Lake* on a surveyor's plan of 1897. Presumably named by boundary surveyors calling to each other around the lake during the survey.

**Hellsten Lake** (64 O/3) Southeast of Blackfish Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Martin E. Hellsten. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Helman Lake** (63 O/1) East of Halfway Lake. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Lance Bombardier Allan J. Helman of Carman. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Helston** (62 J/3) Community southeast of Neepawa. The Post Office opened as Berton on 30-13-12W in 1905 under Postmaster J. A. Christilaw, changed to Helston in 1924 and closed in 1970. Also a Canadian National railway point on 25-13-13W with the School District name Berton. An SGO map (1903) showed the railway point as Berton with the nearby Post Office as Bear Creek. GBC records (1905) indicated that Berton was first named Mekiwin by the CNR, but as there was another Mekiwin Post Office nearby, local businessman J. Albert Christilaw prevailed upon them to change the name to Berton, from part of his Christian name (Albert) with the suffix "ton." Helston was named in 1904 after a parish (and town) in Cornwall, England (Douglas 1933).

**Hembroff Lake** (63 N/8) South of Burntwood Lake. Named in 1998 after World War I casualty Private Earl Hembroff of Gladstone. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

**Hemenway Lake** (52 L/3) Northeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Howard M. Hemenway of St. Vital. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Heming Lake** (63 K/14) Railway point northeast of Athapapuskow Lake. Located on the CNR line and named in 1929 after the lake beside it (GBC records). The lake (as *Hemming Lake*) was named in 1921 by B. W. Waugh (DLS) who added that his original suggestion had been Carpentier Lake, named after a boxer. This was probably Georges Carpentier who challenged Jack Dempsey for the heavyweight title in 1921. It was named after Arthur Heming, a Canadian author of books on northern travel (Douglas 1933). Rudnyckyj (1970) added that he also illustrated several books, including his own *Spirit Lake* (1907), *The Drama of the Forests* (1921) and *The Living Forest* (1925).

**Hemmingson Lakes** (62 J/12) Southwest of McCreary. CBGN records (1954) noted the spellings Hemingston Lakes and Hemington Lake. Fieldwork confirmed that the family name was correctly spelled Hemmingson. It was named after "King" Hemmingson who operated a Scandinavian Immigrants House at nearby Otter Lake as well as a mill. A Township map showed (James) Hemmingson Lakes.

**Hemmons Lake** (64 P/6) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Robert T. Hemmons of Wawanesa. He served at No. 10 Cessna Service Flying Training School.

**Hemphill Lake** (64 H/2) South of Holmes Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Albert S. Hemphill of Winnipeg. He served as a pilot with the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Henderson Bay** (63 N/12) Sisipuk Lake. Named in 1981 after World War II casualty Signalman Robert H. Henderson of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Raccoon*.

**Henderson Creek** (62 J/13) Flows east into Turtle River. It was named in 1920 after Isaac Henderson, a settler (Douglas 1933) on NE 13-22-17W.

**Henderson Island** (53 E/15) West of Grand Island in Island Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Gunner Clarence J. Henderson of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Henderson Peninsula** (64 I/3) North Knife Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Donald L. Henderson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 408 Hampden Squadron.

**Henderson Point** (63 N/7) Burntwood Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer David L. S. Henderson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 407 Wellington Squadron.

**Hendry Island** (64 I/2) Clougher Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private David Hendry of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Hendry Lake** (64 G/12) East of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1963 after World War II casualty Gunner David Hendry of Goodlands. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Henfrey Lake** (53 M/14) Northwest of Hubley Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Jack Henfrey of Ninette. He served in No. 82 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Henry Anderson Peninsula** (53 K/10) Little Stull Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Henry T. Anderson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 253 Hurricane Squadron.

**Henry Bay** (63 P/2) Cotton Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Flying Officer George E. Henry of Flin Flon. He served in No. 575 Dakota Squadron.

**Henry Island** (64 N/6) Burch Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal James M. Henry of Brandon. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Henry Lake** (64 N/6) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Joseph Henry of the Roseau River Reserve. He served with the Algonquin Regiment.

**Henry Lavallee Lake** (63 P/6) North of Landing Lake. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Private Henry J. Lavallee of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Henry Moore Lake** (64 B/3) West of Mynarski Lakes. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Albert Henry Moore of Woodmore. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Henry Robinson Lake** (64 P/5) East of Little Duck Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Henry Robinson of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Henrys Point** (62 G/16) On the Assiniboine River southwest of Portage la Prairie. Probably named after Simon Henry who bought SW 11-10-8W in 1916 and SE 11-10-8W in 1923.

**Hepburn Lake** (53 L/10) West of Gods Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Stuart A. W. Hepburn of Clandeboye. He served in No. 407 Wellington Squadron.

**Heppell Creek** (54 L/8) Flows east into Churchill River. Named in 1948 after World War II casualty Lieutenant John R. Heppell of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and was mentioned in dispatches. Formerly known as Fishing Creek as on maps from Stayner (1801) and others until 1948.

**Herb Bay** (63 J/13) Wekusko Lake. Wekusko means *herb* or *sweet grass* in Cree. Mint (*Mentha canadensis*) grows on the shores of this lake.

**Herbert Anderson Lake** (54 E/9) Northeast of Fly Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Herbert L. Anderson of Matlock. He served in No. 34 Ventura Operational Training Unit.

**Herbert Johnson Lake** (64 F/1) Northeast of Melvin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Herbert J. Johnson of Lundar. He served with the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.

**Herb Lake** (63 J/13) Community on the east shore of Wekusko Lake. The Post Office opened in 1920 on SW 2-67-16W and closed in 1961. It is the English translation of the Cree name Wekusko Lake (Douglas 1933). The GBC (1920) suggested changing the name to Wekusko to agree with the lake name. A Topographical Survey map (1920) showed a Rex Mine near here and a 1925 Mineral map also showed Bingo Mine about one and one-half miles northeast. Similarly named in 1941 was **Herb Bay** (63 J/13) in the lake. **Herblet Lake** (63 J/13) North of Wekusko Lake. First noted on an SGO map (1918). GBC records (1919) listed it as Little Herb Lake, with the suggestion of Wekuskasis — Cree meaning *little herb*. The diminutive form "Herblet" was adopted in 1924. See Wekusko Lake entry.

**Herchak Lake** (62 K/15) Southwest of Dauphin Lake. Peter Herchak homesteaded SE 34-20-23 in 1901. The lake was on his property.

**Herchmer** (54 E/8) Community northwest of York Factory. Established in 1928 as a Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) railway point and named after Lawrence W. Herchmer, former Commissioner of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police (Douglas 1933). It was also a Post Office from May to December of 1929. Herchmer first came to Manitoba with the International Boundary Commission in 1872 when he was in charge of the Commissariat (Garland 1975). In 1878 he was appointed Inspector of Indian Agencies in the NWT and from 1886 to 1900 he was Chief Commissioner of the NWMP. During the South African War, he was Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles.

**Herman Island** (64 C/3) McKnight Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Donald L. Herman of Winnipeg. He served in No. 5 Canso Reconnaissance Squadron.

**Herman Lake** (64 C/16) West of Barrington Lake. CBGN records (1949) indicated that the lake was named after a trapper with a difficult Ukrainian name, but who was known to everyone as "old Herman." He had lived on nearby Hughes Lake since 1932. Herman Lake was at the end of his trap line.

**Herman Taylor Creek** (54 E/8) Flows east into Owl River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Herman J. Taylor of Giroux. He served in No. 61 Lancaster Squadron.

**Hermon Lake** (63 P/2) East of Sipiwesk Lake. Originally approved as *Herman Lake* in 1953 but corrected to Hermon Lake in 1967. Named after R. W. Hermon (DLS) who conducted surveys in Manitoba in 1871. Manitoba Fisheries staff referred to it as one of their Witago Lakes for reference (CPCGN 1965).

*Hernefield* (62 F/2) Southwest of Deloraine. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 22-1-25W under Postmaster A. Thompson and closed in 1902. Listed on 37-1-25W (presumably 27) in the 1889 Post Office guide and on 28-1-25W in the 1900 guide. Probably named after the nearby School District which was located on NW 15-1-25W — one of the first School Districts in southwestern Manitoba (Waskada Women's Institute 1967). It was named after the first teacher, Charles Herndon. A new school was built in 1917 on 8-1-25W which burned down in 1940.

**Heron Creek** (62 K/9) Flows east into the Little Saskatchewan River. First recorded correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1921) and earlier on an SGO map (1896; and others to 1909) as *Huron Creek*. Probably named after the bird species. Locally known as West Creek.

**Herriot** (64 C/6) Locality south of Lynn Lake. The CBGN (1953) indicated the establishment of a Canadian National railway point here, originally suggested as Ceeare, a phonetic representation of "C. R." C. R. Neely was the Resident Administrator of the Lynn Lake District and former Mayor of The Pas. Named after Professor G. H. Herriot (DLS), one of the original surveyors to run base lines and meridians along Hudson Bay (see next two entries).

**Herriot Creek** (54 L/9) Flows northeast into the Churchill River and was also named by Manitoba in 1932 after Professor G. H. Herriot, who made a control traverse while surveying this area in 1931 (see previous and next entries). A Copp Clark map (1906) and others up to Herriot's map of 1932 called it Churchill Creek.

**Herriott Island** (63 H/13) In Playgreen Lake southwest of Norway House, was apparently also named after Professor G. H. Herriot (Garland 1975) although the GBC adopted the name with two "t"s. See previous two entries.

**Heschuk Lake** (63 C/10) East of Swan Lake. Named after a timber cruiser who had worked in the area.

**Hesp Lake** (52 E/14) Northeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William J. Hesp of Winnipeg. He served in No. 115 Wellington Squadron.

**Hetherington Lake** (63 P/2) Northeast of Cotton Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Gunner Thomas Hetherington of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Heuchert Lake** (64 O/12) South of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer William R. Heuchert of Winnipeg. He served in No. 424 Halifax Squadron.

**Heuft Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Ernest Heuft of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

*Hiawatha* (62 G/5) Northwest of Killarney. A former School District on SW 18-4-18W. The Riverside Rural Municipality Centennial Committee (1967) noted that it was organized in 1890. The name originally chosen for the school was already taken, so the Native name Hiawatha (probably from Longfellow's poem) was chosen since the district was rich in aboriginal artifacts. The name means *prophet* or *teacher*. It was established as Victoria and the first report was submitted in 1894 (Garland 1975).

**Hibbert Lake** (64 H/11) East of Southern Indian Lake. Named in 1963 after World War II casualty Private Arthur Hibbert of Sylvan. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Hickey** (52 E/4) Railway point southeast of Whitemouth Lake. Located on the CNR line on 9-1-15E and named after L. D. Hickey, CNR Assistant Superintendent at Rainy Lake, Ontario (GBC records 1929).

**Hickey Lake** (62 N/11) Northeast of Roblin. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Lance Sergeant Walter H. Hickey of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Hicks Bay** (64 F/4) Carswell Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Francis R. G. Hicks of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Hicks Bridge** (62 F/7) On the Souris River southwest of Hartney. William Hicks homesteaded SW 3-6-24W in 1898.

**Hicks Island** (63 N/15) Churchill River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Allen F. Hicks of Roblin. He served in No. 40 Wellington Squadron.

**Hicks Lake** (64 J/13) Northwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Walter M. Hicks of Portage la Prairie. He served in No. 55 Hurricane Operational Training Unit.

**Hidden Creek** (54 E/15) Flows north into the Churchill River. Named by geologist S. Nelson because its mouth was almost completely obscured by underbrush and he came upon it unexpectedly (CBGN records 1954).

**Hidden Lake** (64 A/3) South of Orr Lake. Don Cook, Regional Fisheries Specialist, Northeastern Region, reported that the name originated from the fact that it was "hidden" or difficult to find from the highway (PR 280).

**Hiebert Island** (53 L/15) Seller Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private David H. Hiebert of Kleefeld. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Higginson Lake** (64 J/7) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private James S. Higginson of Eriksdale. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Higgs Lake** (64 J/2) South of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Gunner William A. Higgs of St. James. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**High Bluff** (62 J/1) Community northeast of Portage la Prairie. The Post Office opened in 1871 (Campbell 1972). Also a Canadian Pacific railway point and School District within the parish of High Bluff. The parish and community were named before 1870, although they were not noted on maps until 1871 (Douglas 1933). As GBC correspondence (1905) indicated, it was named after a prominent bluff of tall trees which rose conspicuously above the surrounding prairie. Note the use of "bluff" here in the western sense rather than eastern usage (i.e., for a cliff or headland). The High Bluff district was formerly known as Nairn district, presumably after the School District of Nairn about three miles southwest on SW 10-12-6W (Collier 1969). High Bluff was the capital of the short-lived Republic of Manitoba (ca. 1869) under President Thomas Spence. **High Bluff** (62 G/16) A Parish east of the Parish of Portage la Prairie. **High Bluff Lake** (62 J/1) South of Lake Manitoba has a similar origin, from the trees around the lake which make it prominent here in the Delta Marsh area.

**Highland Glen** (62 I/2) Locality southeast of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1931 on SW 12-13-5E and closed in 1970. Probably chosen by the residents or postmaster in this area after the school name. The School District name was recorded on a Chataway map (1921) as simply Highland.

**Highrock 199** (63 N/16) Indian Reserve on the west shore of Highrock Lake. First noted correctly on a GSC map (1949) and as simply *IR 199* on an NTS map (1943). Named after the lake.

**High Rock Island** (53 L/13) Oxford Lake. CPCGN records (1975) indicated this to be a local descriptive name because of this obvious feature. The alternate names Holland Island, McIntyre Island and Montgomery Island were recorded on earlier reports and geological maps.

**Highway Island** (63 K/9) Northeast of Fourmile Island in Reed Lake. Named after a Native resident.

**Highway Lake** (63 K/9) West of Wekusko Lake. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1924). Presumably so named due its proximity to the highway built to serve Snow Lake.

**Hignell Lake** (53 L/10) West of Gods Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Gordon K. Hignell of Winnipeg. He served in No. 197 Typhoon Squadron.

**Hilbre** (62 O/10) Community south of Lake St. Martin. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point established in 1911 (Douglas 1933) and said to have been so named from its situation on high ground. There is only a slight rise here, however, less than 25 feet. The Post Office on 24-29-9W opened in 1914 under Postmistress Mrs. Florence McNamee. Also a School District name. Hilbre is the name of an island in the Dee estuary near the northern Wales - northwest England border.

**Hildebrand Lake** (53 L/13) Northwest of Oxford Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Abram Hildebrand of Winkler. He served in No. 162 Canso Squadron.

**Hill Bay** (64 K/5) Southwest side of Whiskey Jack Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Corporal Harold J. Hill of MacGregor. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Hill Creek** (53 N/16) Flows northeast into Yakaw River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William L. Hill of Lenore. He served at No. 5 Anson Bombing and Gunnery School.

*Hill Farm* (62 J/10) Southeast of McCreary. Shown as a settlement on an SGO map (1919) on SE 19-19-9W. Presumably a compilation error, as the 1919 Post Office guide listed a Hill Farm Post Office on 20-19-9, but west of the Second Meridian (in Saskatchewan). Postal records indicate that the original Hill Farm Post Office opened on 14-19-10W2 (Saskatchewan) in 1887 and closed in 1920.

*Hill House* (around 53 N/13) On the Hayes River south of the Fox River junction. First noted on a Kempt sketch (1824). Presumably named after the Hill River which early maps applied to this stretch of the Hayes River (so named because of Brassey Hill along it). This was probably a seasonal camp or depot for the Hudson's Bay Company. Moffette (1888; 1822-23 route) *Hill River House*.

**Hillhouse Lake** (64 N/5) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer James R. Hillhouse of Winnipeg. He served in No. 76 Halifax Squadron.

**Hilliard Lake** (64 O/11) Southeast of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Tom W. Hilliard of Winnipeg. He served in No. 408 Lancaster Squadron.

**Hilliards Lake** (62 J/5) Northwest of Neepawa. Herbert Hilliard lived at the south end of the lake. Also called Lake No. 3.

**Hill Lake** (63 J/7) Expansion of the Minago River, west of Kiskitto Lake. First noted on a GSC map (1902). Tyrrell (1915) reported that the Cree name was Wachi Sahahigan which Garland (1975) translated as *Sandy Hills Lake*. Fieldwork revealed that the local Cree name saketekaw means *floating trees with roots*. Department of the Interior (1904) *Lake Hill*.

**Hillman Lake** (64 I/7) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Victor J. Hillman of Portage la Prairie. He served in No. 152 Vengeance Squadron.

*Hill of the Murdered Scout* (around 62 F/2) Southwest of Deloraine. Bryce (1887) related the legend about this hill in the Souris River valley near the American border. In 1830, the Assiniboine were at war with the Sioux. An Assiniboine warrior climbed this hill to spy on a Sioux encampment and came upon a Sioux scout lying asleep on the summit. He quickly killed the sleeping warrior, and dug out the figure of a man stretched out full length on the ground, also hollowing out marks of his own footprints. As recently as 1873, the red granite stone with which this deed had been accomplished was still to be seen in the hollow which represented the victim's head.

**Hill Peninsula** (64 P/16) Parrott Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Samuel W. Hill of Swan River. He served with the Governor General's Horse Guards.

**Hill Point** (63 I/7) Molson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal John W. Hill of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Hill Rapids** (63 I/13) In the Nelson River east of Bear Island. A descriptive name, first noted correctly on a Topographical Survey map (1914). Earlier maps from the Department of the Interior (1884) called them Over the Hill Rapids which Tyrrell (1915) gave as the translation of the Native name Kapuskititue musin. Topographical Survey (1913) *Over-the-hill-rapid*.

**Hillsburg** (62 N/6) Rural Municipality east of Roblin. GBC correspondence (1929; from the Administrator) noted that it was created in 1912. Rudnyckyj (1970) claimed that it was a hybridized Anglo-German name meaning *castle hill*.

*Hillside* (62 F/15) Southeast of Virden. A former School District recorded on NW 21-9-26W on a 1965 municipal map. The school opened in 1890 and was so named as the land on the Power Farm sloped down towards the highway (Clingan 1957).

**Hillside Beach** (62 I/10) Locality northwest of Pine Falls. The Post Office opened in 1919 on 29-19-7E, moved to NW 27-19-7E in 1920, to 33-19-7E in 1930 and closed in 1957. It reopened in 1959 as a summer Post Office and closed in 1969. It was originally established as a Canadian National railway point in 1918 (now abandoned) and was descriptively named (Douglas 1933). It is a cottage and beach area here on Lake Winnipeg. Also a School District name on 34-19-7E. **Hillside Point** (62 I/10) Near Hillside Beach and named in 1978. **Hillside Bay** (62 I/10) North of Hillside Beach and named after it.

**Hilltop** (62 J/5) Locality northwest of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1900 on 19-17-17W and closed in 1952. Also a School District on NE 24-17-18W. GBC correspondence (1909; from Postmaster Frank A. Hillstrand) indicated that the Post Office was named after the School District, which was in turn named after his father, F. G. Hillstrand who once lived here.

*Hillview* (62 F/15) Northeast of Virden. A former Post Office that opened in 1884 on 2-11-23W and by 1905 had moved to 9-11-23W. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster F. W. Stevenson) indicated that the Post Office was opened by the former postmaster W. Rothwell, whom he presumed named it because the Post Office was on a high hill and afforded a good view. The name was rescinded in 1953. Campbell (1972) as *Hullview* in the first year listing.

**Hilton** (62 G/12) Community southeast of Brandon. The Post Office opened in 1892 on 26-6-16W and closed in 1970. Also a Northern Pacific (CNR) railway point. GBC records (1928) indicated that the name was suggested by an old settler who had come from a small town in England called Hilton. The GBC (1905) and recent maps identified the School District name as Hiltonmye. Douglas (1933), however, claimed that Hilton was originally the name of a school which was to be built on a hill, but plans were abandoned when the Northern Pacific Railway arrived and the town was located one and one-half miles away. In 1905, it nonetheless became the community's school.

**Hilton Gillespie Creek** (64 I/2) Flows northwest into South Knife River. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Hilton A. Gillespie of St. Vital. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Hilton Lake** (53 F/12) Southeast of Island Lake on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. GBC records (1929) indicated that the lake was named after Hilton Davis, a member of the survey party here. The local name is Long Lake.

**Hilts Lake** (64 O/10) Northwest of Croll Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Ervin L. Hilts of Petersfield. He served with the Algonquin Regiment.

**Hind Island** (52 L/4) In the Winnipeg River near Pinawa. Named in 1973 after Henry Youle Hind (1823 - 1908), Canadian geologist, surveyor and naturalist who led the Canadian Red River Exploring Expedition (Figure 6) and other similar ventures in 1857 - 1858. He was a professor of geology and chemistry at Trinity College, Toronto and the first to report on geological features and bird life here in the Pinawa area. The name was suggested by Mr. R. Stewart of Atomic Energy of Canada. The island had earlier been named Channel Island in 1929 by K. C. Fergusson, Superintendent of Winnipeg River power projects because of its proximity to the Pinawa Channel. The recommendation was adopted, since Channel was a common, duplicated name.

**Hindle Lake** (64 N/8) South of Shannon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman John F. Hindle of Winnipeg. He served in No. 201 Sunderland Squadron.

**Hinds Lake** (64 O/1) North of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Gunner Milford F. Hinds of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Hinks Lake** (64 O/16) West of Baralzon Lake. Named in 1987 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Cecil C. Hinks of Portage la Prairie. He served in No. 16 Wellington Squadron. **Hinks Creek** (64 O/16) Flows east and north into Baralzon Lake. The creek is named after the lake.

**Hipkins Spring** (62 F/2) Northwest of Deloraine. Land records indicate that Alfred Hipkins homesteaded SW 28-3-26W in 1882. The spring is on 29-3-26W, east of the Souris River.

**Hirak Lake** (64 P/16) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Joseph M. Hirak of Elphinstone. He served in No. 433 Halifax Squadron.

**Hird Bridge** (62 G/15) On the Assiniboine River southeast of MacGregor. Land records indicate that David T. Hird homesteaded NE 18-9-9W in 1891. Probably the same individual as mentioned in the following entry.

**Hird Flats** (62 G/10) North bank of the Assiniboine River. An area of river flats in a bend of the river. Named after pioneer Davy Hird. See previous entry.

**Hires Point** (63 I/4) East shore of Little Playgreen Lake. Named after a Mr. Hires, a trader who settled on this point.

Figure 6. Officers of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition in front of their upturned canoe (Courtesy of the Public Archives of Canada C-4572). Hind Island (see entry) was named after its leader, Henry Y. Hind. Photographer H. L. Hime's notes indicate that this photograph was taken on June 1, 1858 on the banks of the Red River near its mouth.

**Hirst Island** (64 B/16) Chapman Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant James F. Hirst of Stonewall. He served in No. 101 Stirling Conversion Unit.

**Hirst Lake** (63 K/16) West of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Sergeant Harvey E. Hirst of Somerset. He served in No. 420 Halifax Squadron.

**Hislop Lake** (64 N/2) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named after Pat Hislop, a Chipewyan chief and trapper.

**Hjalmarson Lake** (64 F/11) East of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Private Gestur E. Hjalmarson of Winnipegosis. He served with the Veterans Guard of Canada and was awarded the Military Medal. CPCGN records indicated the local name was Horseshoe Lake.

**Hjartarson Lake** (64 J/10) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Frederick Hjartarson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1656 Halifax Conversion Unit.

**Hlady Lake** (64 I/4) West of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private John A. Hlady of East Kildonan. He served with the Royal Regiment of Canada.

**Hleethelteedayeezhi Rapids** (64 O/12) At the south end of Nueltin Lake. A Chipewyan name meaning *dead* or *dying dog*, with a similar meaning for the alternate Cree name Atimkaneepit.

**Hlowananatseda Lake** (64 I/12) Northwest of North Knife Lake. A Chipewyan name meaning *place where they do lots of fishing*.

**Hlowayazi Lake** (64 K/10) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Recorded locally as Chipewyan name meaning *small fish*.

**Hnatiw Lake** (52 E/14) Southeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Corporal Steve Hnatiw of Olha. He served with the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.

**Hnausa** (62 I/15) Community north of Gimli. The Post Office opened in 1890 on 21-22-4E and closed in 1977. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point called Jellicoe until 1915 (Douglas 1933). Garland (1975) suggested that the latter may have been named after Viscount Jellicoe, Commander in Chief of the British Royal Navy in 1914. GBC correspondence (1905) indicated that Hnausa was an Icelandic word meaning *rough or uneven* and was so named by the first settlers. The Interlake Development Corporation (1973) on the other hand claimed that it was derived from the Icelandic word Hnasu meaning *a lump of earth with sod on top*, and was named by Reverend Magnus Skaftason, who had come from Hnausa, Iceland, and had ministered here in 1887 - 1894. The 1892 Post Office guide listed Magnus J. Skaptason as Postmaster. Local pronunciation was "Naysaw." **Hnausa Reef** (62 I/15) In Lake Winnipeg, was first noted on a Department of Marine and Fisheries map (1903). Named after the community in 1951.

**Hoagg Lake** (64 O/5) Southeast of Shannon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Ernest A. Hoagg of Winnipeg. He served at No. 3 Anson Advanced Flying School.

**Hobbs Lake** (52 M/6) Southeast of Family Lake on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1923). Named after Major Hobbs, Royal Canadian Air Force, who visited the Boundary Survey party in this area in 1922 (Douglas 1933).

**Hobday Lake** (64 K/12) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Leonard M. Hobday of Winnipeg. He served with the Canadian Grenadier Guards.

*Hobson* (62 G/16) West of Portage la Prairie. A former Canadian National railway point on 8-12-7W established in 1899. It was formerly called Walldon, but was renamed after Robert Hobson, CNR Director from Hamilton, Ontario (Douglas 1933). Bulman (1902) seems *Horizon*.

**Hobson Lake** (53 L/10) West of Gods Lake. Named in 1960 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Kenneth E. Hobson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 419 Wellington Squadron.

**Hobyaykayaza Narrows** (64 K/4) In Birch Bay at the northeast end of Reindeer Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local Chipewyan name meaning *burned*.

**Hochfeld** (62 H/4) Community southeast of Morden. A Mennonite community established ca. 1876 with a German name meaning *high field* (Douglas 1933). Also a School District name on 33-1-4W.

*Hochfeld* (62 H/10) Northwest of Steinbach. A former Post Office which opened in 1909 on 30-7-6E and closed in 1918. First noted on a Westmacott map (1876); probably the same origin as the previous entry. Department of the Interior (1909) *Hochfield*.

**Hochstadt** (62 H/7) Locality southwest of Steinbach. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 14-6-5E under Postmaster Peter Loewen and closed in 1948. First noted on a Burland map (1878). A Mennonite community described as a "new settlement" in 1876 with a German name meaning *lofty town* (Douglas 1933) or *high city* (GBC 1928). When residents tried to establish a School District in 1892, they discovered that the name Hochstadt was already in use, so they registered the name Kleinstadt which means *small town* (Square 2000).

*Hochstead* (around 62 H/4) Southwest of Morris. First noted as a community on a Department of the Interior map (1881) on 15-2-1W.

**Hockin** (63 P/5) Railway point west of Landing Lake. A Hudson Bay (CNR) railway point on 34-72-3W established in 1928. Named after Corporal C. H. Hockin, RCMP, who was killed in 1897 in the line of duty (Douglas 1933). The original proposal was Hearne, after the Hudson's Bay Company Governor, but was changed because of possible confusion with Hearne, Saskatchewan (Munro 1978). Scarborough (1916) showed *Pikoo* on the line between Thicket Portage and Mistik (now La Pérouse).

**Hoctor** (52 E/13) Railway point west of Brereton Lake. Located on the CNR line on 36-10-13E. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1913). Rudnyckyj (1970) suggested that it was originally a personal name, Hector, but became misspelled. It is also an Irish surname. GSC (1921) *Hoctor Sta*. **Hoctor Swamp** (52 E/13) Named after the railway point in 1976.

**Hoddinott Lake** (52 L/6) East of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Arthur J. Hoddinott of East Kildonan. He served in No. 407 Wellington Squadron.

**Hodge Bay** (64 P/15) Southeast shore of Coutts Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Major Frederick E. Hodge of Norwood. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Hodges Lake** (62 O/1) Southeast of Ashern. Land records indicate that Harry E. Hodge homesteaded SE 30-25-5W in 1913. Also called Czejkowsky Lake after another local family.

**Hodgins Lake** (63 I/7) North of Molson Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Craftsman Welland J. Hodgins of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Hodgkins Lake** (64 H/15) East of Etawney Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant George A. Hodgkins of Russell. He served in No. 166 Lancaster Squadron.

**Hodgson** (62 P/4) Community northeast of Ashern. The Post Office opened in 1912 on 33-25-1W; also a Canadian National railway point. Named after Postmaster Henry Hodgson (Douglas 1933) whom GBC records identified as one of the first settlers. He owned the land on which the station and townsite were located.

**Hodgson Island** (64 B/7) Livingston Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Wilfred Hodgson of Graysville. He served with the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.

**Hodgson Lake** (53 M/3) West of Whitemud Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Edwin D. Hodgson of Selkirk. He served in No. 90 Stirling Squadron.

**Hoffard Lake** (64 O/6) East of Booth Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Bernard A. Hoffard of Winnipeg. He served with the 1st Canadian Special Services Battalion.

*Hoffnungsfeld* (62 H/4) Southeast of Morden. This presumably Mennonite community was founded in 1876 by Jacob Wiens who had just emigrated from southern Russia (F. Brown 1973). He selected a site with water about a mile southwest of Winkler and named it Hoffnungsfeld. It is a German name meaning *hope field*.

*Hogarth* (around 62 O/5, 6) East of Dauphin Lake. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1877) as a proposed Canadian Pacific railway point on a never-built line between Haywood and Poutrincourt. See also Acadie entry.

**Hogarth Lake** (63 H/1) Northeast of Weaver Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant George A. Hogarth of Winnipeg. He served in No. 249 Spitfire Squadron. Locally known as one of the Kanownotokun Lakes (see Candline Lake).

**Hogg Lake** (64 H/8) North of Waskaiowaka Lake. Named in 1948 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Mervin C. Hogg of Warren. He served in No. 14 Wellington Squadron and was mentioned in dispatches.

**Hogue Dam** (62 H/11) On the La Salle River. Named after the Hogue family who arrived in the area ca. 1879.

**Hogue Lake** (64 K/11) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Joseph A. Hogue of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Loyal Edmonton Regiment.

**Hoguycho Lake** (64 P/3) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. A local Chipewyan name meaning *barren*.

**Hokanson Point** (62 I/15) South end of Hecla Island, Lake Winnipeg. The point was named after Captain John Hokanson who sailed on Lake Winnipeg for fifty years and was well-known in the settlements around the lake. Also known as Bordeira Point, an Icelandic name of unknown origin.

**Holcroft Lake** (54 L/9) Southwest of Churchill. GBC records (1933) indicated that the lake was named by the Topographical Survey of Canada after Herbert S. Holcroft (DLS, OLS, SGO) who surveyed a subdivision of Churchill on the eastern peninsula after it became the terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway.

**Holditch Island** (64 O/8) Baird Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Gordon W. Holditch of Boissevain. He served in No. 23 Wellington Squadron.

**Holdstock Island** (53 E/15) South of Confederation Island in Island Lake. Named in 1983 after World War II casualty Trooper Stephen Holdstock of Jordan River. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Hole Lake** (64 H/13) North of Currie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman William J. S. Hole of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Holenchuk Lake** (63 I/1) Southwest of Little Bolton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer William Holenchuk of Portage la Prairie. He served in No. 426 Lancaster Squadron.

**Hole or Hollow Water 10** (62 P/1) Indian Reserve north of Manigotagan. First noted on a Green survey plan (1884) as *Hole or Hollow Water IR*. Douglas (1933) identified it as a reserve for Swampy Cree and gave the name as Hole or Hollow Water River. It is located at the mouth of, and named after the Wanipigow River (see main entry) which is Cree for *hole*. Department of Indian Affairs (1891) *Hole River No. 10*; NTS 62 P/1 (1950) *Hole or Hollow Water IR 10*; CPCGN (1977) *Hollow Water IR*.

**Holiday Lake** (64 F/7) East of Wells Lake. Named in 1980 after World War II casualty Private Joseph Holiday of Winnipeg. He served with the Algonquin Regiment.

**Holka Marsh** (62 O/12) Southeast of Winnipegosis. Land records indicate that Paul Holka homesteaded SW 6-30-16W in 1906.

**Holke Lake** (64 O/6) Southeast of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Aldrene G. Holke of Winnipeg. He served in No. 619 Lancaster Squadron.

**Holland** (62 G/10) Community northeast of Glenboro. The Post Office opened in 1880 on 28-7-11W and was shown on 28-7-12W on a Department of the Interior map (1881). Also a Canadian Pacific railway point and School District name on 27-7-11W. The area was settled ca. 1878 and built up around the Post Office which was named after the first postmaster A. C. Holland (Holland History Committee 1967). When the CPR arrived, the Post Office was relocated about one and one-half miles west. The first School District was established in 1885 and called Burnaby. The name was changed to Holland in 1888. Manitoba and Northwestern Railway (ca. 1884) *Holband*.

**Hollingworth Lake** (64 B/13) Northwest of McBride Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Samuel Hollingworth of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

**Hollinsworth Lake** (52 L/14) Southeast of Bissett. Named in 1974 after pioneer aviator Gordon E. Hollinsworth who flew out of Lac du Bonnet with Wings Airways in 1935. He also founded Ontario Central Airways and later served as chief test pilot of the Canso aircraft during World War II.

**Hollis Lake** (64 G/14) East of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1986 after World War I casualty Lieutenant Oscar H. Hollis of St. James. He served with the 43rd Cameron Highlanders.

**Hollowrock Island** (64 P/12) Nejanilini Lake. CPCGN records (n.d.) indicated that this name was suggested in 1974 by Mr. G. Malaher, past Director of Wildlife for Manitoba. There was a large rock near the top of the island which appeared to be hollowed out.

*Hollywood* (62 J/7) Northeast of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1906 on 5-17-9W and closed in 1916. Also a School District on SE 20-17-9W. Lovells (1908) *Holly Wood*.

**Holmberg Lake** (64 N/4) Southeast of Quasso Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Carl D. Holmberg of Minnedosa. He served in No. 38 Wellington Squadron.

*Holmes* (52 E/4) Southwest of Whitemouth Lake. First noted on a Rand McNally map (1912) as a Canadian National railway point on Township 2-12E between Vassar and Badger.

**Holmes Bay** (64 F/1) Melvin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John W. Holmes of Winnipeg. He served with the Saskatoon Light Infantry.

**Holmes Island** (64 C/10) Finch Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Robert F. R. Holmes of Onanole. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Holmes Lake** (64 H/2) Southeast of Northern Indian Lake. GBC records indicated that the lake was named in 1944 after F. Holmes, a government photographer with the survey crew on the 23rd Base Line.

**Holmes Point** (53 L/15) Knee Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John A. Holmes of Melita. He served with the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.

**Holmes Rock** (62 P/8) North shore of Black Island in Lake Winnipeg. Named in 1934 after the president of the local sand and gravel company. The silica sand on Black Island has long been considered a valuable natural resource.

**Holmfield** (62 G/3) Community southeast of Killarney. The Post Office opened in 1886 and was listed in the 1889 Post Office guide on 24-2-16W under Postmaster Thomas S. Young. Also a CNR\CPR junction point (currently CNR) and School District name. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster Frank Messner) indicated that the Post Office was named after a place in Scotland and had formerly been called Long River, after the "river passing by this place." The first report from the school was in 1894 and the CPR arrived in 1885 (Garland 1975).

**Holmstrom Island** (64 I/3) North Knife Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Stuart Holmstrom of Onanole. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Holmstrom Lake** (52 L/14) Southeast of Bissett on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. CPCGN records (n.d.) indicated that the lake was named in 1974 after biologist Claude C. Holmstrom. He was killed in a helicopter crash near Clandeboye in 1973 during a waterfowl survey. This was part of the study area for his project on Canada Geese. Locally called Horseshoe Lake which is descriptive of its shape.

**Holopina Lake** (63 N/4) Northwest of Duval Lake. Named in 1996 after Sapper Christopher G. Holopina, a Manitoban who was killed in 1996 in Bosnia - Herzegovina. He was serving with NATO forces in the Balkan States to maintain peace following the civil war in the former Yugoslavia.

**Holton Lake** (64 I/3) West of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Eric A. Holton of Reston. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Holyk Lake** (64 A/11) Northeast of Campbell Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Sapper Peter Holyk of Middlechurch. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

*Holyrood* (around 62 H/12) Southwest of Winnipeg. First noted on a Maingy postal map (1882) as a proposed Post Office on Township 9-2W west of the LaSalle River. Holyrood is the name of a royal residence and abbey in Edinburgh, Scotland.

**Homebrook** (62 O/10) Community southwest of Gypsumville. The Post Office opened in 1921 on 14-32-11W under Postmaster Karl S. Weaver and closed in 1968. "Home" refers to the postmaster's home, and "brook" refers to Powderhorn Creek on the banks of which the Post Office was situated (Douglas 1933). Also a School District on NE 12-32-11W.

*Homestead* (62 F/15) Northwest of Virden. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on 32-10-26W, originally called Ivan and renamed in 1914 (Douglas 1933). Ivan was first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1909). Presumably the railway point was built on someone's homestead.

**Homewood** (62 H/12) Community southwest of Winnipeg. A Post Office, Canadian National railway point and School District name on 30-6-3W. First noted on a Bulman map (1902). The Post Office opened in 1905 under Postmaster William Brown. Named after the nearby residence of Sir Rodmond Palen Roblin, Manitoba Premier (1900 - 1913; Douglas 1933). Garland (1975) countered that his son, C. D. Roblin claimed that his father had nothing to do with the name Homewood, and his farm, a mile away, was called Maplewood.

**Hone** (64 C/3) Locality south of Lynn Lake. CBGN records indicated this to be a Canadian National railway point named in 1954 after Squadron Leader Jack Hone of The Pas. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross during World War II. Formerly a telegrapher with the Hudson Bay Railway, he later founded Aero Airways at Channing in 1931. He flew in this area for many years. See following entry.

**Hone Lake** (63 K/7) Northwest of North Moose Lake, was named after Jack Hone in 1974 at a special dinner for pioneer aviators (see previous entry).

**Hood Bridge** (62 G/16) On the Assiniboine River southwest of Portage la Prairie. Victor O. Hood homesteaded NE 24-10-8W in 1900.

**Hood Lake** (64 H/3) South of Northern Indian Lake. Named in 1963 after World War II casualty Rifleman William C. Hood of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Hooey Lake** (64 N/13) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer James D. Hooey of Winnipeg. He served in No. 215 Wellington Squadron.

**Hooker Lake** (62 P/9) Southwest of Family Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Trooper Winston G. Hooker of Winnipeg. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Hook Island** (63 N/8) Burntwood Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Major Henry W. Hook of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Hoop and Holler Bend** (62 G/16) Locality southeast of Portage la Prairie. A well-known name, apparently from the "wild parties" held in the old community hall here.

**Hooper Bay** (53 K/5) In Webber Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Ronald J. Hooper of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Hooper Island** (64 I/4) Hlady Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Granger A. Hooper of Winnipeg. He served with the Saskatchewan Light Infantry.

**Hooper Lake** (53 M/1) East of Knee Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant George T. Hooper of Flin Flon. He served in No. 10 Halifax Squadron.

**Hooper Point** (64 P/9) Gagnon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer George C. Hooper of Winnipeg. He served in No. 142 Wellington Squadron.

**Hoopers Lake** (62 K/6) Southwest of Shoal Lake. First noted on an SGO map (1894) as *Hooper Lake* and changed to Hoopers Lake in 1977 to conform with local usage. Land records indicate that William H. Hooper purchased SE 22-15-27W in 1885 and homesteaded SW 22-15-27W in 1906. *The Birtle Eye Witness* (1935) referred to Hooper's Lake, and added that it was probably named after Mr. and Mrs. Hooper from England, who located on its west shore in 1880.

*Hooton* (62 G/13) Northeast of Brandon. A former Canadian Pacific railway point first noted on a Bulman map (1905) between Douglas and Sewell (now Hughes).

**Hope Bay** (64 I/6) Paragon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Donald W. Hope of Chater. He served in No. 11 Liberator Squadron.

*Hope Farm Spur* (62 H/3) South of Winnipeg. A former Canadian National railway point on 14-3-1E noted on a Department of the Interior map (1909) as Hope Farm. Probably named after the nearby farm. CBGN records showed that the name Hope Farm Spur was approved in 1952 and rescinded in 1976.

**Hopkins Island** (63 P/5) Paint Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Sergeant Douglas J. Hopkins of Selkirk. He served with the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

**Hopkins Lake** (53 L/9) East of Gods Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Frederick R. Hopkins of Winnipeg. He served in No. 50 Lancaster Squadron.

**Hop Lake** (62 K/2) Southwest of Hamiota. Apparently so named because hops were grown around it.

**Horbatiuk Lake** (64 K/9) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Andrew Horbatiuk of Lac du Bonnet. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Horn Creek** (54 F/5) Flows east into Owl River. Adopted by the CBGN in 1949. Probably a translation of the local Cree name Askunikun Creek, meaning *horn bone*. Presumably some animal's horn was found on the creek.

**Horndean** (62 H/4) Community northwest of Emerson. The CPR arrived here in 1911 (Douglas 1933). The Post Office opened in 1912 and was first noted in the 1913 postal guide on 9-3-2W under Postmaster Johann W. Wiebe. Rudnyckyj (1970) added that it was named after a village in Berwickshire, Scotland. Also a School District on SW 10-3-2W.

**Horner Lake** (64 O/4) North of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Ernest W. Horner of Reston. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Horners Lake** (62 K/1) Northeast of Lake Wahtopanah. Probably named after Henry N. Horner who homesteaded SE 32-14-19W in 1889 and bought NE 29-14-19W in 1917.

**Hornet Lake** (62 N/7) Northeast of Roblin. CPCGN records (1966) indicated that the lake was named by a timber cruising party in 1944 after disturbing a hornets' nest here.

**Horn Island** (64 I/11) Noguy Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 Walter W. Horn of La Rivière. He served in No. 432 Wellington Squadron.

**Horod** (62 K/9) Community northeast of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1925 on 26-19-21W, closed temporarily in 1973 and permanently in 1977. Probably named after the School District. First listed in the 1927 postal guide under Postmaster Mike Gregorash. A Galician settlement with a Russian name meaning *city* (Douglas 1933). GBC records (1926) reported that Horod meant *pretty garden* and that it was an important, historical region in southeastern Poland and southwestern Russia. Also a School District which was established in 1906 on NE 22-19-21W which is said to have been named after Horodnycia, Poland, the former home of resident Tom Chupar (Strathclair Centennial History Committee 1970).

**Horodyski Lake** (52 L/6) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Kazimierz Horodyski of Beausejour. He served at No. 1 Initial Training School.

**Horse Bluff** (62 J/15) Northeast of McCreary. A local name. Apparently residents from the Kinosota area used to put their horses out here to range.

*Horse Nose Island* (63 H/13) East side of Fort Island in Jack River. A local name. An elderly resident here had a crooked nose.

**Horseshoe Lake** (52 L/3) Northeast of Brereton Lake. GBC records (1926) indicated that the lake was named by a trapper due to its shape. Also called Little Pelican Lake by local residents (GBC correspondence 1906; from W. A. Scott).

**Horseshoe Lake** (53 D/4) Northwest of Family Lake on the Berens River. First noted in GBC records (1928) as being descriptive of its shape. The alternate local names Rocky Inlet Lake and The Goose Drinking Place (for the northwestern arm of the lake) were also noted. Fieldwork revealed the local Native name Kasapawatamak Lake meaning *horseshoe (shaped)*. Sutherland (1819) *Rocky Lake* and *Rockie Lake*, but possibly referred to Fishing Lake, as he noted that the lake was full of islands, and was the largest one in from Lake Winnipeg. Arrowsmith (1821) placed it just west of Family Lake; De Smet (1844) *L. des Roches*; Johnston (1884) and Codd (1885) *Deer Lake*.

**Horseshoe Pond** (62 G/1) North of Pembina River. So named due to its shape.

**Horsfall Island** (63 J/8) Northeast of Kiskittogisu Lake. Named in 1971 after World War II casualty Stoker 2 Clifford Horsfall of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Mulgrave*.

*Horton* (62 F/1) Southeast of Deloraine. A former Canadian National railway point on 15-2-20W established in 1914 (Douglas 1933). The Post Office opened in 1927 on SW 4-2-20W and closed in 1946. The railway line is now abandoned and the name was rescinded in 1970.

**Horton Island** (64 C/4) Tractor Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John V. A. Horton of St. Vital. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Horton Lake** (64 J/15) Northwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Arthur L. Horton of MacGregor. He served in No. 426 Lancaster Squadron.

**Hoseas Lake** (62 G/6) South of Glenboro. Named after local resident Hosea Joelson.

*Houde Point* (62 G/8) Southwest of Carman. First noted on a Maingy postal map (1882) as a proposed Post Office around Tobacco Creek, northwest of Miami.

**Hough Bay** (64 P/4) MacLeod Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Frank B. Hough of Winnipeg. He served in No. 142 Wellington Squadron.

**Hough Island** (64 J/12) Tomchyshyn Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Franklin W. Hough of Winnipeg. He served in No. 118 Spitfire Squadron.

**Houghton Lake** (64 I/4) West of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Gunner Lawrence E. Houghton of Selkirk. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Houlden Lake** (64 H/11) North of Small Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Eric Houlden of Winnipeg. He served in No. 50 Lancaster Squadron.

**Houle Island** (53 L/16) Gods Lake. CPCGN records (1967) indicated that the name was submitted as Donald Houle Lake by a local Conservation Officer, after a former resident and commercial fisherman who had a fish packing shed here. He later opened a store in Rossville and retired in 1971.

**Houle Lake** (64 P/9,16) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Rifleman Alfred Houle of St. Eustache. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Hourie Lake** (64 K/16) Northeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Trooper Lawrence Hourie of Grand Marais. He served with the Calgary Tank Regiment.

**Houston Lake** (64 H/16) Southeast of Condie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Clifford E. Houston of Winnipeg. He served in No. 426 Halifax Squadron.

*Hove* (62 I/12) Southwest of Gimli. A former Post Office that opened in 1908 on 2-18-3W under Postmaster John H. Jonsson and closed in 1931. GBC records (1938) indicated it to be a School District name also. The name may be Icelandic in origin although there is a town of this name in Sussex, England.

**Howald Lake** (64 O/14) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Wilbert Howald. He served with the British Columbia Dragoons.

**Howanyk Lake** (64 I/9) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Michael Howanyk of Winnipeg. He served with the Canadian Scottish Regiment.

*Howard* (62 N/2) Northwest of Dauphin. The Post Office opened in 1896 as Valley River on 36-25-24W under Postmaster William J. Grexton, changed to Howard in 1898 and closed in 1901. It was located along the Valley River.

**Howard Bay** (64 O/10) Askey Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Harry S. Howard of Swan River. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Howard Campbell Lake** (64 C/12) Northwest of Craig Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Howard K. Campbell of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Howard Lake** (54 L/14) Northwest of Churchill. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Telegraphist Frederick C. Howard of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Ottawa*.

*Howardville* (62 P/2) Southeast of Hodgson. The Post Office opened in 1913 on 23-24-4E and closed in 1928. It was named after the first postmaster, Benjamin F. Howard (Douglas 1933).

**Howarth Lake** (64 K/6) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Captain William H. Howarth of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Howatt Drain** (62 H/6) Flows east into Morris River. Named after a homesteader.

*Howden* (62 H/11) South of Winnipeg. A former Post Office that opened in 1927 under Postmaster Stanley Hachkewich on Lot 53, Township 8-3E, closed briefly in 1947, reopened that same year and closed in 1948. Ham (1980) felt that the name was somehow derived from that of J. H. Howard, Provincial Treasurer in Premier R. P. Roblin's cabinet. The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1973.

**Howe Island** (54 D/6) Gull Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Private George B. Howe of Swan River. He served with the Canadian Scottish Regiment.

**Howe Lake** (62 P/12) East of Lake St. Martin. Douglas (1933) and the CPCGN (n.d.) agreed that the lake was named in 1918 after John P. Howe (DLS) who conducted surveys here. SGO (1918) *L Howe*.

**Howell Point** (63 G/11) Northwest shore of Lake Winnipeg. First noted on a GSC map (1899) and in 1902 as *Howell Point (First Rocky Point)* and as simply Howell Point on a Department of Marine and Fisheries chart (1904). Maps prior to these, from Franklin (1819) on, called it First Rocky Point. The point was presumably named after Chief Justice Howell who held an investigation in the Peguis Indian Reserve formerly north of Selkirk (Douglas 1933). Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Kinapikunayaw meaning *snake point*. Vandermalen (1827) *Première Pte de Roche*.

**Howe Peninsula** (53 E/16) Krolman Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Harry L. Howe of Winnipeg. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Hrehorak Lake** (53 D/5) Southwest of Charron Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Nicholas Hrehorak of Winnipeg. He served in No. 103 Halifax Squadron.

**Hrysko Lake** (64 J/12) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Corporal William Hrysko of Winnipeg. He served in No. 11 Liberator Squadron.

**Hubbart Point** (54 M/7) West shore of Hudson Bay, north of the Seal River. GBC records (1910) indicated that it was named in 1612 by Thomas Button as *Hubberts Hope*, and probably applied to the point. It was named after Josias Hubart (sp.), Mate (or Pilot) of one of his vessels. Many early maps appeared to place it further north along the coast and made it a more pronounced feature. Kenyon (1975; as *Hubbart's Point*) quoted Thomas James (1631) as saying that "[w]e coasted around Hubbert's Hope and found it to be a little bay some 18 leagues deep." Kenyon added that this name originally applied to the bay where the Churchill River flows into Hudson Bay (i.e., Churchill Harbour). Several maps also applied it to the bay.

*Hubbell* (62 G/7) Locality northwest of Morden. A former Canadian National railway point on 15-5-9W first noted by the GBC in 1946. The CPCGN rescinded the name in 1988. The grain elevator there has been torn down and only one uninhabited house remains.

**Hubick Lake** (63 J/12) Southeast of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Sapper Albert F. Hubick of Winnipeg, Canadian Army.

**Hubley Lake** (53 M/14) Southeast of Split Lake. Named in 1966 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Cecil D. B. Hubley of Manitou. He served in No. 419 Lancaster Squadron.

*Huddlestone* (62 J/1) North of Portage la Prairie. A former Canadian National railway point on 2-14-7W established in 1904 (Douglas 1933). It was named after Thomas A. Huddlestone, an early settler (Garland 1975). The name was rescinded in 1953.

*Hudson* (62 H/3) East-northeast of Emerson. The name was first noted on a Westmacott map (1876) on Township 1-3E and was mentioned by E. H. Hall (1880). Possibly a proposed settlement or land owned by the Hudson's Bay Company.

**Hudson Bay** also-aussi **Baie d'Hudson** (54 K/14) The northeastern boundary of Manitoba. Being an offshore feature, this bay or large inland sea is under the jurisdiction of Nunavut. It was named after renowned English navigator Henry Hudson (1570? - 1611?) who set sail from England in 1610 on the ship *Discovery* in search of the Northwest Passage. He wintered in James Bay, but while returning home in 1611, his crew mutinied and cast him, his son and several men with scurvy adrift. Captain Bylot sailed the *Discovery* back to England, earning a pardon for his navigational skill and for his actions during the mutiny (Garland 1975). Years later, the bay became known as Hudson Bay. The Cree name for the bay was winipeg meaning *nasty water*, probably because it was salt water (Garland 1975). In discussing the voyages of Luke Foxe and Thomas James, Christy (1894) observed that long after Button's voyage here (1612 - 1613), a large part of the present Hudson Bay was known as Buttons Bay. This pattern appeared on Speed's map (1627) on which he showed Hudson Bay in the southeast incorporating James Bay and Buttons Bay in the northwest. Elstracke (1625; in Purchas) had *Hudsons bay* and *Buttons Baie*, noting that Hudson followed Frobisher's old route to the discovery of the bay in 1610. Several variations occurred on later maps. Jansson (possibly Hondius 1623) had Hudsons Bay over the east side and Buttons Bay over the west. J. K. Fraser (CPCGN 1968) observed that after Button's voyage, maps placed Hudson's name on what became James Bay. In 1624, Jens Munk labelled it Christian's Sea on a map of his 1619 - 1620 voyage, while the text referred to Hudson's Sea or Mare Novum. Some additional variations included Guerard (1634) *Baie Buttons* and *Baie de hudson*; Sanson (1650) *Golfe de Hudson ou Hudson Bay*, and in 1669, *Mer Christiane* for the entire bay; Franquelin (ca. 1678) *Baye D' Hutson*; Alemand (1687) *Baye D' Hudson ou Mer des Christinaux*; Coronelli and Tilleman (1689) *Baye ou Mer d' Hudson*; Thornton (1703; 1970 facsimile) *James Bay* over the main bay; Valck (ca. 1708) *James Bay* over the main bay with *Buttos Bay* to the northwest; Franquelin (1688) *Baye du Nord*; La Vérendrye (1737) *Mer du nord ou baye d'hudson*.

**Hudson Bay Island** (63 N/3) In Kississing Lake, west of Sherlett Island. A well-known local name.

**Hudson Bay Lake** (62 G/2) East of Pilot Mound. So named because it was at one time on Hudson's Bay Company land.

*Hudson Bay Reserve* (62 H/14) In the City of Winnipeg. This historical name appeared on a Young map of 1895. Garland (1975; from A. Henderson) explained that Hudson's Bay Reserve covered much of downtown Winnipeg, extending from Fort Garry (Hudson's Bay Company) to Colony Creek where the present Colony Street stands. Here, land grants were made to the English pensioners who came to the Red River in 1846 - 1848 to defend the colony against possible attack by Fenian raiders. Many soldiers returned to England, but some stayed and accepted their grants.

**Hudson Island** (64 O/15) Younger Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Thomas Hudson of Neepawa. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Hudson Lake** (64 C/5) Southeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Donald T. Hudson of Seven Sisters Falls. He served with the Algonquin Regiment. Local names noted by the CPCGN included Crooked Lake and Phillippe Lake.

**Hudson Point** (54 D/7) Stephens Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Mitchell Hudson of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Hudsons Bay Rock** (62 I/9) In the Winnipeg River near its mouth. GBC records (1926) indicated that Hudson Bay Rock changed to Hudsons Bay Rock in 1972, and was so named because of the nearby Hudson's Bay Company post. Presumably this was Fort Alexander, originally a North West Company post. **Hudsons Bay Point** (62 I/9) On the west shore, was similarly named in 1972.

**Hudwin Lake** (53 E/4) Southwest of Island Lake. GBC records (1928) indicated that the name was derived from a combination of **Hud**son Bay and Lake **Win**nipeg, as this lake lies on the height of land between these two large bodies of water. A Department of the Interior map (1884) showed a Windy Lake about here, although there was a Windy Lake and post to the south.

*Hueboden* (62 H/10) Northwest of Steinbach. First noted as a community name on a Burland map (1878) on SW Township 7-5E. Probably a Mennonite settlement similar to others in this area at this time. Possibly intended as Huebaden, as "baden" is a common German suffix or prefix for place names.

**Huet Lake** (64 C/15) West of Barrington Lake. It was probably named after a prospector who staked claims around the lake in 1946 - 1947 (CBGN records 1957).

**Huffman Lake** (64 O/8) Southwest of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer George L. Huffman of Winnipeg. He served in No. 426 Lancaster Squadron.

**Hughes** (62 G/13) Locality east of Brandon. A former Post Office and Canadian Pacific railway point on 35-10-16W. Originally named Sewell by the visiting Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada in 1881. Captain Sewell was a member of his staff (Douglas 1933). It became the site of a military training camp called Camp Sewell during World War I, and was renamed Camp Hughes in 1916 after General Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia from 1911 to 1916 (Garland 1975). In 1928, the Canadian government acquired land for a base at Shilo, and buildings from Camp Hughes were torn down and moved when the new base was established. Post Office records showed that a military Post Office opened in 1915 as Sewell Camp, changed to Camp Hughes in 1916 and closed later that same year. Sewell Post Office opened in 1882 on 35-10-16W, closed in 1888, reopened in 1890 and closed permanently in 1911. CBGN records indicated that Camp Hughes was renamed Hughes in 1950. The grenade and rifle ranges and an extensive network of trenches are still intact. Camp Hughes was declared a provincial heritage site in 1994. See also Shilo entry.

**Hughes Bay** (64 O/5) Booth Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Trevor J. Hughes of Winnipeg. He served in No. 544 Mosquito Squadron.

**Hughes Hill** (64 I/15) Northeast of Wither Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John L. Hughes of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

**Hughes Island** (64 F/9) Jordan Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Glen W. Hughes of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Hughes Lake** (62 I/7) South of Lake Winnipeg. Douglas (1933) suggested that the lake was probably named after Sheriff Hughes of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. CPCGN records (1973), however, showed that William Hughes homesteaded N½ 29-16-5E on the north side of the lake.

**Hughes Peninsula** (64 N/4) Spencer Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Albert J. Hughes of Winnipeg. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Hughes Point** (63 I/16) Dubinsky Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Petty Officer Reginald A. Hughes of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Avalon*.

**Hughes Rapids** (64 N/10) Thlewiaza River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Kenneth G. Hughes of Winnipeg. He served with the Algonquin Regiment.

**Hughes River** (64 C/16) Flows southeast through Hughes Lake into the Barrington River. **Hughes Lake** (64 C/15) Southwest of Barrington Lake. Both lake and river were named in 1932 at the suggestion of a Mr. Cameron (DLS) after R. P. Hughes, assistant to Lindsay A. Russell (DLS) during the survey of this area (GBC records n.d.). Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Numayo Lake, meaning *trout*.

**Hughes Slough** (62 G/8) Southwest of Tobacco Creek. Land records indicate that Jonathan Hughes homesteaded SE 4-5-8W in 1881.

**Hugh Hill Rapids** (64 A/11) Rasp River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Hugh E. Hill of Winnipeg. He served in No. 15 Stirling Squadron.

**Hugh McKay Lake** (53 M/7) North of Knee Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Hugh R. McKay of Winnipeg. He served in No. 7 Lancaster Path Finder Squadron.

**Hughson Lake** (64 O/3) East of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Corporal Edward M. Hughson of MacGregor. He served with the Lincoln and Welland Regiment.

**Hugill Creek** (64 N/7) Flows northeast into MacMillan Lake southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Gunner Ernest L. Hugill of Durban. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

*Hugo* (62 J/2) Southeast of Neepawa. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on 9-12-11W established in 1907 (Douglas 1933) and named after Victor Hugo (1802 - 1885), noted French poet and novelist. He is possibly best known for the novel *Les Miserables* published in Paris in 1862.

*Hullett* (62 G/4) Northeast of Killarney. A former School District on SW 28-3-16W. It was established in 1892 and built on land donated by Allyn Hobson (Garland 1975). It was named after Hullett Township, Ontario, from which several early settlers came (Killarney Women's Institute n.d.).

**Hullin Lake** (64 K/11) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Captain William R. Hullin of Winnipeg. He served with the Canadian Chaplains Service.

**Hull Lake** (52 L/6) East of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Herbert J. Hull of Fort Garry. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

*Hulton* (62 H/14) In southern Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1919 on Lot 4, and became Winnipeg-Hulton (a Sub Post Office) in 1930. It was located in the Parish of St. Vital, and was named after the first postmaster, Henry J. Hulton (Douglas 1933).

**Hume Lake** (63 O/15) North of Nelson House. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Raymond G. Hume of Flin Flon. He served in No. 77 Halifax Squadron.

**Humes Hill** (62 G/15) South of MacGregor. Land records indicate that Anna E. Hume homesteaded SW 34-10-10W in 1900.

**Hummerston** (62 J/3) Locality southeast of Neepawa. First noted on an SGO map (1903) as *Humerston*, and correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1909). The

Canadian National railway point was established on 22-13-14W in 1904 and named after Albert Hummerston, the first farmer to load a car of grain here (Douglas 1933). The School District of Irvine was also located here.

**Hunter Bay** (64 O/12) Shannon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Stanley H. Hunter of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Hunter Creek** (53 N/13) Flows northeast into Stupart River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Roy J. Hunter of Fortier. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Hunter Island** (64 O/4) Szwec Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant W. John MacGregor Hunter of Swan River. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Hunter Lake** (64 C/10) Northwest of Granville Lake. Named in 1947 after World War II casualty Private Jack J. Hunter of Neepawa. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and was awarded the Military Medal.

**Hunter Peninsula** (64 F/9) Jordan Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Alvin J. Hunter of Minnedosa. He served in No. 432 Halifax Squadron.

**Hunter Point** (63 P/10) Armstrong Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Ferguson J. Hunter of Crystal City. He served with the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

**Hunter Rapids** (64 P/15) Caribou River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer William G. Hunter of Winnipeg. He served in No. 429 Halifax Squadron.

**Hunters Lake** (62 F/10) Southeast of Pipestone. Bruce Hunter homesteaded SE 34-6-26W in 1885 and John Hunter homesteaded NE 26-6-26W in 1893.

**Hunters Point** (63 F/2) Northwest shore of Lake Winnipegosis. CBGN records (1952) indicated that the name was a translation of an original Native name. It was a favourite place for hunters to conduct a "moose drive" (i.e., to drive animals out onto the more confined point).

**Hunt Island** (64 K/15) In Moroz Bay in Maria Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer James T. Hunt of Winnipeg. He served in No. 106 Lancaster Squadron.

**Hunt Lake** (52 E/11) Southeast of Brereton Lake. First noted on NTS map 52 E (1933). CPCGN records indicated that the lake was named after Major W. H. Hunt, a former District Engineer for the Highways Branch who retired in 1950.

*Huntley* (62 G/6) Northeast of Killarney. A former School District name, shown on SW 11-4-15W on a municipal map (1965). It was located on Will Cumming's farm and was established in 1887 (Garland 1975). It was named by Mrs. W. Easton who had come from Huntly Brae, Scotland (Killarney Women's Institute n.d.).

*Hunt Spur* (62 J/3) Southeast of Neepawa. A former Canadian Pacific railway point first noted on a Bulman map (1905) as *Huntspur* and on Stovel (1908, 1911) as *Hunt Spur*. Located between Wellwood and Edrans.

**Huppe Lake** (63 N/1) Southeast of Sherridon. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Sergeant Allan W. Huppe of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1661 Stirling Conversion Unit.

**Huppert Lake** (64 O/15) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Stanley B. Huppert of Winnipeg. He served in No. 410 Mosquito Squadron.

**Hurlbut Lake** (64 G/5) East of Hurst Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Rifleman Lewis Hurlbut of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Hurley Island** (53 K/13) Gods Lake. CPCGN records (1976) indicated that the name was submitted by a Conservation Officer and named after Harry Hurley, an accountant for Gods Lake Gold Mines who located gold-bearing rock on this island.

**Hurlin Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private William R. Hurlin of Miniota. He served with the Algonquin Regiment. Also known as Hook Lake.

**Hurst Lake** (64 G/5) South of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1963 after World War II casualty Sergeant Leslie E. Hurst of Transcona. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Hurton Lake** (64 P/13) East of Baralzon Lake. Named in 1987 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Roderick H. Hurton of Glenboro. He served in No. 268 Mustang Squadron.

**Husavik** (62 I/10) Locality south of Gimli. First noted on a Russell map (1878) as *Hoosavick*. Post Office records show that the Post Office opened in 1890 on 16-18-4E and closed in 1970 on 21-18-4E. Douglas (1933), however, claimed that the Post Office opened in 1878 - 1879, and was named after a small town in northern Iceland. He added that a pioneer here in 1875 originally gave this name to his homestead. It means *bay bordered with houses*. Campbell (1972) listed it as *Hoosavic*, opened in 1878. Pre-1890 Postal Guides did not list Husavik (or alternate spellings). Postal Guide (1892) *Husavick*; Thibaudeau (1908) *Husawick*; Anonymous (ca. 1911; railway map) *Musavick*.

**Hutchinson Island** (64 N/4) Maguire Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Gordon J. Hutchinson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 101 Lancaster Squadron.

**Hutlets Lake** (62 G/7) North of Swan Lake. Land records indicate that Joseph Hutlet homesteaded SE 30-6-11W in 1892.

**Hutt Lake** (52 L/12) South of Bissett. Named in 1974 after aviator Albert Hutt, one of the first engineers with Wings Airways of Lac du Bonnet and later with Western Canada Airways. Fieldwork revealed the local name East Gordon Lake.

**Hutton Lake** (64 O/16) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Edsel R. Hutton of The Pas. He served in No. 7 Operational Training Unit.

**Hutzcal Lake** (64 C/7) West of Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Constantine N. Hutzcal of Winnipeg. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Huzyk Creek** (63 J/6) Flows east into the Hargrave River. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman Charles Huzyk of Winnipeg. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Hybord** (63 G/3) Locality southwest of Grand Rapids. The CPCGN (1961) noted the establishment of Hybord Post Office on SW 28-48-13W at the hydro power station on the Saskatchewan River. The name is an abbreviated form of (Manitoba) "**Hydro Board**." The Post Office closed in 1965.

**Hyde Bay** (64 O/3) Canfield Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private David R. Hyde of Newdale. He served with the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry.

**Hyde Island** (63 K/16) File Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Henry J. Hyde of Lowe Farm. He served in No. 147 Bolingbroke Squadron.

*Hyde Park* (62 G/9) Northwest of Carman. A former Post Office that opened in 1902 on 6-7-7W under Postmaster Ezra Griffith and closed in 1920. Possibly named after the famous Hyde Park in London, England.

*Hyder* (62 G/5) Northwest of Killarney. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 10-4-18W as Rowland, changed to Hyder in 1895 on 22-4-18W and closed in 1920. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster A. Arnott) indicated that Hyder Post Office was named after a British soldier and settler who had died eight or nine years earlier. The Post Office was originally called Rowland because of the "rolling nature" of the countryside, and had been so named by the first postmaster, George Haight (Garland 1975). There was some confusion with Roland Post Office, so in 1895, the Post Office moved to the Hyder farm and was renamed for the new postmaster, Alfred R. Hyder. Postal records also render his name both as Hyde and Hyden. The Post Office was noted on 18-4-17W in the 1905 postal guide.

**Hyland Lake** (64 O/16) West of Baralzon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer George A. Hyland of Winnipeg. He served in No. 415 Halifax Squadron.

**Hyndman Creek** (53 E/7) Flows northwest into Makepiece Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Orie F. Hyndman of Rapid City. He served in No. 179 Wellington Squadron.

**Iaketamowapam Narrows** (64 C/9) In Eden Lake north of Granville Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be the Cree name of an elderly woman who drowned here.

**Ian Brown Lake** (53 L/2) North of Island Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Ian S. Brown of Winnipeg. He served in No. 100 Lancaster Squadron.

**Ibbott Lake** (64 N/5) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Herbert Ibbott of Winnipeg. He served in No. 82 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Ice House Point** (63 C/15) In Dawson Bay at the northwest end of Lake Winnipegosis. The CBGN (1952) indicated that the point was named after the original ice house built ca. 1900. It was constructed by fisherman Joe Winterton and Captain J. McAuley who came here from Georgian Bay, Ontario.

**Icelandic River** (62 P/2) Flows northeast into Lake Winnipeg. Named in 1875 by an Icelandic deputation from Ontario which came to examine the region as a prelude to Icelandic settlement (Douglas 1933). Coues (1897) noted that in 1808 Henry called it Rivière Terre Blanche (French, meaning *white mud*). Arrowsmith (1814) *White River*; Hind (1860) *White Mud River*; Palliser (1865) *White-mud R*; Copp Clark (1870) *Mud Creek*; Russell (1878) *Icelanders River*; Anonymous (ca. 1898) *Icelander River*.

**Ideal** (62 I/5) Locality northeast of St. Laurent. A former Post Office which opened in 1905 on 30-17-2W and was so named because early settlers considered it an "ideal" place to live (Douglas 1933). First listed in the 1906 Postal Guide with John H. Emms as postmaster. Also a School District name.

*Idylwild* (62 O/1) East of Ashern. The Post Office opened in 1915 on 13-25-6W and closed in 1921. Also a School District name on 25-25-6W. Rudnyckyj (1970) suggested that the name was descriptive of rustic rural life. The name was rescinded in 1968.

**Ietokownapeewin Lake** (63 F/10) Southeast of The Pas. A local Cree name meaning *on each side there is a man* (i.e., houses on both sides of the lake).

**Iftodi Lake** (62 K/14) Northeast of Russell. Land records indicate that Jacob Iftodi homesteaded NW 19-23-27W in 1909.

**Ilasevich Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Corporal Harry Ilasevich of Sadlow. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Ile des Chênes** (62 H/10) Community south of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1890 on 1-8-4E and moved to 4-9-4E in 1940. The name is French, meaning *Oak Island* which is the name of the nearby settlement area, within which some maps place Ile des Chênes Post Office (Maingy 1909). Others, such as Chataway (1907), show Oak Island Post Office outside the settlement and Isle des Chênes Post Office inside it. English-speaking settlers called it Oak Point (Hambly 1956). The School District on 4-9-4E was Coquart. Stovel (1891) *Isle des Chenes*; McKellar (1893) *Isle de Chenes*; Bulman (1902) *Isle de Chene*.

**Iles Lake** (64 J/8) Southeast of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Percy J. Iles of Arrow River. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Ilford** (54 D/4) Community southwest of Gillam. A Post Office and Hudson Bay (CNR) railway point, the latter established in 1928 (Douglas 1933). Named at the request of Sir Frederick Wise when he was Member of Parliament for that constituency in Essex, England.

**Illingworth Lake** (64 N/8) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Electrical Artificer 4 Joseph W. Illingworth of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Stadacona*.

**Image Creek** (62 J/2) Flows north into Beaver Creek. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1883). Fieldwork revealed the alternate name Beaver Image Creek.

*Image Creek* (62 J/2) School District on SW 27-12-9W, presumably named after the creek (see previous entry). *Image Hill* (62 G/15) School District nearby on 5-12-9W. Located on a rise overlooking Image Creek.

**Imperial Lake** (63 K/13) North of Flin Flon. GBC records (1941) indicated that the name was suggested by Topographical Survey staff after the British destroyer *Imperial*. It was scuttled in May of that year after being bombed by the German Air Force while on duty in the Mediterranean.

**Imrie Lake** (62 K/9) Northeast of Shoal Lake. Named in 1921 after F. M. Imrie, a member of a survey party here (Douglas 1933). Fieldwork revealed the local names Malar Lake, Irma Lake and Guglik Lake.

*Indian Bay (Waugh Sta)* (52 E/11) Northwest shore of Shoal Lake. This dual form was adopted by the CPCGN in 1976 to preserve both names. The Indian Bay Post Office (1923 - 1970) was named after Indian Bay on which it was located. It was first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1874). The bay is surrounded by Indian Reserve property. Waugh is the eastern terminus of the Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway which, as Douglas (1933) observed, was named after R. D. Waugh, Mayor of Winnipeg (1912 - 1913, 1915). Winnipeg receives its water supply from Indian Bay (Garland 1975). Stovel (1915) and a Department of the Interior map (1917) showed only *Indian Bay* as a railway point.

*Indian Ford* (62 G/10) Southwest of Portage la Prairie. The Post Office opened in 1880 on 12-9-9W and closed in 1916. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster H. F. Sturton) indicated that the Post Office (as *Indianford*) was named in 1878 by his father, Herbert Sturton. It had been one of three suggestions that he and his brother had submitted, the other two being Sturtonville and Amesville. The postmaster was unsure of its precise origin, but noted that there was an "Indian ford" over the Assiniboine River about one and one-half miles away. Harland (1939) confirmed that it was so named because of its proximity to this crossing used by residents of the nearby reserve (Indian Gardens; see next entry). This area was in earlier times called the Willow Swamp (Rathwell Historical Society 1970). The Indian Ford School District was on 35-8-9W.

**Indian Gardens 8** (62 G/10) Indian Reserve southwest of Portage la Prairie. A "Chippewa" Reserve (Douglas 1933) created by the federal government in 1875. "By a treaty, a section of land (11-9-9W) was set aside for a Chippewa band of Saulteaux Indians to reside on" (Garland 1975). Chief Yellowquill of the Portage Band lived here for many years.

**Indian Springs** (62 G/7) Community north of Pilot Mound. The Post Office opened in 1903 (Douglas 1933). Located on a reserve of the Bungay Cree (Swan Lake Indian Reserve 7). First listed in the 1904 Postal Guide on 17-5-11W under Postmaster John Toutant and postal records indicate that it closed permanently in 1977. Also a Canadian National railway point. GBC (1905) *Indian-Spring*.

**Indigo** (52 E/13) Railway point west of Brereton Lake. GBC records (1935) indicated it to be a Canadian National railway point on 35-10-14E. Formerly named Brereton Station or Brereton, it was changed to Indigo, a name characteristic of the area's blue waters. The change was made to avoid confusion with nearby Brereton Platform, which later became Brereton Lake (see entry).

**Ingebrigtson Lake** (54 L/9) Southeast of Churchill. Recorded during fieldwork as being named after Gunnar Ingebrigtson, a pilot for Arctic Wings who was killed in a crash.

**Ingelow** (62 G/13) Community northeast of Brandon. The Post Office opened in 1899 on 28-11-16W as Woodlea under Postmaster James E. Booth, changed to Ingelow in 1910 under postmaster R. P. Eades, moved to 9-12-16W (ca. 1918) and closed in 1970. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster Booth) indicated that the name Woodlea had been selected at a public meeting in 1899 "on account of the beautiful bluffs in the neighbourhood." It was established in 1908 as a railway point on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (Douglas 1933). The Post Office was renamed Ingelow (after relocating to the railway line) by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, after English poetess Jean Ingelow (1820 - 1897). Her poetry was frequently read to pass the time on the "tiresome" trip via barge to Red River (Healy 1967). This was one of an alphabetical series of names on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (see Arona). Department of the Interior (1911) *Bigelow*.

*Ingleside* (62 H/13) Southeast of Portage la Prairie. A former Post Office that opened in 1893 on 27-10-4W under Postmaster A. McShannock (1897 guide), closed in 1898, reopened in 1899 and closed in 1912. Also a School District on SW 28-10-4W.

**Inglis** (62 K/14) Community north of Russell. A Post Office, Canadian Pacific railway point and School District on 36-22-28W. It was established in 1923 and the name was suggested by Manitoba Premier T. C. Norris (1915 - 1922; Douglas 1933). When the Canadian Pacific built a branch line here in 1921 by-passing Asessippi, many residents moved to the railroad location (Garland 1975). This new community became Inglis, after the name of the man who drove the last spike in the railway (as this was the end of the line).

**Ingram Lake** (64 I/14) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Leopold A. Ingram of Winnipeg. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Ininiwekun Rapids** (63 H/11) In the Gunisao River. CPCGN records (1974) indicated that the name was submitted in 1973 by an area Conservation Officer as a local Cree name meaning *human bone*.

**Injates Lake** (64 J/5) North of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Gunner Louie Injates of Brandon. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

*Inkerman* (62 J/3) East of Neepawa. GBC records (1947) noted the name in correspondence which included the passage "not from Crimea, but because of so much ink spilled when formation discussed." Although no mention was made of what it was, the name probably referred to Inkerman School District on NW 26-14-14W, first shown on a municipal map (ca. 1944). The Crimea reference is to the 1854 French and British victory over Russian forces at Inkerman during the Crimean War. The name was rescinded in 1977.

*Inkster* (62 H/14) In the northwest end of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1905 on Lot 5, Parish of Kildonan and in 1908 became Sub Post Office Winnipeg-Inkster. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster J. Christie) indicated that the Post Office was named after Sheriff Inkster whose family owned all the property here at one time. Colin Inkster, born in Manitoba in 1843, was the son of a Councillor for Assiniboia (Douglas 1933). In 1871 he was appointed member of the Legislative Council and in 1874 became Agriculture Minister and the Council President. He was appointed Speaker of the Legislative Council and cast the deciding vote on the abolition of that body in 1876. He was then appointed High Sheriff of Manitoba, a position held for 51 years until 1928. He died in 1930. The Inkster home in Winnipeg was built in 1851 - 1853 and was called Seven Oaks (Garland 1975). It became a museum in 1958. *Inkster Gardens* (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg.

**Inkster Industrial Park** (62 H/14) Within the City of Winnipeg. This and Inkster Boulevard preserve the name on maps. See previous entry for origin.

**Inland Lake** (63 B/5) At the northwest end of Waterhen Lake. First noted on a Pierce map (1879) as *Pawquitcha Sagagin (Inland Lake)* and as simply Inland Lake on a Juke map (1880). Presumably this is a translation of the Native name, possibly descriptive of its location between Lake Winnipegosis and Waterhen Lake.

**Innes-Taylor Rapids** (54 D/13) In the Little Churchill River. CPCGN records indicated that this feature was named in 1974 to commemorate pioneer aviator Ian "Pep" Innes-Taylor. He was a World War I pilot who joined Western Canada Airways in 1927 as assistant agent at The Pas. Eventually he became agent and station manager in Calgary. He flew again in World War II and retired with Canadian Pacific Air.

**Inotookinosaysis Creek** (63 H/10) Flows northwest into the Gunisao River. The CPCGN (1974) adopted the form Inotookinasis Creek, noting that the name was submitted by an area Conservation Officer in 1973 as a Cree name meaning *little* *jackfish*. Fieldwork (1978) resulted in a change of spelling and an altered application. **Inotookinosaysis Lake** (63 H/10) on the creek and **Inotookinosaysis Rapids** (63 H/10) in the Gunisao River, were similarly named.

**Insole Lake** (63 O/8) Southwest of Paint Lake. CPCGN records (1966) indicated that the name was suggested by T. T. Quirke of the International Nickel Company (INCO). It appeared to be descriptive of its shape (i.e., like the liner used in boots or shoes).

**International Peace Garden** (62 F/1) On the Manitoba - North Dakota boundary. Established in 1932, a cairn near the entrance bears the inscription "To God in His glory, we two nations dedicate this garden and pledge that as long as men shall live, we will not take up arms against one another."

**Inutokinosayo Lake** (64 K/11) East of Lac Brochet. A Cree name meaning *master fish*.

**Inverarity Lake** (64 P/12) Northwest of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John A. Inverarity of Wellwood. He served in No. 408 Lancaster Squadron.

**Inverness Falls** (52 E/13) Rennie River. Mr. and Mrs. Bill Morrow immigrated from Inverness, Scotland in the 1940s. Mr. Morrow worked for the CPR at Rennie nearby, and they built a cabin at the falls where the Rennie River drains Brereton Lake. Later, they built more cabins and made a living as resort owners, naming the resort and falls after their home in Scotland.

*Invicta* (62 I/4) Northwest of Winnipeg. A former School District on SE 22-13-1W, established in 1902 (Proctor 1960). Invicta is a Latin word meaning *unconquered* or *invincible*.

**Inwood** (62 I/11) Community southwest of Gimli. The Post Office opened as Cossette in 1906 on 2-18-1W and changed to Inwood in 1906. Locally, it is believed that Cossette was named after the little girl in Victor Hugo's *Les Miserables* (Ham 1980). Inwood is a contraction of "in the wood," referring to the large growth of timber in this area (Douglas 1933). The School District name was Cossette (*Corsette* on a municipal map) on NW 35-17-1W. CPCGN records (1978) confirmed the name, noting that Cossette was the family name of an early settler. Land records indcate that Leon Cossette homesteaded 34-17-1W (n.d.).

**Ipswich** (62 K/8) Locality southeast of Shoal Lake. On the CPR line on 5-17-22W and first noted on a Stovel map (1911). Ipswich Siding was established here ca. 1910 on the farm of Stewart Stevenson who had come from Ipswich, England (Strathclair Centennial History Committee 1970).

**Ireland Bay** (63 N/10) Flatrock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Willard V. Ireland of Holmfield. He served in No. 100 Lancaster Squadron.

**Ireland Island** (64 O/10) Askey Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Donald G. H. Ireland of Killarney, Manitoba. He served in No. 101 Lancaster Squadron.

**Ireland Lake** (64 J/15) Northwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant James H. Ireland of MacGregor. He served in No. 148 Halifax Squadron.

**Irvine Island** (64 O/11) Corbett Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 Alfred Irvine of Winnipeg. He served in No. 277 Defiant Squadron.

**Irvine Lake** (52 E/14) East of Brereton Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Sidney Irvine of West Kildonan. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Irving Lake** (53 E/16) North of Island Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Fleming L. Irving of Winnipeg. He served with the 1st Hussar Tank Regiment.

**Irving McDermott Lake** (64 O/7) East of Sandhill Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Irving F. McDermott of Winnipeg. He served in No. 104 Wellington Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

**Irwin Bay** (64 I/10) Lovat Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant George K. Irwin of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1 Anson Advanced Flying Unit.

**Irwin Island** (63 O/12) Nelson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant James W. Irwin of Virden. He served in No. 24 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Irwin, Lake** (62 J/3) Southeast of Neepawa. CPCGN records (1974) indicated that the lake was named after Ferg Irwin who owned the adjoining farms and the land on which the lake was located. Locally also called Irwin Lake and Neepawa Reservoir. Created by the damming of Boggy Creek considered to be part of the Whitemud River by the CPCGN until 1977.

**Irwin Peninsula** (53 F/13) Angling Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Clifford C. Irwin of Miami, Manitoba. He served with the Algonquin Regiment.

**Irwin Point** (64 N/11) Kasmere Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Roy R. Irwin of Melita. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Isaac Lake** (63 O/11) Southwest of Nelson House. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that this name was submitted by a district Conservation Officer. Isaac Spence was a trapper from Nelson House who had a camp here for many years.

**Isaak-Derk Lake** (64 K/6) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Regimental Sergeant Major Armand C. Isaak-Derk of Norwood. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

**Isabella** (62 K/7) Community southwest of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1906 on 16-15-25W. Also a Canadian National railway point and School District name here. The GBC (1928) indicated that the Post Office was named after the oldest woman in the district at the time. It was first settled in the late 1870s and Isabella Taylor came here from Scotland to keep house for her son (Isabella Women's Institute 1962). At first, mail was brought to her home for distribution (Ham 1980). The School District was established in 1905.

*Isafold* (62 J/7) Northeast of Neepawa. The Post Office opened as Marshland on 4-16-10W in 1904, changed to Isafold in 1911 and closed in 1924. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster S. B. Olsen) indicated that he was asked to choose the Post Office name at a meeting about 1903, for which he selected Marshland, an appropriate name, since the district was situated along the east side of the Big Grass Marsh. The Post Office was presumably renamed Isafold following closure of the original Isafold Post Office west of Lake Manitoba. Also a School District on 8-16-10W. See next entry for origin.

*Isafold* (62 P/2) West of Hecla Island on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1893 on 14-24-4E, moved to 23-24-4E by 1897 and closed in 1903. Isafold is an old, poetic name for Iceland, stemming from ísa meaning *ice* and fold meaning *earth* or *land* (Icelandic Consulate General 2000). Department of the Interior (1904) *Isafoldo*.

**Isberg Point** (62 J/15) East shore of Lake Manitoba southeast of The Narrows. Land records indicate that Gudmundur A. Isberg homesteaded NW 15-22-9W in 1901.

*Isbister* (62 H/15) East of Winnipeg. A former School District established on SE 12-11-5E in 1887 and named after a well-known educator (Dugald Women's Institute 1974). In all probability this was Alexander K. Isbister (1822 - 1883), the eminent scholar and educator who was born at Cumberland House and educated at Red River. In 1855, he published a geology of western Canada (see bibliography). He bequeathed a large portion of his estate to the University of Manitoba. Also noted on SE 1-11-5E on a municipal map.

**Isbister Lake** (64 C/5) South of Laurie Lake on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. Named in 1966 after World War II casualty Rifleman Russell R. Isbister of Mount Nebo, Saskatchewan. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Isfeld Island** (63 N/5) Kipahigan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Einar V. Isfeld of Amaranth. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Isfeld Lake** (63 O/4) North of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Ivan A. Isfeld of Baldur. He served in No. 139 Mosquito Squadron.

**Isfeld Peninsula** (64 F/7) Holiday Lake. Named in 1980 after World War II casualty Rifleman Morris A. Isfeld of Winnipeg Beach. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Iskoonikun Point** (63 N/16) West shore of Highrock Lake. A Cree name meaning *fire house*.

**Iskwaso River** (54 A/13) Flows northeast into Hudson Bay. A local Cree name meaning *burnt*, derived from the fact that a shipwreck burned nearby.

**Iskwasum Lake** (63 K/10) West of Reed Lake. GBC records (1918) indicated that the name was Cree meaning *he burns it*, derived from the fact that the western shore had been deliberately burned over. Occasionally fires would be intentionally set to allow secondary regrowth and thus attract various game animals. Department of Railways and Canals (1914) *Islands Lake*.

**Iskwayach Bay** (64 A/8) North shore of Split Lake. A Cree name meaning *end of the lake*.

**Iskwayanikakespeetik Creek** (63 F/11) Flows northeast into Kelsey Lake. A Cree name meaning *the last one that goes up*.

**Iskwayo Portage** (64 G/3) East end of Little Chipewyan Lake. A Cree name meaning *woman*. **Iskwayo Rapids** (64 G/3) Onaykawow River. Similarly named in 1979.

*Island Beach* (62 F/10) East of Oak Lake. The CBGN (1954) first noted the name on a 1922 government map on 30-8-24W. An inquiry to the Rural Municipality revealed that this was a cottage development known as the "Island" Oak Lake, which is on a peninsula. The name was deleted in 1955.

**Island Beach** (62 I/7) Locality on the southeast shore of Lake Winnipeg. Recorded during fieldwork as a local name for this cottage subdivision.

**Island Falls Portage** (63 O/6) On the Burntwood River. A name approved in 1955. Garland (1975) identified this as a translation of the Cree name Ministikopawustik, meaning *Island Falls*.

**Island Lake** (53 E/16) Community on Stevenson Island in Island Lake. The Hudson's Bay Company has had a post here since 1824 (Ham 1980). **Island Lake** (53 E/16) East of Lake Winnipeg. It is a translation of the Cree name Ministik, so named because there are many islands in the lake.

> The Island Lake people called the lake "Pascunegas" which means "bald-headed island." The Anglo-Saxon name Island Lake is appropriate enough and is probably derived from the North West Company Post which was listed as Lac de Isles (Lindsay 1975).

*Island Lake 22* (53 E/15) Indian Reserve on the west shore of Island Lake. First noted on a Robertson survey plan (1925). St. Theresa Point Post Office is located on a point in the southeast corner of the reserve. GBC records (1928) mentioned Mascinicap Indian Reserve on St. Theresa Point (shown on a GSC map 1935) which was not recognized by the Department of Indian Affairs. This area is now part of the St. Theresa Point and Wasagamack reserves.

**Isleifson Lake** (64 J/6) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Trooper Barney A. Isleifson of Glenboro. He served with the 14th Canadian Hussars.

**Isputenow Portage** (53 F/12) Northwest of Hilton Lake. A local Native name meaning *high hill*.

**Isqultao Creek** (53 O/6) Flows southwest into North Wanitawagao Creek on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. CBGN records (1948) identified this as a Native name meaning *fire*. So named because a survey camp was located here and dog driver Angus Thomas was injured when a tent burned down. Also known as Iskwitao Creek.

**Issacs Lake** (64 H/15) Northeast of Northern Indian Lake. Named after a trapper who worked this area many years ago.

**Issett Lake** (64 B/11) South of Southern Indian Lake. Named in 1949 after World War II casualty Staff Sergeant Major (Warrant Officer 2) Douglas H. Issett of Elmwood. He served with the Fort Garry Horse. First noted as Mud Lake on a GSC map (1921). Fieldwork revealed the local Cree names Usiske Lake meaning *mud* and Wapikunoo Lake meaning *snowy owl*.

**Ivan Miller Lake** (53 M/12) North of High Hill Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Ivan A. Miller of Roland. He served in No. 138 Whitley Squadron.

**Iverach Creek** (64 I/6) Flows southeast into Paragon Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Corporal John A. Iverach of Isabella. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Iverach Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Donald M. Iverach of Winnipeg. He served in No. 421 Spitfire Squadron.

**Izzards Lake** (62 O/1) Southeast of Ashern. Formerly called Big Rock Lake as noted on a SGO map (1914) but changed in 1978 to Izzards Lake. Land records indicate that Arthur G. Izzard homesteaded SW 30-23-4W and George Izzard homesteaded NW 30-23-4W in 1914.

**Jaasund Lake** (62 N/3) Southeast of Roblin. Land records indicate that Alfred Jaasund homesteaded NW 24-25-27W in 1926, and Bennie M. Jaasund homesteaded SE 24-25-27W the same year.

**Jacam** (54 D/8) Locality northeast of Gillam. Established in 1928 as a Hudson Bay (CNR) railway point named after **J. A. Camp**bell of The Pas (Douglas 1933). He was Commissioner for Northern Manitoba (1916 - 1917) and Member of Parliament for Nelson (1917 - 1921). Munro (1978) observed that it was to have been called Bracken, after John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba (1922 - 1943), but the name was rejected because it conflicted with Bracken, Saskatchewan. Another proposal was to call it Kinapik, a Cree word meaning *snake* and GBC records (1927) indicate that Kinapik was adopted in 1927. A Scarborough Company map (1916) showed Kinapik between Goval (now Paterson) and Woody (now Wekusko) Lake on map 63 J/5.

**Jack Bay** (64 H/8) Freeman Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Sergeant George J. Jack of West Kildonan. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Jack Cameron Lake** (54 E/5) Northeast of Embleton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Jack B. Cameron of Waskada. He served in No. 408 Lancaster Squadron.

**Jackfish Falls** (53 N/13) Stupart River. This name was proposed due to the fact that during local geological research, a great number of Northern Pike were observed feeding at the base of the falls.

**Jackfish Lake** (62 K/9) Northeast of Shoal Lake. First noted on a Ponton survey (1894; certified 1897). The common name for the northern pike. Fieldwork also revealed the local name Big Jackfish Lake. **Jackfish Lake Creek** (63 K/9) Named for resource identification purposes after Jackfish Lake through which it flows.

*Jackfish Lake* (62 K/8) Northeast of Newdale. A former School District on 25-17-20W was named after the lake (see previous entry). Department of the Interior (1909) *Long Lake*.

**Jack Graham Lake** (54 E/4) Northwest of Embleton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Jack E. Graham of Winnipeg. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Jackhead Harbour** (62 P/14) Locality on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg. A former Post Office located around 33-33-2E that opened in 1950 and closed in 1962. The CBGN (1950) indicated it to be a local name for a small fishing community about one and one-half miles south of the reserve. It is in a small, protected bay near Jackhead Point and related features. **Jackhead 43** (62 P/14) Indian Reserve on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg southwest of Berens River. A reserve established for the Saulteaux people at the mouth of the Jackhead River. A Department of Indian Affairs survey plan (1884) called it *Indian Reserve at Jack Fish Head* (with *Jackhead IR 43* added beside the title). Correctly shown on NTS map 62 P (1929). Peter Fidler (1820) mentioned that a small band of hunters "generally resided on L Winnipic around The Jack Head" and who sometimes wintered around Berens River and Pigeon River to the east. Presumably named after this feature (now Jackhead Point). The CPCGN (1966) indicated the establishment of Jackhead Reserve Post Office (62 P/15) to be named after the Band and located on the reserve. It was adopted as simply Jackhead to differentiate it from the main reserve. The Post Office closed in 1968. Department of Indian Affairs (1891) *Big Jack Head IR 43*. **Jackhead 43A** (62 P/14) Indian Reserve on the Jackhead River east of Sturgeon Bay. First noted on a Bayne survey (1926). The CBGN (1951) noted the alternate form *Jackhead (Haylands) IR 43A*. Presumably this small reserve was established to provide an area to cut hay. First noted correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1902). Department of Marine and Fisheries (1903) seems *Morrison Island*; Adby (1900) one of *Jackhead Islands*. **Jackhead Lake** (62 P/14) Northwest side of Fisher Bay. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1904) but as with other maps, it incorporated the lake to the south. Fieldwork revealed the alternate name Duck Lake. Department of the Interior (1884) as *Middle Jackhead Lake* with *Jackhead Lake* applied to a small unnamed lake to the north, around SW Township 35-1E. **Jackhead Point** (62 P/14) West shore of Lake Winnipeg. The present form of the name was adopted by the CPCGN in 1978 following fieldwork. Previously called Jackfish Point. First noted on an Alexander Henry map (ca. 1775) as Pikes Head. The name is presumably descriptive and derived from the fish species Northern Pike, for which "jack" or "jackfish" are nicknames. This was a good fishing area as Peter Fidler noted in 1815. Although small, it was from this feature that the several surrounding names were derived. Some early maps such as Arrowsmith (1796) seemed to apply the name to the larger Wicked Point to the north, but probably intended it here. Pond (1790; map by E. Stiles 1790, copied 1909) *Tete a Brochet* (French, meaning *Pike Head*); Arrowsmith (1796) *Brochet Head*; Fidler (ca. 1809) *Jack Head*; Dawson (1859) *Jack Head* and *Jacks Head*; Department of Indian Affairs (1884) *Jack Fish Head*; Department of the Interior (1902) *Jackfish Point*. **Jackhead River** (62 P/14) Flows north into Lake Winnipeg near Jackhead Point. First noted correctly on a Bulman map (1903). Also on a Turnbull map (Department of the Interior 1901) but several miles south. According to Douglas (1933), Henry (the elder) called it *Pike River* in 1775, and Henry (the younger) *rivière à la Tête du Brochet*; Fidler (ca. 1809) *Jack River*; David Thompson (1813-14; 1843 map) *Pike Brook*; Hind and Dickinson (1858) *Jack Fish River*; Palliser (1865) *Jack-fish River*; Westmacott (1876) *Jackfish River*; Department of the Interior (1884) *Big Jackhead River*.

**Jack Kennedy Lake** (54 E/7) Northwest of Fly Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Jack M. Kennedy of Elm Creek. He served in No. 23 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Jack Lake** (53 E/14) West of Island Lake. Recorded during fieldwork as the name of a local trapper.

**Jackpine Creek** (62 P/13) Flows north into Kinwow Bay, Lake Winnipeg. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1884) as *Jack Pine Creek*, although not adopted until recorded during fieldwork (as one word). It is a descriptive name as jackpine grows in the vicinity.

**Jack Scott Rapids** (53 M/10) Gowan River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Jack K. Scott of Winnipeg. He served in No. 166 Lancaster Squadron.

**Jackson Bay** (53 L/14) First noted correctly on a Codd map (1885) and earlier as *Jackson's Bay* on a Bell map (1878) and on a Cochrane map (1879) as *Jacksons Bay*. Department of Mines (1926) *Jackson Bay (Old Mission Bay)*.

**Jackson Creek** (62 F/7) Flows southeast into the Souris River. First noted on a Brownlee map (1887) as *Jackson's Creek*, and correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1897). GBC correspondence (1916; from Postmaster S. Davis at Melita) indicated that it was named after a homesteader who lived by the creek. Hind (1858) possibly *Hale Way Creek* ("Half" presumably intended); McKellar (1893) *Jacksons Creek*; Stovel (1905) *Jacks Creek*.

**Jackson Esker** (53 M/11) Northeast of Annesley Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Private Melvin R. Jackson of Neepawa. He served with the Westminster Regiment.

**Jackson Hill** (64 H/7) North of Solmundsson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Donald V. Jackson of Dauphin, Royal Canadian Air Force. He was lost at sea when Danish troop transport ship the M.V. *Amerika* was torpedoed.

**Jackson Island** (52 M/13) Family Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer William J. Jackson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 404 Beaufighter Squadron.

**Jackson Lake** (62 G/1) South of Pembina River. Land records indicate that Richard Jackson homesteaded SW 20-1-8W in 1888.

**Jackson Lake** (62 G/14) Northeast of Glenboro. The CPCGN (1974) indicated that the lake was named after Charles W. Jackson who homesteaded 28-10-12W in 1912.

**Jackson Peninsula** (64 O/9) Gayoway Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Alvin R. Jackson of Neepawa. He served in No. 419 Halifax Squadron.

**Jackson Point** (64 P/13) South shore of Baralzon Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Trooper Stanley Jackson of Selkirk. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Jackson Rapids** (64 J/4) Mistay River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Alan B. Jackson of Gladstone. He served in No. 434 Halifax Squadron.

*Jackson's Bay House* (53 L/14) Southeast shore of Oxford Lake. This was a small Hudson's Bay Company post located on, and named after Jackson Bay which served as an outpost of Oxford House on the lake to the northeast (Voorhis 1930). The post was in operation ca. 1869 - 1872 (Unpublished National Library manuscript 1979). Bayne survey (1901; plan of HBC posts) *Jackson's Bay Post*.

**Jack Williams Lake** (53 N/12) South of Stupart Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Jack Williams of Stonewall. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Jacob Lake** (64 K/11) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Louis F. Jacob of St. Boniface. He served with the Westminster Regiment. Locally known as Big Lake, which fieldwork revealed to be the translation of the Cree Mistuhee Lake. This included adjacent Hayman Lake.

**Jacobs Lake** (64 G/16) East of Chipewyan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Company Sergeant Major James Jacobs of Winnipegosis. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Jacobson Lake** (53 L/4) Southwest of Kennedy Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Edwin C. Jacobson of Winnipeg. He served with the Canadian Forestry Corps.

**Jakeman Lake** (64 G/11) East of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Colin I. Jakeman of Roblin. He served in No. 77 Halifax Squadron.

**James Bay** (64 O/12) Nueltin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant William P. James of Winnipeg. He served in No. 24 Whitley Operational Training Unit.

**James Browne Lake** (54 E/2) East of Long Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant James S. Browne of Sturgeon Creek. He served with the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada.

**James Campbell Bay** (54 D/15) Strobus Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Private James A. Campbell of Teulon. He served with the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.

**James Campbell Lake** (53 M/8) West of Swampy Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer James D. Campbell of Winnipeg. He served in No. 426 Halifax Squadron.

**James Gray Rapids** (64 A/11) Rasp River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Bombardier James C. Gray of Winnipeg. He served with No. 2 Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery.

**James Island** (64 N/9) Shannon Lake. Named in 1987 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Alan F. James of Winnipeg. He served in No. 150 Wellington Squadron.

**James Johnston Lake** (64 C/12) Northwest of Craig Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer James T. Johnston of Brandon. He served in No. 151 Hurricane Squadron.

**James Lake** (64 G/4) South of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1948 after World War II casualty Lieutenant William A. James of Grosse Isle. He served with the Durham Light Infantry and was awarded the Military Cross. William James Lake (64 H/13) was also named after him.

**James Lake** (63 N/6) North of Kississing Lake. Named after a local trapper.

**James Lewis Bay** (53 L/4) Bolton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman James F. Lewis of Morden. He served in No. 40 Blenheim Squadron. He was the brother of Leading Aircraftman Earl K. Lewis, another World War II casualty. Lewis Lake in Saskatchewan was named in the latter's honour.

**James Peninsula** (63 N/13) Sisipuk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Thomas W. James of Carman. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**James Point** (62 I/9) East bank of Winipeg River, near its mouth. GBC records (1926) indicated that the point was named after a chief of the Fort Alexander Indian Reserve. It is a well-established family name here.

**James Rapids** (64 I/7) North Knife River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Arthur James of Winnipeg. He served with the 1st Canadian Special Services Battalion.

**James Thompson Lake** (53 K/15) North of Atikamaykus Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private James C. Thompson of Whitemouth. He served with the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

**James Thompson Point** (53 M/1) Semmens Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal James H. Thompson of Swan River. He served with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

**James Thomson Lake** (63 P/4) West of Sipiwesk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer James H. Thomson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 426 Wellington Squadron.

**James Williams Lake** (64 A/14) Southeast of Wernham Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant James H. Williams of Teulon. He served in No. 50 Lancaster Squadron.

**James Wright Lake** (64 A/15) Northeast of Christie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant James D. Wright of Greenway. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**James Young Island** (63 P/9) Cauchon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private James Young of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Jamie Lake** (64 J/12) West of Tadoule Lake. Recorded during fieldwork as the name of a trapper from Cross Lake.

**Jamies Bay** (63 B/5) West shore of Birch Island in Lake Winnipegosis. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to have been named after Jamie Chartrand who had a fish camp here.

**Jamieson Bay** (53 L/4) Kitchi Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant John M. Jamieson of Gladstone. He served in No. 404 Blenheim Squadron.

**Jamieson Creek** (54 B/16) Flows east into Comeault Creek. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Corporal John D. Jamieson of Killarney, Manitoba. He served with the Essex Scottish Regiment.

**Jamieson Island** (64 O/13) Nueltin Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Donald S. Jamieson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 426 Halifax Squadron.

**Jamieson Lake** (52 L/6) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Company Sergeant Major James B. Jamieson of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Jam Rapids** (63 H/13) In the Gunisao River. CPCGN correspondence (1974; from a local Conservation Officer) indicated that water flows smoothly over the rapids "like jam." The local Native name Kasooskwakiskitchewak means *the end of the fast flowing rapids*.

*Janow* (52 E/13) West of Brereton Lake. A former Post Office serving the community of Elma (see entry). Named after the first postmaster, Janow Gilewicz.

**Jantti Lake** (62 O/14) Northwest of Proulx Lake. Land records indicate that Apel Jantti homesteaded NE 31-31-15W in 1927. **Jantti Point** (62 O/14) North shore of Lake Manitoba.

**January Lake** (64 B/13) Southeast of Barrington Lake. The lake is located east of July Lake.

**Januik Lake** (63 K/16) North of Reed Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Rifleman Frank S. Januik of Whitemouth. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Janzen Lake** (64 F/3) East of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1967 after World War II casualty Private Menno Janzen of Plum Coulee. He served with the Essex Scottish Regiment.

**Jaroslaw** (62 I/14) Locality north of Gimli. The Post Office opened in 1923 under Postmaster Stan Orzech on 35-21-3E and closed in 1968. Also a School District on NE 27-21-3E. Douglas (1933) claimed that settlers came here from this city in Poland which Rudnyckyj (1970) added was named after Prince Jaroslaw the Wise (A. D. 978 - 1054).

**Jarret Lake** (62 N/2) West of Dauphin Lake. GBC records (1921) noted the lake on a sketch by B. Waugh (DLS) and named by him after one of his survey party members. Fieldwork revealed the local alternate Dadeys Lake (unconfirmed spelling).

**Jarvies Lake** (62 J/15) Northeast of McCreary. Land records indicate that Robert Jarvie Sr. homesteaded SE 19-22-11W in 1914.

**Jarvis Lake** (64 K/11) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lance Sergeant Reginald Jarvis of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Jay Lake** (63 N/2) Southeast of Kississing Lake. GBC records (1944) indicated that this was a descriptive name suggested by geologist Dr. J. Harrison from the lake's resemblance to the letter "J." Also noted as Long Lake on mining claims.

**Jeannottes Bay** (62 O/12) Southeast shore of Lake Winnipegosis. Land records indicate that Joseph E. Jeannotte homesteaded SE 23-31-16W in 1928. Also known as Michelot Bay (spelling not verified).

**Jed Lake** (63 K/3) Northwest of The Pas. CBGN records (1952) indicated that the name was submitted as Jed's Lake. Fieldwork revealed that the lake was named after Jed Reader, a retired game officer from The Pas who had lived in this area all his life.

**Jeffers Lake** (53 K/7) East of Gods Lake on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. CPCGN records (1964) noted the name in Thistlewaite, Beatty and Beresford (1955) and in 1966 it was reported to have been named after World War II casualty Lieutenant John N. Jeffers of Toronto. He served with the Canadian Intelligence Corps and was mentioned in dispatches.

**Jefferson Lake** (64 G/6) Northwest of Southern Indian Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Rifleman Robert M. Jefferson of Winnipeg. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Jeffery Lake** (64 J/13) Northwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Sergeant Basil Jeffery of Winnipeg. He served at No. 3 Oxford Advanced Flying School.

**Jeffrey Island** (64 I/13) Shethanei Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Arnold F. Jeffrey of Holland, Manitoba. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Jelly Lake** (63 O/4) North of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Trooper Arthur Jelly of St. Vital. He served with the Sherbrooke Fusiliers.

**Jenkins Lake** (64 O/15) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Francis S. Jenkins of Shoal Lake. He served in No. 458 Wellington Squadron.

**Jenner Lake** (53 L/12) Northwest of Laidlaw Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Sergeant John I. Jenner of Elkhorn. He served with the Calgary Tank Regiment.

**Jennison Bay** (64 A/13) Gauer Lake. Named after a surveyor.

**Jenpeg** (63 J/9) Community southeast of Wabowden. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that the name originated ca. 1950 with Manitoba Hydro, and was named by Jack Verner for "future reference" after two Water Resources Branch employees of the time, **Jen**nie Kitkoski and **Peg**gy Johnston. The Post Office of Jenpeg was to open in 1973 but was cancelled. Jenpeg housed people working on construction of the Jenpeg Generating Station nearby.

**Jens Bay** (63 N/4) Kississing Lake. A local name in longstanding use. Named after local trapper Jens L. Nelson. He moved here from Norway and married Maggie Campbell, a resident of a nearby island in 1932. For the next 27 years, they made a living trapping and in 1959 tried their hand at mink ranching. He suffered a stroke that year and died shortly thereafter. **Jens Island** (63 N/4) was also named after him.

**Jensen Bay** (64 G/12) Katimew Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Knud Jensen of Ostenfeld. He served with the Saskatoon Light Infantry.

**Jensen Island** (53 M/1) Semmens Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Sergeant Oscar K. L. Jensen of Carman. He served in No. 20 Wellington Squadron.

**Jensen Lake** (64 A/12) Northeast of Baldock Lake. GBC records (1944) indicated that the lake was named after airman Paul E. Jensen who worked here during the survey of the 23rd Base Line in 1940.

**Jensen Point** (64 N/11) Kasmere Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Robert L. Jensen of Parkdale. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Jerry Lake** (53 L/4) Northeast of Stevenson Lake. Named after a trapper from Norway House.

**Jersey Lake** (63 K/13) South of Kisseynew Lake. GBC records (1941) indicated that the lake was named by Topographical Survey staff after the British destroyer *Jersey*, lost in action during World War II. It struck a mine off the coast of Malta on May 2, 1941.

**Jetait** (64 C/3) Locality southwest of Granville Lake. CBGN records (1953) indicated this to be a Canadian National railway point, named by the CNR after World War I casualty Captain **J**ames **E**dward **Tait** who was awarded the Military Cross and the Victoria Cross for his "conspicuous bravery" at the Battle of Amiens (1918). He had worked on the original surveys for the Hudson Bay Railway.

**Jethe Lake** (64 P/6) East of Nejanilini Lake. A local Chipewyan name meaning *hook* (i.e., fishing in the lake with a hook).

**Jim Brooks Island** (63 N/10) South Channel of the Churchill River. Named after an early trapper here.

**Jimmy Spence Point** (64 B/10) South shore of Southern Indian Lake. Named after Jimmy Spence who died in 1995 in a helicopter accident near Leaf Rapids while on fire suppression duties. Fred Moose (Fred Moose Island) and Ken Skwark (Skwark Point) died in the same accident.

**Jim Wright Island** (63 C/12) Armit Lake. Named after J. J. "Jim" Wright. He worked for Forestry Canada as a ranger in the 1950s and again in the 1970s. He was responsible for the planting of trees and the founding of roadside parks and rest stops along the Trans Canada Highway east and west of Winnipeg.

*Jobin* (62 G/9) Northwest of Carman. A former Canadian Pacific railway point around 13-8-8W. The original name was Kilbally (as on a Stovel map 1914) which was renamed Jobin in 1914 after a local farmer (Douglas 1933).

**Jobin Lake** (64 O/6) Northeast of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Alfred B. Jobin of Winnipeg. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Jodoin Lake** (63 O/4) North of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Sergeant Daniel R. Jodoin of St. Boniface. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Joe Alex Island** (63 A/6) In the mouth of the Berens River. Recorded as the name of a local trader. Also called Onion Island, as Joe Alex used to boil onions here.

**Johannesson Lake** (64 I/8) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Gudmundson A. Johannesson of Arborg. He served in No. 408 Halifax Squadron.

**Johannson Lake** (64 H/7) Northeast of Solmundsson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Sigurdur Johannson of Riverton. He served with the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada.

**John Anderson Lake** (64 J/4) Northwest of Morand Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John Anderson of Selkirk. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**John Bell Lake** (63 N/15) East of Highrock Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Colonel John K. Bell of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**John Brown Lake** (54 D/1) Southeast of Stephens Lake. Named in 1992 after World War II casualty Trooper John C. Brown of Sturgeon Creek. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**John Campbell Bay** (53 F/13) Angling Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John T. Campbell of The Pas. He served in No. 405 Halifax Squadron.

**John Campbell Island** (64 J/5) Sprott Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John L. Campbell of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**John Campbell Lake** (64 P/8) East of Caribou Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John Campbell of Plumas. He served with the Essex Scottish Regiment.

**John Davis Rapids** (53 M/10) Gowan River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty John J. Davis of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**John Graham Lake** (64 B/8) West of Baldock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John A. Graham of Neepawa. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**John Gray Lake** (53 N/3) Northwest of White Goose Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John A. Gray of Langruth. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**John Hughes Lake** (53 E/16) West of York Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Trooper John H. Hughes of Winnipeg. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**John Island** (52 E/14) In Marion Lake northeast of Brereton Lake. The island was named in 1927 by some of the original cottage owners on nearby Florence Lake after the son of fellow cottager W. F. Baskerville (CPCGN records 1973). John joined the Royal Air Force early in World War II and was killed in 1940. Baskerville Island in Sharpe Lake was subsequently named after him.

**John Johnston Lake** (53 L/3) North of Fairy Rock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John A. Johnston of Minitonas. He served in No. 1659 Halifax Squadron.

**John McDonald Point** (63 P/4) Sipiwesk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Captain John W. B McDonald of Minnesdosa. He served with the 1st Hussar Tank Regiment.

**John McKay Lake** (64 G/15) Northwest of Trout Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John A. McKay of Lac du Bonnet. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**John Moore Rapids** (53 M/14) Dafoe River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 John I. Moore of Brandon. He served in No. 8 Hudson Squadron.

**John Murray Creek** (54 E/3) Flows west into the Little Churchill River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John K. Murray of Boissevain. He served in No. 550 Lancaster Squadron.

**Johnny Lake** (64 I/2) East of North Knife Lake. CPCGN records (1974) indicated that it was named after trapper Johnny Olson who had a camp on this lake.

**John Osborn Lake** (64 O/14) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1986 after World War II casualty Company Sergeant Major John R. Osborn of St. Vital. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers and was awarded the Victoria Cross. Osborn Creek (63 I/13) was also named after him.

**John Paterson Creek** (54 E/6) Flows northwest into Little Churchill River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John Paterson of Winnipegosis. He served with the Royal Regiment of Canada.

**John Roberts Lake** (53 K/12) East of Gods Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John K. Roberts of Winnipeg. He served in No. 59 Hurricane Operational Training Unit.

**Johns Bay** (63 I/6) Butterfly Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Roy E. Johns of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Johnsen Lake** (64 H/6) East of Northern Indian Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Peter L. Johnsen of Sprague. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Johns Lake** (63 K/1) Southeast of Cormorant Lake. Named after John Skolmosky, fisherman and storekeeper at Cormorant.

**John Smith Bay** (53 F/13) Angling Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John S. Smith of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Johnson** (63 P/12) Railway point southeast of Thompson. CBGN records (1958) indicated that the name was proposed by the CNR after Walter Johnson, a prospector who was credited with locating the iron ore deposits in the Mystery Lake - Moak Lake area. He was voted Manitoba's Man of the Year in 1957. Also noted as Johnson Siding in the 1958 Canadian National timetable.

**Johnson** (62 K/11) Locality and former railway point south of Russell. A Canadian Pacific railway point on 20-19-28W, formerly approved as Johnston, but changed in 1977 to conform with the correct spelling of this surname. CPCGN records (1977) noted such alternate forms as Johnson Crossing and Johnston Siding and indicated that it was named after area homesteaders Thomas G. Johnson here in 1890, and William L. Johnson who homesteaded in 1898. First noted as *Johnston* on a Bulman map (1905).

**Johnson Creek** (62 O/2) Flows northwest into Lake Manitoba. Named after Einar Johnson who homesteaded SW 21-25-11W.

**Johnson Esker** (53 M/8) Northwest of Swampy Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private William Johnson of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Johnson Falls** (64 C/3) On an unnamed River which connects Abrey Lake and McKnight Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Jack L. Johnson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 10 Stirling Squadron.

**Johnson Hill** (64 N/8) Southwest of Shannon Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Garth B. Johnson of Birtle. He served in No. 4 Sunderland Operational Training Unit.

**Johnson Island** (63 G/4) Cedar Lake. Listed by the GBC in 1926. According to field sources, it was named after Hiram "Hi" Johnson of The Pas who was an area fish buyer.

**Johnsonkank** (53 F/13) Locality on Sagawitchewan Bay in Island Lake. A Native name meaning *Johnson's Place*.

**Johnson Lake** (62 O/2) East of Dauphin Lake. First noted on a SGO map (1919). CPCGN records (1972) indicated it to be a local family name. Land records indicate that Einar Johnson homesteaded SW 21-25-11W in 1916. **Johnson Creek** (62 O/2) Drains this lake and flows northwest into Lake Manitoba. It was named after the lake in 1972.

**Johnson Lake** (63 K/12) North of Athapapuskow Lake. GBC records (1940) reported the local name Fox Lake after the late Edward "Fox" Johnson who lived on nearby Wonderland Lake. The GBC adopted Johnson Lake in 1941 as Fox was too common a name.

**Johnson Narrows** (63 I/1) Rushforth Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Cecil H. J. Johnson of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Johnson Peninsula** (53 L/16) North end of Gods Lake. Locally called Johnson Island, named after "Hi" Johnson, a tractor swing operator. A winter tractor trail starts here in the bay.

**Johnson Point** (64 H/4) Gauer Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Edward T. Johnson of Otterbourne. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Johnson Rapids** (64 F/3) Keewatin River. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Private John H. Johnson of East Kildonan. He served with the Canadian Scottish Regiment.

**Johnson River** (64 J/14) Flows northwest into North Seal River. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Sergeant Julius B. Johnson of Gimli. He served in No. 419 Wellington Squadron.

**Johnsons Harbour** (63 A/5) On the east side of Reindeer Island in Lake Winnipeg. Named after a Mr. Johnson who once had a fish camp here. Also called Johnsons Bay.

*Johnston* (62 F/15) Southeast of Virden. A former School District on SW 15-10-24W. Originally called Riverview (since it was near the Assiniboine River) and organized at the home of settler William Johnston in 1894 (Vipond 1967). After he donated the land for the school site, the name was changed to Johnston. It was closed from 1911 - 1917, reopened from 1917 - 1935 and closed until 1952. It then reopened and later amalgamated with Oakwood School District in 1964. The Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba (1976) *Johnson*.

**Johnston Bay** (64 F/8) Southeast shore of Le Clair Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Carl D. Johnston of Sanford. He served in No. 525 Wellington Squadron.

**Johnston Creek** (53 M/1) Flows south into Semmens Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sapper Charlie Johnston of Great Falls. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers

**Johnston Esker** (64 I/9) Southwest of Nichol Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Clifford Johnston of Birds Hill. He served in No. 283 Warwick Squadron.

**Johnston Graham Island** (53 E/16) Island Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sapper Johnston Graham of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Johnston Hill** (63 P/3) East of Sipiwesk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Lloyd G. Johnston of Beresford. He served in No. 420 Halifax Squadron.

**Johnston Island** (64 J/14) North Seal River. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer William P. Johnston of Brandon. He served in No. 407 Wellington Squadron.

**Johnston Narrows** (53 L/8) Wapeeminakoskak Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer George P. Johnston of Winnipeg. He served in No. 464 Mosquito Squadron.

**Johnston Peninsula** (64 F/8) East shore of Cline Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Arthur L. Johnston of Elm Creek. He served in No. 76 Halifax Squadron.

**Johnston Point** (64 F/3) Goldsand Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Percy H. W. Johnston of Shoal Lake. He served in No. 200 Hudson Squadron.

**Johnston Rapids** (64 C/9) Hughes River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Wilson T. Johnston of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**John Taylor Island** (54 D/7) Stephens Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant John R. Taylor of Winnipeg. He served in No. 425 Halifax Squadron.

**John Thompson Lake** (53 M/12) Northwest of High Hill Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John W. Thompson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 619 Lancaster Squadron.

**John Williams Lake** (53 N/11) Northwest of Whitefish Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal John A. Williams of Winnipeg. He served with the Canadian Forestry Corps.

**John Wilson Lake** (64 I/4) West of Ashley Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 John H. Wilson of Boissevain. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**John Wright Lake** (64 G/5) West of Hurst Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Private John T. Wright of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

*Jollyes Lake* (62 K/11) South of Russell. Land records indicate that Alfred W. Jollye homesteaded SW 10-20-28W in 1886. Also called Mathers Lake.

**Jonasson Island** (64 G/1) Southern Indian Lake. Named after local fisherman Alexander Jonasson. **Jonasson Portage** (64 G/2) On Long Point in Southern Indian Lake. Named after the same individual.

**Jonasson Lake** (64 N/11) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer David H. Jonasson of Baldur. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron.

**Jonasson Peninsula** (64 O/4) Gertel Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Leonard N. Jonasson of Pilot Mound. He served in No. 76 Halifax Squadron.

**Jonassons Bay** (62 J/15) In Lake Manitoba southeast of The Narrows. Land records indicate that Jonas K. Jonasson homesteaded NW 16-22-9W in 1899. **Jonassons Island** (62 J/15) In Lake Manitoba, south of the bay, was similarly named in 1979. It is also called Sheep Island.

**Jones Bay** (64 N/10) Northwest shore of Tatowaycho Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Philip C. Jones of Portage la Prairie. He served in No. 37 Wellington Squadron.

**Jones Creek** (64 H/12) Flows southwest into Clee Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Robert J. Jones of Winnipeg. He served in No. 406 Halifax Squadron.

**Jones Esker** (64 I/4) North of Ashley Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Harold J. Jones of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps.

**Jones Hill** (64 I/16) South of Meades Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Harold B. Jones of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Jones Island** (64 G/11) Denison Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Rifleman Basil E. Jones of Winnipeg. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Jones Lake** (62 G/6) Northeast of Pelican Lake. Land records indicate that George F. Jones homesteaded NW 34-5-14W in 1898.

**Jones Lake** (62 O/1) Northeast of Dog Lake. Land records indicate that Daniel B. Jones homesteaded NW 18-26-5W in 1917.

**Jones Lake** (64 C/11) Southwest of Lynn Lake. CBGN records (1955) indicated that the lake was named after Thomas H. Jones who conducted surveys in Manitoba in 1881.

**Jones Peninsula** (53 N/3) Red Cross Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Richard C. Jones of Morris. He served at No. 7 Anson Air Observer School.

**Jones Point** (63 O/2) Rosenberry Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Edward J. Jones of Winnipeg. He served in No. 24 Whitley Operational Training Unit.

**Jones Rapids** (64 P/3) Big Spruce River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman David A. Jones of Winnipeg. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Jonsson Creek** (63 I/16) Flows southeast into Wakehao Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Theodore Jonsson of Baldur. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Jonsson Island** (64 O/13) Nueltin Lake. This name was proposed by Dr. R. Jacobsen who had canoed through this area and had met Ragnar Jonsson, a well-known trapper and only permanent resident of the area (CPCGN records 1969). The other inhabitants, Inland Inuit and Chipewyans, had either departed or died, mainly from smallpox. The CPCGN adopted the name in 1971 and added that Jonsson was born in Sweden in 1900, came to Saskatchewan in 1923 and later moved to northern Manitoba. He helped a group of Inuit who had been placed here on an island by the government to try and establish a commercial fishing venture, but it failed. The Chipewyan no longer came to this area for their annual caribou hunt. Manitoba's Director of Surveys came here in 1972 to personally honour him with a scroll naming the island after him.

**Jordan** (62 G/8) Railway point northeast of Morden. Located on the CNR line on 12-5-5W and established in 1908 (Douglas 1933). Stovel (1921) *Jordon*.

*Jordan* (62 J/6) Southeast of McCreary. A former School District name on Township 16-12W. The locality was named by Quakers from Ontario who had settled here (Garland 1975). Formerly known as Canaan, the "Promised Land" which God had promised to Abraham.

**Jordan Creek Drain** (62 J/7) Flows east into Big Grass Marsh. Shown on early maps such as Secretary of State (1872) as Jordan Creek. It presumably has the same origin as the previous entry. Also called Jordan Drain.

**Jordan Lake** (64 F/9) West of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Ned Jordan of Winnipeg. He served in No. 622 Lancaster Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. Also known as Pickerel Lake.

**Joseph Campbell Lake** (53 N/15) Northeast of Whitefish Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Joseph W. Campbell of Holland, Manitoba. He served with the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.

**Joseph Cooke Peninsula** (54 D/15) Cygnet Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Private Joseph Cooke. He served with the Essex Scottish Regiment.

**Joseph Johnston Bay** (53 M/5) Utik Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Joseph N. Johnston of Transcona. He served aboard the HMCS *Skeena*.

**Joseph Lake** (64 A/11) Northwest of Waskaiowaka Lake. Named after a local trapper.

**Joseph Sinclair Lake** (53 L/6) South of Joint Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Joseph W. Sinclair of Traverse Bay. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Josland Lake** (63 K/16) North of Reed Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Wilfred A. Josland of Clanwilliam. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

*Joslin* (62 F/15) North of Virden. A former School District on NW 3-12-26W. The district was settled in 1881 - 1882 in anticipation of the railway (Clingan 1957). It passed by about one and one-half miles to the southwest at Harmsworth. By 1887, a thriving settlement existed, and a school was built and named after one of the pioneers.

**Joslin Lake** (54 D/6) South of Stephens Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Squadron Leader John D. Joslin of Shellmouth. He served in No. 79 Hurricane Squadron.

**Joubert Creek** also-aussi **Joubert, Ruisseau** (62 H/6) Flows northwest into the Rat River. The creek was named after Olivier A. Joubert, postmaster at St. Pierre-Jolys near the creek mouth (Douglas 1933). Most early maps, from a Secretary of State map (1872) onwards, referred to it as East Branch (of Rat River) or combinations thereof. Fieldwork revealed the alternate name Rivière la Fourche, French for *Fork River*. Hind (1858) *Little Rat River*; Pelly (1873) *Rat River East Branch*; Department of the Interior (1884) *Rat River (East Branch)*; Brownlee (1887) *Rat Creek*; Hudson's Bay Company (1889) *E Br Rat River*; Stovel (1891) *Rat River*.

*Jowsey* (63 K/11) Northeast of Athapapuskow Lake. A former Canadian National railway point on 5-66-26W. GBC records (1929) indicated that it was named after R. J. Jowsey, a promoter of the Sherritt-Gordon Mine. The name was rescinded in 1961.

**Jowsey Island** (53 L/9) In Gods Lake, near Elk Island. This mining locality may be named after the same individual (see previous entry). First noted here in GBC records (1937).

**Joyal Lake** (63 I/7) North of Molson Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Joseph A. J. Joyal of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Joy Creek** (63 K/16) Flows southeast into Squall Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Bertrand E. Joy of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Infantry Corps. The alternate name Limestone Creek was noted on a Manitoba Department of Mines map (1955).

**Joy Island** (53 L/13) Oxford Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Squadron Leader Douglas G. Joy of Winnipeg. He served in No. 160 Liberator Squadron.

**Joy Lake** (53 M/12) Southeast of Split Lake. GBC records (1937) indicated that the lake was named after Captain James Joy, First Officer of the *Diana* (see Diana Lake entry). According to D. W. Crandall (DLS, CPCGN), however, this lake took its name from the wife of Frank Hanton. He was a Manitoba Government Air Service pilot.

**Joynson Lake** (64 P/4) South of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Francis E. Joynson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 424 Halifax Squadron.

**Juba Lakes** (62 K/15) Southwest of Dauphin in Riding Mountain National Park. Named after a family of early settlers.

**Jubilee Island** (53 E/15) Island Lake. GBC records (1927) indicated that this island was named by geologist Dr. J. F. Wright (GSC) when he was here in 1927. Probably named after Canada's jubilee year, marking 50 years of Confederation (1867 - 1927) as the term "jubilee" is often used to signify events of 50 years duration.

*Julius* (62 I/1) Southeast of Selkirk. A former Canadian Pacific railway point established in 1895 (Douglas 1933) and named after a contractor. The Post Office opened in 1941 on SW 18-12-10E (named after the railway point) and closed in 1958. Also a School District name just north of the Post Office. The name was rescinded in 1978.

**Julius Bog** (62 I/1) In the area around and north of Julius (see previous entry). Named in 1978 after the railway point. First noted as Julius Muskeg on a National Transcontinental Railway map (ca. 1905) as a "bed of vegetation matter overlying sand." **Julius Lake** (62 H/16) Named in 1976, also after the railway point.

**Jumper Plains** (62 N/14) Southwest of Swan River. A small "plains" area on the south side of the Roaring River. A descriptive name for the Mule Deer found here which often jumped or "popped up" before bounding away.

**Jumping Creek** (63 B/1) Flows northeast into Lake Winnipeg. A translation of the Native name Kwasko-nata-gaweseebe. The name first appears on a Hind expedition map (1859).

**Jumping Point** (63 C/10) On the east shore of Pelican Lake. A local name. Apparently Native trappers from the area would come here to compete in "jumping games" after setting their traps.

**Junction Lake** (63 C/6) West of Swan Lake. This small low-lying lake is located at the junction of four short creeks all of which flow into it.

**Juno** (52 E/13) Locality southwest of Brereton Lake. A former School District on SW 14-10-12E. It is possibly of Finnish origin, as several Finnish families lived in the area.

**Juntunen Lake** (64 F/5) East of Reindeer Lake on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Rifleman William Juntunen. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Justice** (62 G/13) Community northeast of Brandon. This Canadian National (originally Grand Trunk Pacific) railway point on 12-12-18W was established in 1908 (Douglas 1933). The name was selected to fit the alphabetical series of names here on the GTPR line (see Arona). The Post Office opened in 1887 as Aikenside on 25-12-18W under Postmaster Robert Conn and changed in 1909 to Justice on 12-12-18W. The Aikenside Post Office was named after the nearby School District of Aikenside, formed in 1887 on NE 24-12-18W (Elton Historical Committee 1973). Apparently the first teacher, Dorothy Curle, had read a book called *Aikenside* and suggested the name for the school. This was probably the novel by Mary Jane Holmes (1825 - 1907) first published in 1881. Brownlee (1884), however, showed the School District as *Aikinside* and Bulman (1909) showed the Post Office as *Aikinside*.

**Justice Lake** (64 P/16) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Corporal Robert M. Justice of Dauphin. He served at No. 10 Service Flying Training School.

**Kaaseekokakik Lake** (53 D/11) North of Fishing Lake. A Saulteaux name meaning *fish duck*. It probably refers to the merganser, various species of which are also nicknamed "fish duck."

**Kaasissawaymeeneekak Falls** (52 M/12) In the Sasaginnigak River. A local Saulteaux name meaning *chokecherry*.

**Kachapowaywaykamak Lake** (53 D/11) North of Fishing Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning *long and narrow*.

**Kacheekapeekeeteekwayak River** (53 D/6) Flows northwest into the Assapan River. A local Saulteaux name meaning *stone*, or *stony shore*.

**Kachekapikitekwak Creek** (63 A/9) Flows northwest into the Poplar River and was named in 1978. It drains **Kachekapikitekwak Lake** (63 A/9) Southeast of Weaver Lake. A local Native name meaning *rock ridge around the lake*.

**Kacheekokumuk Rapids** (63 A/9) McPhail River. A Native name meaning *right against the shore*.

**Kachekwaywaygewong Rapids** (52 M/12) In the Bloodvein River. A local Saulteaux name which means *a sound like drumming*.

**Kachepanakak Island** (64 A/7) Metcalf Bay in Granville Lake. A Cree name meaning *shaped like a cone*.

**Kacheposit** (63 A/2) Locality southeast of Berens River. A local Native name meaning *place with a sharp, or pointed rock*.

**Kacheskokak Lake** (53 E/4) Southeast of Gunisao Lake. A local Native name meaning *muskrat*.

**Kachor Lake** (64 I/16) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal John Kachor of Hilbre. He served with the Sherbrooke Fusiliers.

**Kadeniuk Lake** (64 C/6) East of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1947 after World War II casualty Private Walter Kadeniuk of Winnipeg. He served with the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada and was awarded the Military Medal. Fieldwork revealed the Cree name Wucheewi Lake meaning *many hills*.

**Kahenepaysetakmok Rapids** (63 H/15) Molson River west of Washahigan Lake. A Native name meaning *rock slanting sideways*.

**Kaiser Island** (54 D/6) Stephens Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Ordinary Seaman William P. Kaiser of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Chippawa*.

**Kaiser Lake** (64 P/11) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Walter B. Kaiser of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1659 Halifax Heavy Conversion Unit.

**Kaiskwasotasine River** (54 C/14) Flows northeast into the Nelson River. A descriptive Cree name meaning *limestone*.

**Kaiskwaykamak Lake** (52 M/5) Northwest of Bissett. A local Saulteaux name meaning (simplified) *end*.

**Kakakechaya Rapids** (62 I/16) In the Black River. A local Saulteaux name meaning *portage*. Portage Rapids was also used.

**Kakakekos Rapids** (53 L/2) In Island Lake at Chapin Bay. A local Native name meaning *crow beak*.

**Kakaki Creek** (63 A/9) Flows northwest into Head Leaf Lake. A local Native name meaning *raven*.

**Kakakiunank Lake** (53 E/10) South of Island Lake. A Native name meaning *raven point*.

**Kakanukamak Lake** (64 K/3) South of Lac Brochet. A Cree name meaning *long narrow*.

**Kakapawanis** (64 G/4) Locality southwest of Bear Narrows. A Cree name meaning *a landing place*.

**Kakapkaychowinsink Bay** (53 E/9) In Island Lake. A Native name meaning *end of the water flows* (i.e., water flows into the bay from the lake). Also called Nikay Lake.

**Kakaskeetapan Portage** (64 G/2) Northwest shore of Southern Indian Lake. A Cree name meaning *to pull over land to get to water on the other side*.

**Kakat Mitatut Lake** (63 K/14) Northeast of Athapapuskow Lake. First noted correctly on a Department of Mines map (1919). Douglas (1933) rendered it as Kakamitatit and stated that it was Cree meaning *nine*. There are several numerically named lakes in this area (see Payuk Lake). Department of the Interior (1924 error) *Kakal Mitatul Lake*.

**Kakaynoskwaysink Reach** (52 M/5) In the Bloodvein River. A Saulteaux name meaning a *long stretch of the river*, or *place in the river*. A reach is a relatively straight section of a river, lake or inlet (CPCGN 1999).

**Kakeenokamak Lake** (53 D/6) North of Fishing Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning *long*.

**Kakeenosensekak Creek** (52 M/12) Flows south into the Sasaginnigak River. A local Saulteaux name meaning *little jackfish*. **Kakeenosensekak Lake** (52 M/12) West of Sasaginnigak Lake.

**Kakeeskapechewunk Rapids** (62 P/8) Rice River. A Native name meaning *steep rock*.

**Kakeeskow Narrows** (53 E/15) In Island Lake. A local Native name meaning *deep water*.

**Kakenocheewonak Rapids** (63 A/7) North Etomami River. A Native name meaning *ripples over the boulder rapids for a long way*. At high water, it appears only as fast water.

**Kakenopaskauk Creek** (63 H/10) Flows west into the Gunisao River. A local Saulteaux name meaning *long branch*.

**Kakenosaykak Lake** (53 D/6) North of Fishing Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning *lots of fish* (probably jackfish).

**Kakepapowakasik Creek** (64 G/7) Flows northeast into Southern Indian Lake. A Cree name meaning *gentle rise of sand*.

**Kakeskiawak Lakes** (63 A/15) North of Weaver Lake. A local Native name (for three lakes in a row) meaning *deep*.

**Kakewawun Rapids** (63 A/1) In the Berens River. A local Native name meaning *flag*.

**Kakeyaskosekak Lakes** (63 A/10) South of Weaver Lake. A local Native name meaning *lots of little gulls*.

**Kakinokamak Lake** (53 E/14) East of Stevenson Lake. A local Cree name meaning *long, narrow*.

**Kakisatoo Creek** (53 N/12) Flows east into the High Hill River. A Native name meaning *swollen foot*.

**Kakistapkichuk Falls** (53 K/3) Red Sucker River. A Native name meaning *red sucker* (the fish species).

**Kakitayoamisk River** (53 K/6) Flows northeast into Sharpe Lake. A local Cree name meaning *black beaver*. The river and **Kakitayoamisk Lake** (53 K/6), southeast of Gods Lake, have similar origins.

**Kakokamak Lake** (53 F/13) South of Angling Lake. A Native name meaning *long*.

**Kakosatekak Creek** (63 A/11) Flows southwest into the Leaf River. A Native name meaning *end of the stand of poplar trees*.

**Kakwa Lake** (54 D/12) Northeast of Waskaiowaka Lake. A Cree name meaning *porcupine*.

**Kakwayukkusakewong Lakes** (53 D/13) Northeast of Weaver Lake. A Saulteaux name meaning *long, stretched*.

**Kakwusis Lake** (53 L/5) South of Oxford Lake. A Cree name meaning *little porcupine*.

**Kaleida** (62 G/1) Community southwest of Morden. The Post Office opened in 1889 on 14-2-8W and closed in 1969. Also a former Canadian Pacific railway point here, and a School District (on SE 22-2-8W). Garland (1975) related the origin as follows:

> It happened at a meeting to organize a School District at the home of George Reilly in 1886. He opened the door of his farm home and remarked "Did you ever see a more beautiful scene in a kaleidoscope?" It was then decided to call the district Kaleida.

The Post Office and railway point then adopted the school name. The word kaleidoscope is derived from the Greek words "kalos" and "eidos" meaning *beautiful form*. Bulman (1897) *Kalidea*.

*Kalevala* (62 J/16) Southeast of Ashern. A former Post Office that opened on 24-23-5W in 1915 under Postmaster Ernest S. Norman and closed in 1932. It was named after Kalevala, the national Finnish epic, published in 1835 (Douglas 1933) by Elias Lönnrot. This epic is closely associated with Finnish national identity. *Kalevala Lakes* (62 J/16) Southeast of Ashern. The CBGN adopted the name Kalevala Lakes (after the Post Office) for the largest lake in 1947. Earlier maps, from Department of the Interior (1901) onwards recorded it as Birch Lake. Fieldwork revealed the names Birch Lake or South Birch Lake for the main lake and School Lake, Abes Lake and Stony Lake for the smaller adjacent lakes.

**Kalheim Lake** (64 L/16) North of Reindeer Lake on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. Named in 1954 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Ben I. Kalheim of Regina. He served in No. 103 (RAF) Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Kalliecahoolie Lake** (53 L/3) Southwest of Gods Lake. Named in 1935 after a popular song of the 1930s. The information was obtained from Mr. J. H. Morgan who was with the GSC in 1935. While plotting a survey of an unnamed lake, the party chief asked for a name. The cook was singing the song *My Little Grass Shack in Kealakekua, Hawaii*. "Kalliecahoolie" was the closest he could render this difficult Hawaiian word and was the name suggested to commemorate Ted's singing abilities as well as his cooking. The Air Force photographed large tracts of northern Manitoba years later and requested names for the lakes in the area. They were not authorized to use Native names but accepted Kalliecahoolie because it sounded unique. Mr. Morgan was visiting Gods Lake gold mine several years later when he met a linguist who showed him a copy of a newly issued four-mile topographic map of the area. He translated Kalliecahoolie as "Lake of the Dying Bullfrog." Locally known as Mistigan Lake, a Saulteaux name meaning *fish trap*.

**Kalyta Lake** (64 O/11) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Peter Kalyta of Winnipeg. He served in No. 408 Lancaster Squadron.

**Kamacheechawasik Rapids** (64 K/3) In the Cochrane River southeast of Lac Brochet. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *whirlpool*.

**Kamachichiwasic Rapids** (63 H/13) Gunisao River. Probably the same origin as the previous entry.

**Kamakeeweesawachi Lake** (53 D/6) North of Fishing Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning *big beaver house*.

**Kamamenetokak Lake** (53 E/14) East of Begg Lake. A Native name meaning *some islands*.

**Kamanomeeneekak Bay** (53 D/3) In Assinika Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning *rice*. Presumably wild rice is found here.

**Kamaskawak** (63 A/1) Locality southeast of Berens River. A local Native name meaning *very strong current where you cannot even line a canoe*.

**Kamaskikoteekwayak Creek** (52 M/12) Flows south into Sasaginnigak Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning *muskeg*.

**Kamatwaykomtuach Lake** (53 E/11) Northwest of Cantin Lake. A Native name meaning *splashing*.

**Kamechayt Rapids** (64 F/14) Cochrane River. A Native name meaning *many, a large number*.

**Kamecheekamasik Lake** (64 A/9) North of Split Lake. A Cree name meaning *big round*.

**Kamedish Lake** (54 E/1) Northeast of Split Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Sergeant John B. Kamedish of Winnipeg. He served in No. 10 Whitley Operational Training Unit.

**Kameechensakaywak Lake** (53 E/13) West of Island Lake. A local Native name meaning a *lake with several creeks flowing into it*.

**Kameechikamak Lake** (53 D/3) North of Family Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning (simplified) *big*.

**Kameesak Lake** (63 G/5) Southeast of South Moose Lake. A Cree name meaning *big*.

**Kameesawaskwasik Lake** (53 L/1) South of Gods Lake. A Native name meaning *grassy* (i.e., no trees).

**Kameesheesakeewonk Lake** (53 D/5) Northwest of Fishing Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning *so many rivers*.

**Kameestatnak Lake** (64 F/14) East of Reindeer Lake. A Cree name meaning *big hill*.

**Kameetosis Rapids** (64 C/2) In the Laurie River, west of Granville Lake. A Cree name meaning *little poplar*.

**Kame Hills** (64 G/7) West of Southern Indian Lake. A descriptive name adopted in 1967. A kame is a ridge formed by the deposition of glacial deposits. The term Kame was noted by the CPCGN on a 1960 geological map (Garland 1975). Probably named by field geologists. **Kame Hills Lake** (64 G/7) North of Numakoos Lake. Named for resource identification purposes in 1989 after the Kame Hills nearby.

**Kamekanskwatinak Hill** (53 E/16) North of Island Lake. A Native name meaning *red hill*.

**Kameshekamak Creek** (62 P/9) Flows northwest into Leyond River. A Native name meaning *great*. **Kameshekamak Lake** (62 P/9) East of Lake Winnipeg.

**Kamenapeekak Rapids** (53 D/5) In the Assinika River. A local Saulteaux name meaning *flat stone*.

**Kameyaymoostosun Lake** (63 F/12) West of Cedar Lake. A Cree name meaning *where they pasture cows*.

**Kamikekimasic Lake** (63 I/16) Southwest of Oxford Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that the name was submitted by an area Conservation Officer as a Cree name meaning *Little Cross Lake*. Records also noted the meaning as *lake is small, but large enough*.

**Kaminayhikoskak River** (64 G/6) Flows southwest into Uyumihaywatik Lake. A Cree name meaning *tall trees*.

**Kamineetokowak Lake** (53 K/3) South of Sharpe Lake. A Cree name meaning *island*.

**Kaminis Lake** (63 K/12) Northwest of Athapapuskow Lake on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. First noted on a Department of Mines map (1919). Garland (1975; from Kirkness) noted that the name is from the Cree Kaministkak, meaning *where there are many berries*. The name also resembles the word for many islands.

**Kaminisoowung Lake** (52 M/4) South of Sasaginnigak Lake. A Saulteaux name meaning *some islands*.

**Kaministekokwancheewonk Rapids** (63 A/7) North Etomami Rapids. A Native name meaning *water goes both sides of an island*.

**Kaministikwopkak Lake** (53 E/5) Southeast of Gunisao Lake. A Native name meaning *reef*.

**Kaminopikak Rapids** (63 A/9) Poplar Rapids. A Native name meaning *flat rock*.

**Kamisak River** (54 A/13) Flows northeast into Hudson Bay. A local Cree name meaning *big*.

**Kamisikamak Lake** (53 E/16) North side of Island Lake. A Native name meaning *big*. There are several spellings and variations (only some of which are listed) of Native words meaning *big*. Many of these are probably simplifications of the meaning.

**Kamistahiatikamekoskak Lake** (53 L/13) West of Gods Lake. A Cree name meaning *a lot of big whitefish in the lake*.

**Kamosawaskwaysik Creek** (53 K/6) Flows north into Pekwachkwaskwaypineewenik River. A Cree name meaning *long weeds all over the creek that can be seen in deep water*.

**Kamuchawie Lake** (64 C/5) South of Reindeer Lake on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. First noted on a Topographical Surveys map (1914) as *Kamuchawi L* and correctly on their 1925 map. CPCGN correspondence (1962; from a Saskatchewan Conservation Officer) gave the meaning of this Native name as *climbing or going upward*, whereas Garland (1975) indicated it to be a Cree name meaning *place of evil spirits*.

**Kamuskoseyakamak Lake** (63 G/5) North of Cedar Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *water filled with grass* (i.e., weedy).

*Kanaabiskack Lake* (63 F/14) East of The Pas. This is a Cree name meaning *rocky point* (Garland 1975). It was adopted by the CPCGN in 1966. The spelling was amended to Kanayapiskak Lake in 1980.

**Kanakamu Rapids** (63 H/6) In the Bélanger River. The name is Cree meaning *long and blocked*, possibly from a rockslide or log-jam (Garland 1975). "Kan" (or Ken) is Cree for *long*, and nagamu, means *block, it is blocked*. Formerly called Nagamu Rapids. The present name was approved by the CPCGN in 1974. See also Nakamu Rapids entry.

**Kanamaypenekaki Creek** (53 D/4) Flows north into Horseshoe Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning (simply) *sucker*, the coarse fish species (also spelled namaypin, numaypin). **Kanamaypenekaki Lake** (53 D/4) Just to the southwest has the same origin.

**Kananachwayak Lake** (53 E/14) West of Island Lake. A Native name meaning *sand ridge* (there are sand ridges on both sides of the lake).

**Kanananeekeeninweesani Lake** (53 D/5) Northwest of Fishing Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning *five beaver houses*.

**Kananikwanapiskic Lake** (63 H/14) East of Playgreen Lake. CPCGN records (1974) indicated this to be a Cree name meaning *lake with rocks sticking out all over the place*.

**Kanapakaksis Lake** (64 F/15) East of Reindeer Lake. A Cree name meaning *little flat land*.

**Kanapaniskatakawakamaki Creek** (53 D/4) A Native name meaning *goose drinking*. **Kanapaniskatakawakamak Lakes** (53 D/4) North of Family Lake.

**Kanapapekosenekak Point** (62 P/15) East shore of Bloodvein Bay in Lake Winnipeg. A Native name meaning *boulder*.

**Kanasosaykin Lakes** (63 A/10) South of Weaver Lake. A Native name meaning *three lakes together*.

**Kanatakameskewitik Lake** (53 M/8) Southeast of Split lake. A Cree name meaning *long grassy*.

**Kanawastiwiwin Island** (53 L/13) Oxford Lake. A local Native name meaning *keep dog island*. Area residents probably used the island to keep dogs.

**Kanayapiskak Lake** (63 F/15) West of Landry Lake. A Cree name meaning *rocky point*.

**Kane** (62 H/5) Community west of Morris. The Post Office opened in 1920 on SW 6-5-2W closed in 1930, reopened later that same year and closed permanently in 1970. Also a Canadian National railway point and School District name. It was established by the CNR in 1911 and was named after landowner Robert Kane (Douglas 1933). Kane was the leader of a group of American settlers who came to the area but did not stay long (Garland 1975). The community became a Mennonite settlement.

**Kaneekeetawanakeecheewonk Lake** (53 D/5) Northwest of Fishing Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning *rapids on both sides of the island*.

**Kaneeneeki Lake** (63 G/11) Southeast of South Moose Lake. A Cree name meaning *lots of bays*.

**Kaneepeecheekopeeteekwayak River** (53 D/11) Flows southwest into an unnamed lake north of Monaasanani Lake. It is a Cree name meaning *end*.

**Kaneepeekomeenis Island** (52 M/12) Sasaginnigak Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning *snake*.

**Kaneesho Otig Lake** (52 M/4) Northeast of Bissett. A local Saulteaux name meaning *twin lakes*.

**Kaneeskatakak Point** (62 P/15) East shore of Bloodvein Bay in Lake Winnipeg. A Native name meaning *jack pine*.

**Kaneesochawekeamisk River** (64 B/10) Flows northeast into the Naykownapiskow River, west of Baldock Lake. A local Cree name meaning *two, or twin beaver houses*. **Kaneesochawekeamisk Lake** (64 B/10) Along the river, was similarly named.

**Kaneesotik Lakes** (53 E/5) Southeast of Gunisao Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *two lakes joined together*.

**Kaneewakak Point** (64 F/13) Northeast shore of Brochet Bay in Reindeer Lake. A Cree name meaning *point of sand*.

**Kanepetakayo Lakes** (63 G/12) Southeast of South Moose Lake. A Cree name meaning *triple*.

**Kanesosink Rapids** (62 P/8) In the Rice River, northwest of Manigotagan. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *three sisters*.

**Kangaroo Island** (64 P/14) Commonwealth Lake. The CPCGN (1974) indicated this to be a commemorative name, after the animal emblem of Australia. See also Commonwealth Lake entry.

**Kaniak Lake** (63 N/3) Southeast of Sherridon. First noted on a Department of Mines map (1929). The name is Cree meaning *point of land* (Garland 1975).

**Kaniatakak Creek** (63 N/14) Flows east into Evans Creek. A Cree name meaning *jack pine point*.

**Kaniawakak Island** (63 F/8) Cedar Lake. A Cree name meaning *sandy point*.

**Kanikopak Island** (62 P/15) Bloodvein Bay in Lake Winnipeg. A Native name meaning *willow*. **Kanikopak Point** (62 P/15) East shore of Lake Winnipeg, north of Bloodvein Bay.

**Kanioskeskasik Point** (63 G/3) Northwest of Scots Point on Lake Winnipeg. A Cree name meaning *a bluff of tall birch trees*.

**Kanipatenak Hills** (62 I/9) Northeast of Jackfish Lake. A Native name meaning *sloping*.

**Kanisota Falls** (63 J/14) In the Grass River east of Wekusko Lake. First noted as Kanisota Rapids on a GSC map (1902) and correctly on a Topographical Surveys map (1924). Tyrrell (1915) recorded the Native name as Kanisota Powestik, meaning *two rapids*. Anonymous (pre-1914) *Konisota Rapids*; GBC (1919) *Kamsota*.

**Kanochaskoswatek Lake** (53 L/14) North of Oxford Lake. A local Native name meaning *cutting down hay from around the lake*.

**Kanotaypanik Bay** (63 P/11) In Partridge Crop Lake. A local Cree name meaning *falling short of the mark* as in shooting at birds.

**Kanuchuan Rapids** (53 L/7) In the Kanuchuan River off the southwest end of Gods Lake. First noted on a GSC map (1879) as *Kenoutchewan Rapids*, and correctly on a GBC list (1928). The name is Cree meaning *long current* (Douglas 1933). A hydroelectric dam was built here. Codd (1885) *Kenutchewan R* (seems to refer to the rapids); Department of the Interior (1919) *Kenutchewan Rapids*. **Kanuchuan River** (53 L/7) Flows northeast into the Gods River. CPCGN records (1961) indicated that Kanuchuan River was in local use for the stretch of river between Beaver Hill Lake and Gods Lake. It had formerly been considered part of Island Lake River prior to construction of the power station at Kanuchuan Rapids. Department of Indian Affairs (1882) *Hill River*.

**Kanuchuanus Rapids** (53 L/2) In Island Lake River. First noted correctly in GBC records (1937). The meaning is presumably similar to Kanuchuan Rapids (see previous entry) to the northwest, probably meaning *long current*. The GBC (1928) had listed it as *Kenoutchewanouse Rapids*, as noted on track surveys by A. S. Cochrane in 1879. Codd (1885) *Kenoutchewaouse R*.

**Kanusasu Lake** (53 K/12) East of Gods Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *little minnow*. **Kanusasu River** (53 K/11) Flows southeast into Wapapiskwatayo Lake. Named in 1978.

**Kanusk Lake** (63 B/13) Southeast of Cedar Lake. GBC records (1915) indicated that the name was reported in use by T. H. Plunkett, DLS. The meaning of this Native name was not given. Fieldwork revealed the alternate name John Chief Lake, after a trapper who apparently died here but whose body was never found.

**Kanutiministikwapisk Bay** (63 P/13) Southeast shore of Agussigamasi Lake. A Cree name meaning *stony bay up the river*.

**Kanwichiwekamak Lake** (53 E/14) East of Begg Lake. A Native name meaning *fairly big*.

**Kaocheeskwaweekaymaki Lake** (53 D/5) Northwest of Fishing Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning (simply) *front*.

**Kaokapeeseewonk Creek** (53 D/4) Flows east into Family Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *joined together by a creek*.

**Kaokasaseekaki Lake** (53 D/11) North of Fishing Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning *small pickerel (fish)*. **Kaokasesiskak Lake** (53 D/5) Northeast of Family Lake.

**Kaoskeecheepakoskasik Lake** (63 N/14) Northeast of Pukatawagan Lake. A Cree name meaning *shaped like an ear*.

**Kaowpapeekak Point** (52 M/14) West shore of Moar Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *narrow and rocky*.

**Kapakiskok River** (53 L/14) Flows southwest into the Hayes River. A Cree name meaning *water running over top of ice, flooding*. **Kapakiskok Point** (53 M/2) On the north shore of Knee Lake nearby was similarly named in 1978. Formerly called Neeohnan Point (until 1977) meaning *point in the (Knee) Lake*.

**Kapakoneecheewak Creek** (63 F/11) Flows between Little Kelsey Lake and Kelsey Lake. A Cree name meaning *the water has broken through*. **Kapakoneecheewak Creek** (63 F/14) Flows southwest into the Saskatchewan River.

**Kapakwawakak River** (63 P/1) Flows south into the Mahigan River. CPCGN records (1976) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *sand shallows*.

**Kapakwawakeecheewonk Rapids** (53 D/12) In the Assapan River. CPCGN records (1977) indicated that this name was Saulteaux, meaning (simplified) *shallow*.

**Kapaneewekamik Place** (53 E/15) Locality on Island Lake. A Native name meaning *company store*. This was the site of an earlier Hudson's Bay Company post (see Island Lake entry).

**Kapankakwakakamak Lake** (53 E/13) West of Island Lake. The CPCGN (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *shallow and muddy*.

**Kapapakisino Bank** (63 H/9) On the north side of the Gunisao River. CPCGN records (1974) indicated this to be a Cree name submitted by an area Conservation Officer. It means *ground slumps*. There is a high bank here where clay and moss periodically slump into the river.

**Kapasakanikak Lake** (63 A/9) South of Wrong Lake. A local Native name meaning *bulrushes which grow around the edge of the lake*.

**Kapaseetik Lake** (54 C/2) Northwest of Shamattawa. The CPCGN (1977) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *barren or treeless*.

**Kapaskatekwayak Creek** (63 A/11) Flows north into Leaf River. A Native name meaning *sharp curve*.

**Kapaskwaypanik Lake** (63 I/10) North of Molson Lake. CPCGN records (1976) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *bubbling*.

**Kapawekapuk Creek** (63 A/14) Flows west into Lake Winnipeg. A local Native name meaning *poplar point*.

**Kapawoskiwiski Lake** (53 D/14) North of Charron Lake. A Saulteaux name meaning *boggy*.

**Kapayakwak Portage** (63 I/15) North shore of Cross Lake. A Native name meaning *that's the only portage at that end*.

**Kapayopayak Rapids** (64 B/9) Gauer River. A Cree name meaning *washed out willow*.

**Kapaykwakamokatik Lake** (53 K/11) West of Edmund Lake. A Cree name meaning *a short distance from one creek to the other*.

**Kapayakwaskisoot River** (63 P/1) Flows north into Bear Lake. A local Native name meaning *lone pine*. There is a large tree on a small island in the middle of the river mouth.

**Kapaymichee Lake** (64 G/2) Southeast of Big Sand Lake. A Cree name that means *a lake that lies crossways*.

**Kapayskichekaymak Creek** (52 M/12) Flows west into Sasaginnigak Lake. The CPCGN (1977) indicated it to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *crooked*. **Kapayskichekaymak Lake** (52 M/12) North of Sasaginnigak Lake.

**Kapechayk Portage** (64 F/14) East of Brochet Bay in Reindeer Lake. A Cree name meaning *far away*.

**Kapecheekunikwa Point** (64 C/8) North shore of Granville Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *inside ground (is) hollow*. **Kapecheekunikwa Lake** (64 C/8) South of Eden Lake.

**Kapechekamasic Lake** (63 I/16) West of Oxford Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicate that the name was submitted by an area Conservation Officer, apparently meaning *the other end of the lake seems closer than it really is*.

**Kapechikocheewasik Falls** (64 C/2) In the Churchill River. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *(falls) make a noise like a drum inside*.

**Kapeecheetawekamak Bay** (53 D/3) In Family Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *going into the bay*.

**Kapeekwanapeekoopakeecheewonk Rapids** (52 M/12) In the Sasaginnigak River. A Saulteaux name meaning (simplified) *boulder*.

**Kapeemeekak Lake** (62 P/8) Northeast of Manigotagan. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *cranberry*.

**Kapeemichakamak Lake** (53 K/10) Northwest of Kistigan Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *little cross*.

**Kapeeseewinik** (53 L/12) Locality southwest of Oxford Lake. A local Native name meaning *camping place*.

**Kapeeskeekwaytekwayak Creek** (62 P/9) Flows west into Bloodvein River. A Cree name meaning *where the river bends*.

**Kapeeskikwayak Bend** (52 M/5) Beaver Creek. A Saulteaux name meaning *big bend*.

**Kapeetaukimak Lake** (64 G/6) Southeast of Big Sand Lake. A Cree name meaning *it's open enough so you can go right through*.

**Kapekun Lake** (63 A/9) Southeast of Wrong Lake. A Native name meaning *that which is muddy*.

**Kapesanapiskitcheewank Rapids** (63 H/14) McLaughlin River, east of Whitemud Falls. A Native name meaning *many small rocks*.

**Kapiakwak Portage** (64 K/5) North shore of Whiskey Jack Lake. A Cree name meaning *one portage only*.

**Kapichiu Lake** (64 F/13) West of Big Sand Lake. A Cree name meaning *stop, couldn't go any further*. The name derives from an incident involving an elderly lady who couldn't walk any further. **Kapichiu Narrows** (64 F/13) Brochet Bay in Reindeer Lake. Both the lake and narrows are locally nicknamed "piche" which translates literally as *accident*.

**Kapimechekamak Lake** (53 K/3) Southeast of Red Sucker Lake. A Cree name meaning *cross*.

**Kapimichichukasik Bay** (64 C/8) Granville Lake. A Cree name meaning *shining current*.

**Kapipikowak Creek** (54 F/15) Flows east into Hudson Bay, north of the Owl River. The CPCGN (1978) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *rough ground*. The area here is hummocky and only suitable for winter travel.

**Kapischi Narrows** (64 G/2) Southern Indian Lake. A Cree name meaning *small*.

**Kapiskeetaw Lake** (63 F/14) Northwest of Kelsey Lake. A Cree name meaning *between two places*.

**Kapiskominakoskak Lake** (53 K/15) East of Gods Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a Native name meaning *jackpine ridge*.

**Kapiskowuskwiatikos River** (53 L/1) Flows north into Kapiskowuskwiatikos Lake. CPCGN records (1978) noted that the lake and river are local Native names meaning *hill with lots of birch trees*. **Kapiskowuskwiatikos Lake** (53 L/8) South of Gods Lake.

**Kapiskwutunestekowoot Lake** (63 F/10) Southeast of Kelsey Lake. A Cree name meaning *lobstick*.

**Kapiukwuskeesut Lake** (63 N/14) West of Highrock Lake. A Cree name meaning *one standing up*.

**Kapokeekeenakak Lake** (52 M/5) Northeast of Manigotagan. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *marking the trail* (i.e., putting out spruce boughs to mark the dog road) — presumably in winter.

**Kapukwaywetewunk Creek** (62 I/16) Flows west into the O'Hanly River. A local Saulteaux name meaning *muddy water*.

**Kapuscocopak Lake** (64 B/1) South of Harding Lake. CPCGN records (1972) indicated this to be a local Cree name submitted by an area Conservation Officer. It means *at the willow bluff*.

**Kapuskaypachik** (64 K/3) Locality northeast of Brochet. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *the forks*. It is located at a constriction of the Cochrane River.

**Kapuskaywak Portage** (63 N/15) West shore or Perch Bay in the Churchill River. A Cree name meaning *off to one side*.

**Kapusta Lake** (64 O/15) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Corporal Basil Kapusta of Winnipeg. He served in No. 418 Boston Squadron.

**Karaim Lake** (63 O/10) Southeast of Nelson House. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Sergeant Tony J. Karaim of Ashville. He served in No. 22 Wellington Operational Training Unit. Locally noted as Machewin Lake, a Cree name meaning *hunting* (i.e., a lake where hunters go).

**Karlenzig Lake** (64 O/14) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Sergeant John F. Karlenzig of Winnipeg. He served at No. 1 Harvard Central Flying School.

**Karloske River** (53 N/12) Flows north into the Stupart River. GBC records (1937) indicated that the name was suggested by W. Healy (GBC) after Pauline Karloske who worked for many years with the Mining Records office in The Pas and Winnipeg. She received a Coronation Medal in 1953 (Garland 1975). The river has a Cree name (not recorded) meaning *lot of rocks river* (CPCGN records 1976)

*Karma* (around 62 I/2) Northwest of Selkirk. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1877) as a proposed Canadian Pacific railway point and the first one northwest of Selkirk on a never-built line (see Acadie entry).

**Karsakuwigamak Lake** (64 B/5) South of Southern Indian Lake. First noted on a GSC map (1921). Garland (1975) felt that the name came from the Cree word Kasakiwigimak meaning *narrow waters*. Fieldwork, however, revealed the Cree alternate Kasakuwekamak Lake, meaning *there is a narrow willow*. Natural Resources Intelligence Service (1924) *Karsakuwigimak Lake*; Surveys and Mapping (1964) *Karsakuwigamau Lake*.

**Kasakahikanapiak Bay** (53 L/14) An expansion of the Hayes River. A Cree name meaning a small inlet on a lake.

**Kasakanakasik Islands** (64 F/12) Reindeer Lake. A Cree name meaning *a bunch of little* (islands).

**Kasakeekopagi Lake** (53 D/4) West of Fishing Lake. The CPCGN (1977) indicated this to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *full of willows*.

**Kasakeemeemisekak Islands** (62 P/8) North of Black Island in Lake Winnipeg. A Cree name meaning *many* (islands).

**Kasakewikamasi Lake** (63 H/10) Northwest of Gunisao Lake. Submitted (phonetically) in 1972 by Mr. D. Allen, a Conservation Officer at Norway House. It is a local Cree name meaning *long narrow lake*.

**Kasakosekin Rapids** (63 A/7) Etomami River. A Native name meaning *in a bunch*. It refers to the three rapids in close proximity.

**Kasakwaykamak Lake** (63 A/9) West of Wrong Lake. A Native name meaning *long, narrow*.

**Kasakweeseeskak Rapids** (64 K/3) Cochrane River south of Easton Lake. A Cree name meaning *lots of mink*.

**Kasapotawistaki Lakes** (63 H/14) East of Playgreen Lake. CPCGN records (1974) indicated this to be a Cree name meaning *short portage between the lakes*. The next lake is visible from the start of the portage.

**Kasapunakwak Lake** (53 L/1) South of Gods Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *see past the rapids to the other lake*.

**Kasasakak Rapids** (63 A/7) Etomami River. A Native name meaning *close to the edge*.

**Kasaseepakaneekeesink Creek** (53 D/4) Flows north into Kasakeekopagi Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning *sometimes flows above, and then sometimes under the muskeg* (i.e., partly hidden).

**Kasawkanepewokses Lake** (53 K/3) Northeast of Red Sucker Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a Native name meaning *little slush*.

**Kasaykawaskasik Lake** (63 F/10) Southeast of The Pas. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *bulrushes grow thick and wide at the bottom and taper to the top*.

**Kasaykeekopak Lake** (53 D/6) North of Fishing Lake. The CPCGN (1977) indicated this to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *bushy* (i.e., thick growth around the lake).

**Kaseekwaywinakunok Lake** (63 G/6) Northwest of Grand Rapids. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *wash basin* or *washing plate*.

**Kaseepakwak Lake** (53 K/4) North of Red Sucker Lake. The CPCGN (1977) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *shallow*.

**Kaseepiokamak Lake** (53 L/4) Northeast of Stevenson Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a Native name meaning *river* (i.e., a widening of the river).

**Kaseesapunakwak Lake** (53 L/1) South of Gods Lake. A Native name meaning *as far as you can see through the rapids*.

**Kasepaskisewekak Point** (63 A/6) In the mouth of the Berens River. An Ojibwa name meaning *to go through*.

**Kashaweposenatak Rapids** (62 P/9) Bloodvein River. A Native name meaning *unloading*. Presumably canoes had to be unloaded here before portaging around the rapids.

**Kasheesheepeekak Lake** (53 D/6) North of Fishing Lake. The CPCGN (1977) indicated this to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *lost the duck* (probably while hunting).

**Kashepapekamuk Rapids** (63 A/7) In the Berens River. A local Native name meaning *tunnel through the rock*.

**Kashmar Lake** (64 I/8) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 William Kashmar of Winnipeg. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron.

**Kasijan Lake** (64 K/15) Northeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Michael Kasijan of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Kasik Lake** (64 G/6) Southeast of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Private John Kasik of Plumas. He served with the Royal Canadian Regiment.

**Kasipeekak Lake** (53 D/6) North of Fishing Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Saulteaux name meaning (simplified) *duck*.

**Kasisakakank Creek** (53 K/3) Flows southwest into Mukataysipwapeekamak Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *very thick bush*.

**Kaskakwak Lake** (53 L/3) Northwest of Island Lake. A local Native name meaning *heavily treed island*.

**Kaskamisk Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. GBC records (1919) noted the name Black Beaver Lake on a GSC sketch but the Native name (in translation) was adopted as there were too many "beaver" lakes. It first appeared on a Topographical Survey map (1920).

**Kaskattama River** (54 G/1) Flows north into Hudson Bay east of York Factory. The river was first noted on a post 1771 map, possibly by Andrew Graham, as *Custutamorgum River* and correctly in White (1911). Alternate forms such as *Kaskatamagan River* (on a 1913 government map); *Kashattaagan R* on a (1912 Ontario map) and *Kaskattamagan R* (on a 1905 GSC map) were mentioned by the CBGN (1947). Tyrrell (1915) listed it as Kaskatamagan Sipi (no translation). Garland (1975; according to Kirkness) stated that the name was Cree, meaning *becoming deep suddenly*, whereas the CPCGN (from fieldwork 1976) noted that this Cree name was so derived "because animals scratched at fat and marked the land" (no further explanation given). Possibly A. Graham (n.d., pre 1800) seems *Custutamagan R*; Arrowsmith (1819) *Kaskatahmegnah R*; G. Taylor (ca. 1827) *Kaskattamagnah R*; Johnston (1884) *Kaskatahmagnah R*; Codd (1885) *Kaskattahmagna R*.

**Kaskaywetwan Island** (63 N/10) South Channel of the Churchill River. A Cree name meaning *pullover*.

**Kasmere Lake** (64 N/11) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. First noted on NTS map 64 NW (1942). CPCGN correspondence (1969; from a Dr. Jacobsen) indicated that Downes (1943) mentioned that "various features have taken their name from old Kasmere" (a Chipewyan headman). GBC records first noted it on a GSC map (1895) which labelled it Theitaga-tua (Sandy Lake). "Tua," "tuay" and "truay," are intended to represent the Chipewyan word for lake. Fidler (1809) possibly *Thatitooah*; Department of Railways and Canals (1900) *Theitaga Lake*; Department of the Interior (1905) *Sandy Lake*; Quebec Government (1918) *Lac Sandy*. **Kasmere Falls** (64 N/6) In the Thlewiaza River just south of Kasmere Lake. First noted on NTS map 64 NW (1942).

*Kasmere Post* (around 64 N/6) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. CPCGN records (1969) indicated that "old Kasmere Post" near Kasmere Falls was mentioned in J. Downes' book *Sleeping Island* (1943).

**Kasooskwakiskitchewak Rapids** (63 I/3) Molson River. A Native name meaning *smooth, flowing like jam*.

**Kasooskwapeekechewonk Rapids** (62 P/10) Bloodvein River. A Native name meaning *smooth rock*.

**Kaspryzk Lake** (63 J/9) West of Cross Lake. Named in 1981 after World War II casualty Private Joseph Kaspryzk of Eden. He served with the North Nova Scotia Highlanders.

**Kasukak Creek** (54 C/2) Flows north into the Yakaw River. CPCGN records (1976) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *thick tree growth* or *thickets*.

**Kasupekopenitchewank Falls** (63 A/7) In the Berens River. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *mending the net*.

**Kataawi Creek** (54 A/13) Flows northeast into Hudson Bay. A local Cree name meaning *whiskey*.

**Katasako Rapids** (53 N/12) In the Hayes River. CPCGN records (1976) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *undressed*.

**Katawakyni Creek** (63 A/1) Flows northwest into the Berens River. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *old fort*. Apparently there was once an old fort or post located at its mouth.

**Katherine Bay** (64 B/15) Southern Indian Lake. Named after an elderly area resident.

**Katimik Lake** (63 B/14) Southeast of Cedar Lake. GBC records (1929) noted the name on a sketch by T. Plunkett (DLS 1915). The name is from the Cree word Katimiwik meaning *where it is deep* (Garland 1975; from Kirkness).

**Katimiwi River** (64 G/12) Flows west into Big Sand Lake. CBGN records (1959) indicated that this was a local Cree name submitted by Dr. H. A. Quinn, GSC. It may be from the Cree word Katimiwik meaning *where it is deep* (Garland 1975).

**Katrime** (62 J/2) Community southeast of Neepawa. A local name adopted by the CNR in 1901 (Douglas 1933). The Post Office opened in 1907 on 8-13-10W and closed in 1970. GBC records (n.d.) indicated that it was named by a number of Scottish settlers after Loch Katrine in Scotland (but became Katrime here). Garland (1975) added that Katrime was first called Wellington Plains after the Duke of Wellington (1769 - 1853), the famous British military commander and Prime Minister (1828 - 1830). SGO (1903) *Katrim*; Department of the Interior (1910) *Katrina*; GBC (1941) *Katrine*.

**Kaufmans Lake** (62 J/5) Northwest of Neepawa. Harry Kaufman was purportedly the first settler here.

**Kauk Lake** (52 L/6) East of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Jacob Kauk of Winnipeg. He served with the Calgary Highlanders.

**Kaupontekak Bay** (62 O/2) In Dog Lake. A Native name meaning *where the spruces meet* (Douglas 1933). It is descriptive, as a view of this part of the lake shows the trees of the opposite shores apparently meeting. SGO (1904) *Kowpontekack Bay*; CPCGN (1962) *Kaupontekack Bay* on a 1909 government map.

**Kautunigan Lake** (52 M/12) Southwest of Family Lake. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1902) as *Kowtunigan Lake*, but the current form was adopted by the GBC in 1926. Tyrrell (1915) observed that it was a Cree name spelled Kowtunagun Lake, meaning *perch dish*.

**Kawakeepinow Lake** (64 H/9) Northwest of Northern Indian Lake. CPCGN correspondence (1973; from an area Conservation Officer) noted the name as Curve Lake, from the Native name Wawakopnaow shanan, meaning *you have to go around the point to get to the other end of the lake*. The Cree name is in local use and fieldwork revealed the translation *to bend the ends, pull around, like a bow*.

**Kawakitchewasik Rapids** (63 H/12) Gunisao River. A Native name meaning *meandering current*.

**Kawakwunit Lake** (63 G/12) Southeast of South Moose Lake. A Cree name meaning *spawn*.

**Kawanstikwayak Creek** (63 A/7) Flows southwest into Etomami River. A Native name meaning *where two rivers or creeks join together*. **Kawanstikwayak Lake** (63 A/7) South of Weaver Lake.

**Kawapasik Narrows** (53 L/13) Oxford Lake. A Cree name meaning *small*.

**Kawapiskachowasik Rapids** (53 L/14) Hayes River. A Cree name meaning *white water*.

**Kawasakoweeshekak Lake** (52 M/12) Southwest of Family Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Saulteaux name meaning (musk)*rat house*.

**Kawasaskokak Lake** (53 D/6) North of Fishing Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *muskrat*.

**Kawaseecheewonk Falls** (52 M/12) At the north end of Kawaseecheewonk Lake on an unnamed creek. Recorded during fieldwork as a local Saulteaux name meaning *clear water*. **Kawaseecheewonk Lake** (52 M/12) Southeast of Sasaginnigak Lake.

**Kawaseechiwak Falls** (64 A/1) In the Ripple River south of Split Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *steep*.

**Kawashakamik Lake** (53 D/6) North of Fishing Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *shallow*.

**Kawasichewasik Rapids** (53 L/13) North shore of Oxford Lake. A Cree name meaning *white foam water coming down*.

**Kawawakechewonk Rapids** (63 A/14) Poplar River. A Native name meaning *crooked*.

**Kawayakamak Lake** (53 F/13) East of Angling Lake. A Native name meaning *round*.

**Kaweekwasatikak Point** (53 K/6) Southwest shore of Kakitayoamisk Lake. A Cree name meaning *birch*.

**Kaweekwaseekak Lake** (53 D/12) North of Family Lake. A Native name meaning *punk* (rotten).

**Kaweepapiskawakamak Bay** (63 I/2) East shore of Molson Lake. A Native name meaning *high rock cliff*.

**Kaweepooskak Lake** (64 F/14) East of Reindeer Lake. A Native name meaning *burnt wood*.

**Kawepinikateekopasow Rapids** (53 L/14) In the Hayes River. A local Native name meaning *throw away ropes at mouth of the rapids* (probably with respect to lining canoes down rapids).

**Kawhanasholakseepee Lake** (53 M/10) Southeast of Split Lake. A Cree name meaning *bend in the (Gowan) River*. This small lake is situated within a bend of a river, the Native name for which was Gowan-isquiak Seepee.

**Kawia Lake** (63 K/6) West of Cormorant Lake. A Cree name meaning *round*.

**Kawinnipasitamuk Rapids** (53 D/12) In the McPhail River. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *he broke his foot on a portage which left it crooked*.

**Kawisapiskeetak Lake** (63 G/12) Northwest of Grand Rapids. CPCGN records (1979) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *hot* (i.e., heated by fire).

**Kawootullibekak Lake** (63 A/9) East of Wrong Lake. A Native name meaning *tullibee* (a species of fish).

**Kawpeetatchuwunak Rapids** (63 A/9) Sepastik Creek. A Native name meaning *long*.

**Kawpunuskapiskitcheewuk Creek** (63 A/9) Flows east into Wrong Lake. A Native name meaning *bog*.

**Kawtootookuk Rapids** (63 A/9) Poplar River. A Native name meaning *water trickling down the rock*.

**Kawuchuskuskak Lakes** (53 D/12) East of Weaver Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *muskrat*. Compare with Kawasaskokak Lake entry.

**Kawupawsik Narrows** (63 F/8) Cedar Lake. A Native name meaning *little*.

**Kayak Bay** (64 P/12) In the north end of Nejanilini Lake at the Wolverine River. CPCGN records (1974) indicated that this name was suggested by provincial government employee Mr. Malaher because in 1966, a government Barren Ground Caribou tagging crew found the remains of an old Inuit hunting kayak on the shore here. This finding was recorded as the furthest south of the known use of the hunting kayak in the interior. The kayak's age was estimated at 65 - 75 years.

**Kayaknepitnayak Point** (64 A/2) Southeast shore of Assean Lake, north of Split Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *one tooth*.

**Kayatawanaygoka Lakes** (52 M/14) East of Family Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning *dead fish*. Fish die here after spawning.

**Kaykayk Lake** (64 C/6) West of Granville Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *duck hawk*. Locally known as Owl Lake.

**Kaytakchemanish Rapids** (53 D/12) In the Assapan River. The CPCGN (1977) indicated it to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *old canoe*.

**Keecheemaskiko Lake** (52 M/13) West of Family Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *big muskeg*.

**Keecheemokoman Island** (53 D/3) Family Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning *big long-knives*, apparently in reference to Americans.

**Keechioneegum Portage** (52 M/5) Between the Gammon River and Beaver Creek. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *long, big* (simplified).

**Keehn Lake** (64 N/3) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Trooper Robert H. Keehn of Emerson. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Keekwagay Rapids** (53 D/6) In the Assinika River. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *wolverine* (note variation below).

**Keekwahongay Lake** (53 E/6) Southwest of Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *wolverine*.

**Kee Lake** (63 N/1) Southeast of Sherridon. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Robert J. Kee of Graysville. He served No. 61 Lancaster Squadron.

**Keeler Lake** (64 F/2) East of Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Russell R. Keeler of Lauder. He served in No. 28 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Keeling Lake** (64 F/9) North of Jordan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Ralph A. W. Keeling of Winnipeg. He served in No. 58 Whitley Squadron.

**Keepeewiskawakun River** (63 I/3) Flows northeast into Molson Lake. CPCGN records (1976) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *ambush* or *surprise attack*, used here with reference to the hunting of moose. Also called Okeepohinskakun River meaning *moose blocking*, a similar idea.

**Keepers Point** (63 H/13) North shore of Fort Island in Little Playgreen Lake. Named after Olympic runner Joseph Keeper who lived on the point. It is still occupied by some of his descendants.

**Keeseekoowenin** (62 K/9) Community northeast of Elphinstone. Keeseekoowenin (also known as Moses Burns) was chief of the Okanese Band from 1874 until his death in 1906 at the age of 87. **Keeseekoowenin 61** (62 K/9) Indian Reserve northeast of Shoal Lake. The Manitoba Gazetteer (1979) indicated that the name was adopted in 1930. GBC records (1941) noted the name as *Riding Mountain IR 61* on a 1919 government map. "Meki's Reserve" was established in 1874 (named after a chief) and has been variously known as Kesikooweeneew Reserve, Okanese Reserve and Riding Mountain Reserve (Strathclair Centennial History Committee 1970). Also called Okanaise or Kesikoweenin Reserve. Burland (1885; Department of the Interior) *Meekis IR*; Department of the Interior (1896) *Mekis IR No 61*.

*Keeseekoowenin's Fishing Station* (62 K/9) Southwest of McCreary. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1896) as reserve property on the northwest shore of Clear Lake, now within Riding Mountain National Park. This land was probably set aside to provide the residents of the Keeseekoowenin IR 61 (Mekis on this map) fishing access, but was surrendered when the park was established.

**Keeseepeekwawunpeekowuk Lake** (53 L/1) South of Gods Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a Cree name meaning *a place that never freezes over completely* (i.e., there are springs here).

**Keeskipoochikun Island** (64 C/7) Metcalf Bay in Granville Lake. A Cree name meaning *sawmill*.

**Keeskiskeecheeschayo Rapids** (64 G/7) West of Peecheeponakin Lake. A Cree name meaning *cut fingers*. Apparently a trapper lost some fingers here due to an accident while loading his musket.

**Keespak Island** (64 K/11) Cochrane River. A Cree name meaning *high hill*.

**Keespakotik Island** (53 E/16) Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) Garland (1975) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *high*.

**Keespapiskaw River** (64 B/10) Flows south into South Bay, Southern Indian Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *high rock*.

**Keeteegan Island** (53 D/3) Family Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *potato*. Residents from nearby Little Grand Rapids probably grew their potatoes here.

**Keewaskwaperpeewani Point** (53 D/6) In Assinika Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning (simplified) *drinking*.

*Keewatin* Formerly a district covering part of Manitoba, but now a part of Nunavut which borders Manitoba at 60 degrees latitude. It was adopted as a district name in 1876 (Douglas 1933). The name was suggested by the Honourable James McKay, a native of Red River Settlement and a member of the Northwest Council who assisted in negotiating several Native treaties. A portion of Keewatin was annexed to Manitoba in 1912. It is a Native expression, derived from "ki," meaning *returned*, and "etin," meaning *wind*, a name applied by the Cree to a very cold wind which blows up from the south at Lake of the Woods in winter. It usually happened that when a gale from the north had been blowing for a day or two, there would follow a sudden "whirl around," succeeded by an even colder gale from the south. This, it was said, was the north wind returning to his polar lair. Keewatin is the same word as Keewaydin (the northwest wind) in Longfellow's poem *Hiawatha* (1854). The district consisted of about 395,000 acres between 91° 8' and 100° 8' W, with Gimli as the chief settlement (Hall 1880).

**Keewatinkinokumaw Lake** (64 K/15) Northeast of Lac Brochet. CPCGN records (1979) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *north long*, with the alternate Cree name Thaygowiministik Sakuhigun meaning *Sand Island Lake*. CPCGN records (1972) indicated that Bob Walker had submitted the name as North Long Lake.

**Keewatin River** (64 C/7) Flows south into Granville Lake. CPCGN records noted that the name was approved in 1930. It is Cree meaning *north* (see Keewatin).

**Keewatin River** (64 H/12) Flows southeast into Wood Lake. A local Cree name (see previous entry).

**Keillor Creek** (62 N/14) Flows north into Lobstick Creek. First noted on a SGO map (1904). This was an old family name here. The creek is also called (in part) Stony Creek.

**Keir Lake** (64 I/11) Southeast of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Rifleman James A. Keir of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Kekayaw River** (53 N/13) Flows northeast from Kekayaw Lake into the Stupart River. CPCGN records (1976) indicated that this is a local Cree name meaning *angle*. **Kekayaw Lake** (53 N/12) Northeast of Knee Lake.

**Kekekew Lake** (63 I/4) West of Molson Lake. A Native name meaning *pelican*.

**Kekeso Lake** (64 C/11) Southwest of Lynn Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *whiskey jack*, a nickname for the Gray Jay. This is a common bird in the coniferous forests of northern North America.

**Keld** (62 N/1) Locality southwest of Dauphin. The Post Office opened in 1911 on 32-23-20W under Postmaster Elko Skakun and closed in 1924. There are at least two towns of this name in England and it is a given name as well as a surname. **Keld Drain** (62 N/1) Flows east into the Vermilion River and was named after it in 1977.

**Kellas Lake** (64 P/9) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private William A. Kellas of North Kildonan. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Kellett** (54 E/8) Railway point south of Churchill. It was established in 1929 on the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line and was named after Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Kellett (1806 - 1875), a well-known Arctic explorer (Douglas 1933). He commanded the *Resolute* on voyages to Lancaster Sound, Melville Island and Banks Island from 1852 to 1854 (GBC records 1929).

**Kellie Lake** (52 L/6) East of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer James W. Kellie of Oakbank. He served in No. 424 Halifax Squadron.

**Kell Lake** (64 P/14) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Wilfred R. Kell of Winnipeg. He served at No. 9 Anson Service Flying Training School.

**Kellner Creek** (52 E/13) Flows north into Whitemouth River. Named after Joe Kellner who used to live here. Also called Joe Kellner's Creek, Big Creek and Stoney Hill Creek (after the nearby School District).

**Kelln Lake** (64 J/4) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Trooper Edward Kelln of Winnipeg. He served with the 8th Princess Louise New Brunswick Hussars.

**Kelloe** (62 K/7) Community northwest of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1887 on 30-17-24W as Kelloe Station under Postmaster James Higham, changed to Kelloe in 1905, closed in 1958, reopened in 1960 and closed permanently in 1970. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point and School District name here. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster J. Cairns) indicated that it was named by officials of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway after an estate of a lady in Scotland. The GBC (1928), however, suggested that it was named after an Irish estate which was owned by a lady who invested a considerable amount of money in the railroad. Kelloe is a "seat" in Berwickshire, Scotland (Douglas 1933). The school was built in 1889 on 30-17-24W (Shoal Lake Anniversary Committee 1959).

**Kelly Bay** (64 F/2) Southeast shore of Wells Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Gunner James M. Kelly of Scarth. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Kelly Island** (64 N/7) Topp Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Private Laurence B. J. Kelly of St. Vital. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Kelly Peninsula** (64 N/1) Minuhik Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Ralph G. Kelly of Winnipeg. He served in No. 408 Lancaster Squadron.

**Kelly Point** (64 O/2) Brownstone Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Archibald B. Kelly of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Kelly Rapids** (64 I/10) North Knife River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Captain Bernard J. Kelly of Winnipeg. He served with the King's Shropshire Infantry.

**Kelly Reef** (63 B/8) Southwest of Reindeer Island, Lake Winnipeg. Named in 1976 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Commander Fraser J. Kelly of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Bytown*.

**Kelsey** (64 A/2) Locality south of Split Lake on the Nelson River. CPCGN records (1961) noted the name *Grand Rapid Power Site (Kelsey)* on a Topographical Survey sketch but in 1963 adopted simply Kelsey (to avoid confusion with Grand Rapids on the Saskatchewan River). The rapids (approved as *Grand Rapid*) were first noted on a GSC map (1879) and on a Department of the Interior map (1883) as Grand Rapids. The name was rescinded in 1963. Completed in 1961, Kelsey is the site of a Hydroelectric Generating station providing power for the mining and smelting operations of the International Nickel Company at Thompson (Garland 1975). It is not a settlement, but accommodation is provided for employees. It was named after the well-known Hudson's Bay Company fur trader and explorer Henry Kelsey who came to York Factory in 1684 as an apprentice and became Governor of Fort Churchill in 1717 (CBGN records 1948). In 1690, he was sent into the interior to persuade the Natives to bring their furs to the fort on Hudson Bay. He was the first white man to penetrate the interior, reportedly reaching eastern Saskatchewan in 1691. He established a base camp at Deering Point around the present community of The Pas (Rudnyckyj 1970). Kelsey was the first white man to view the great central plains area, and to describe the buffalo herds and grizzly bear (Garland 1975). He later compiled a Cree dictionary so traders could learn the local language. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree alternate Misepawistik meaning *big, grand rapids*. **Kelsey Creek** (54 K/3) Flows east into Broad River. Also named after Henry Kelsey. **Kelsey Lake** (63 F/11) Southeast of The Pas. GBC records (1927) indicated that the name was chosen over the suggestion of Bertha Lake (by Topographical Surveys, after a secretary in the Ottawa office). Named after Henry Kelsey who reportedly camped near The Pas in 1691. The CPCGN (1977) noted the local Cree name Mistuhe Lake meaning *big*. Possibly A. Graham (HBCA; post 1771) *Shehonan Lake*, and post 1773, seems *Skohonan Lake*. **Little Kelsey Lake** (63 F/11) Named after Kelsey Lake in 1950.

**Kelsey Island** (64 N/9) Shannon Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Captain Kenneth J. Kelsey of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Paymaster Corps.

**Kelso Island** (64 A/12) Baldock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Stuart R. Kelso of Roblin. He served in No. 429 Halifax Squadron.

**Kelso Lake** (64 K/10) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after two World War II casualties: brothers Corporal Henry Kelso and Corporal John R. Kelso of Winnipeg. They both served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers and died 19 December 1941. CPCGN records (1972) noted the proposed name Little Jackfish Lake. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Kinoosayo Lake, meaning *(jack) fish*.

**Kelvin** (62 G/16) Southeast of Portage la Prairie. The Post Office opened as Elm River on 33-10-5W in 1892, changed to Kelvin in 1897 and closed in 1898. It reopened in 1903, closed in 1906, reopened in 1914 on 13-10-6W and closed permanently in 1915. GBC correspondence (1905) indicated it to be a Post Office name, but that the area was called Elm River (after the School District). The Post Office was named after Lord Kelvin (Sir William Thompson), a British scientist (1824 - 1907). Kelvin School District was shown on a 1965 map on SW 24-10-6W with Elm River School District nearby on NW 35-10-5W. Department of the Interior (1895) *Elmriver*.

**Kelwood** (62 J/11) Community south of McCreary. The Post Office opened on 13-19-15W in 1904 as Glensmith Station under Postmaster Henry Ivey and changed to

Kelwood in 1905 on 14-19-15W. It was originally named after nearby Glensmith Post Office, and combined with "Station" as the CNR arrived here in 1904. Different origin theories exist, but one of the most widely accepted one is that Kelwood was derived from two original name suggestions, Callie, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Barber, and Woodville (Douglas 1933). The 1906 postal guide showed that Angus Wood was the first postmaster. GBC records (1906) indicated that the Post Office may have been named after a place in England, while the Kelwood Centennial Committee (1967) suggested the possibility that it was named after a place in Ontario. Kelwood was the name of an estate in Colbourne, Ontario established by Joseph Keeler in the 1850s. Probably the simplest explanation is that the name is a combination of **Kel**ly (one of the earliest families here) and that of the postmaster Angus **Wood**. See also Glensmith entry.

**Kemnay** (62 F/16) Community west of Brandon. Established on 16-10-20W as a Canadian Pacific railway point in 1882 and named after Kemnay, a village in Aberdeenshire, Scotland (Douglas 1933). The Post Office opened in 1887 on 16-10-20W under Postmaster John A. Scott and closed in 1976. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster John Scott) indicated that it was named "for some reason" by the CPR, and that it was formerly called Hill Siding, probably because it was "nearly all the way uphill from Brandon." Also a former School District on SE 21-10-20W. Department of Railways and Canals (1882) *Kearney*; Smith (1883) *Karnay*; Johnston (1884) *Kenmay*. **Kemnay Sand Hills** (62 F/16) Named after the community in 1976.

**Kemp Lake** (64 J/1) South of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Corporal James R. Kemp of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Infantry Corps.

**Kemp Rock** (63 A/6) In the entrance to Paterson Bay on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg. CPCGN records indicated that the feature was named in 1935 after George Kemp, owner of the Log Cabin Inn at nearby Berens River.

**Kemp Slough** (62 G/7) North of Pilot Mound. Land records indicate that James C. Kemp homesteaded NW 36-3-11W in 1885.

**Kemulch Creek** (63 C/6) Flows southeast into Woody River. Previously called Kematch River, the name was changed to local usage following fieldwork. Kematch River was named by Tyrrell, after a resident of Shoal River who had accompanied him in 1889 (Douglas 1933). The School District on NW 17-38-26W was called Kemulch. Field informants could not identify a standardized spelling for this local surname. The name is an anglicized form of the Cree word Kemooch which means *on the sly*, or *the sly one* (Garland 1975). Local alternate names include Kematch Creek, North Kemulch Creek and Big Kemulch Creek. GSC (1891) *Kematch River*; Bulman (1897) *Kemulch River*; Dominion Publishing Company (1900) *Kemutch River*.

*Kenage* (62 K/3) Northwest of Virden. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on 7-12-28W. It was named in 1911 after John **Ken**neth Sav**age**, General Superintendent of the CPR (Douglas 1933). The name was rescinded in 1967.

**Ken Bay** (53 K/10) In Little Stull Lake. GBC records (1937) indicated that the lake was named by a geologist after a local prospector.

**Kendall Island** (63 N/6) Tait Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer George H. Kendall of Winnipeg. He served in No. 97 Lancaster Squadron.

**Kendall Lake** (64 H/16) Southeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1963 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John M. Kendall of Thornhill. He served in No. 227 Beaufighter Squadron.

**Kendra Island** (52 L/16) Bayly Bay in Gods Lake. A Cree name meaning *fish trap*.

**Kendrick Island** (53 M/5) Bigstone Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant John Kendrick of Winnipeg. He served in No. 16 Operational Training Unit.

**Kendyfore Lake** (64 I/10) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Peter Kendyfore of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Kendzierski Lake** (64 O/10) Northwest of Nejanili Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private John Kendzierski of Rorketon. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Kenikwanicheewak Narrows** (63 N/11) North Channel, Churchill River. A Cree name meaning *swift water* or *whirlpool*.

**Kennedy Bay** (64 O/8) Lucki Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Glen M. Kennedy of Graysville. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Kennedy Creek** (63 N/7) Flows northeast into the Kississing River. CPCGN records (1974) indicated this to be named after pioneer aviator H. Marlow Kennedy who joined Canadian Airways (from the Royal Canadian Air Force) in 1932, and later the McKenzie Air Service. He also flew the Winnipeg-Pembina Air Mail route.

**Kennedy Esker** (53 M/4) North of Dobbs Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Cyril N. Kennedy of Neepawa. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Kennedy Hill** (64 O/13) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer William J. Kennedy of Winnipeg. He served in No. 115 Lancaster Squadron.

**Kennedy Island** (64 K/4) Engen Lake. Named in 1987 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Frederick J. Kennedy of Eden. He served in No. 15 Stirling Squadron.

**Kennedy Lake** (53 L/4) Southwest of Gods Lake. GBC records (1937) indicated that it was named after a crewman on the survey of the 18th Base Line under D. Sharpe (DLS) in 1936.

**Kennedy Peninsula** (63 I/7) Molson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Gerald W. Kennedy of Elm Creek. He served in No. 1660 Lancaster Heavy Conversion Unit.

**Kennedy Point** (63 N/6) Crow Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer James C. Kennedy of Winnipeg. He served in No. 424 Wellington Squadron.

**Kennedy Rapids** (64 I/9) Grant Creek. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Robert M. Kennedy of Elmwood. He served aboard the HMCS *Fraser*.

**Kenneth McGrath Hill** (64 N/2) Northeast of Whitmore Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Robert Kenneth McGrath of Winnipeg. He served in No. 142 Wellington Squadron.

**Kenneth Smith Lake** (64 N/11) West of Jonasson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Kenneth Smith of Winnipeg. He served in No. 408 Lancaster Squadron.

**Kenneth Taylor Lake** (64 N/4) West of Quasso Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Kenneth S. Taylor of Winnipeg. He served in No. 71 Hurricane Squadron.

**Kenneth Wilson Bay** (54 E/11) Bradshaw Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Kenneth E. Wilson of Winnipeg. He served with the Essex Scottish Regiment.

**Kenny Lake** (64 N/7) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Ordinary Seaman Norman W. Kenny of Winnipeg.

**Kent Lake** (62 G/12) West of the Souris River. Land records indicate that Sextus Kent homesteaded SE 4-7-18W in 1881.

**Kenton** (62 F/15) Community northeast of Virden. The Post Office opened in 1884 in the home of W. J. Helliwell on SE 1-12-24W and was called Ralphton after his son Ralph (Vipond 1967). Maggie Beamish collected the mail from Griswold and distributed it to Lothair, Parr Siding and Ralphton (Kenton History Committee 1956). In 1894, the Post Office moved to the home of A. W. Kent on NE 6-12-23W with Annie Kent as postmistress, hence the name Kenton. Kent homesteaded here in 1881 (Douglas 1933). After the community was established nearby, the Post Office moved there (presumably in 1904). GBC correspondence (1905) indicated that it became a railway point on the Great North West Central Railway in 1903 (now CPR). Also a School District name here, established in 1884 and named after the Post Office (Kenton History Committee 1956). Maingy (1882) proposed Post Office of *Ralphstown*; Burland (1885) *Ralphtown*; Brownlee (Public Works; 1887) *Ralphton*; Dominion Lands (1890) seems *Ralphwood*.

**Kent Point** (62 I/9) On the Winnipeg River near its mouth. An old family name in the area.

*Kent Creek* (62 I/9) Near Kent Point. Named in 1926, probably after the same family (see previous entry). The creek had more or less disappeared when the name was rescinded in 1966.

**Kenville** (63 C/3) Community south of Swan River. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point, the latter established in 1906 as a combination of Mac**kenzie** and Mann plus **ville** (Douglas 1933). Sir William Mackenzie (1849 - 1923) and Donald Mann (1853 - 1934) were the founders of the Canadian Northern Railway which in 1918 became part of the CNR (Garland 1975). Twilley (1958) was of the mind that the name was derived from John **Kennedy** (plus **ville**) who was the contractor of the right of way. The Post Office was first listed in the 1908 Postal Guide on 13-35-28W under Postmaster Daniel Starkey while the School District name was listed on 13-35-28W as Kenville Union. Maingy (1909) *Kenville*. **Kenville West** (62 N/14) Southwest of Kenville. An elevator and siding approximately one mile west-southwest of Kenville identify this railway point.

**Kenward Lake** (64 F/6) North of Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Gunner Stanley F. Kenward of Brandon. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Kenworth Dam** (62 F/15) Southeast of Kenton; 6-12-23W. A combination of the names of the village of **Ken**ton and the Rural Municipality of **Wo**od**worth**.

**Kenyon Lake** (53 K/14) East of Gods Lake. GBC records (1936) identified it as Ponash Lake and possibly as Ponask Lake on a GSC map (1910) which later changed to Kenyon Lake. Named after H. H. Kenyon, a noted pilot for Canadian Airways Limited. Fieldwork revealed the local Native name Opakosowakow Lake meaning *weedy*. Several maps, such as Department of the Interior (1883) showed Ponask Lake but at the end of a chain of lakes and with a Hudson's Bay Company post on it (i.e., around Red Cross Lake).

**Keown Creek** (63 N/2) Flows north into Moody Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John L. Keown of Boissevain. He served in No. 424 Halifax Squadron.

**Kepuche Falls** (63 O/9) In the Burntwood River southwest of Thompson. First noted on a GSC map (1902). The name is Cree meaning *dam* or *blockage (in the river) with an opening in it* (Garland 1975). GSC (1921) *Kepuche Rapids*.

**Kerek Lake** (64 I/13) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Albert Kerek of Winnipeg. He served with the Loyal Edmonton Regiment.

**Kergen Slough** (62 G/10) Southeast of Glenboro. Land records indicate that Jean Pierre Kergen homesteaded SE 28-6-11W in 1889. Also called Hilhorst Lake, another family name.

**Kergwenan** (62 J/13) Locality north of McCreary. The Post Office opened in 1927 on SE 5-23-15W, moved to NW 32-22-15W and closed in 1968. Douglas (1933) suggested that it was a Breton name meaning *town of the bees*.

**Kerman Lake** (64 I/11) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Rifleman Ronald S. Kerman of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Kern Park** (62 H/15) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. Adopted by the CPCGN in 1974. It is a local area name in Transcona's east end and an old electoral ward name.

**Kerosene Creek** (62 O/4) Flows north towards Dauphin Lake. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1896). Possibly named due to kerosene being used to kill mosquito larvae in this low-lying area or because a cache of kerosene was kept here.

**Kerr Island** (64 F/1) Melvin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant James C. Kerr of St. Vital. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Kerr Lake** (62 N/3) South of Roblin. Land records indicate that Robert Kerr homesteaded NW 10-25-28W in 1902.

**Kerrs Bay** (63 K/2) The Narrows, east of Cormorant Lake. Named after Fred Kerrs, an early resident of Cormorant.

**Kerrs Lake** (62 J/12) Locality northwest of Neepawa. A CBGN letter (1948) noted the establishment of Kerr Lake Post Office (proposed as *Kerrs Lake*) on 35-17-17W. Named after nearby Kerr Lake (now *Kerrs*) which was named after George Kerr, one of the first settlers here. The Post Office closed in 1954.

**Kerry** (62 H/8) Locality southeast of Steinbach. Presumably named after the former School District here. The name is still in use as a locality name and was adopted by the CPCGN in 1976. The school was on NW 18-5-11E.

**Kerry Lake** (53 K/10) East of Gods Lake. GBC records (1937) indicated that the name was proposed as Killarney Lake by a geologist working in this area, but this was rejected because of name duplication. Kerry Lake was suggested as an alternative as Killarney is in County Kerry, Ireland. Fieldwork revealed the local Native name Kitchi Tom Lake meaning *Great Tom*.

**Keschimeeneko Lake** (62 P/9) East of Lake Winnipeg. A Native name meaning *spruce*.

**Keskamutinawok Portage** (64 G/15) North of Little Sand Lake. A Cree name meaning *mountain*.

**Keskapiskow Bay** (64 A/1) West shore of Split Lake. A Cree name meaning *end of the bay*.

**Keskwayintakoseepi Lake** (53 F/13) Northeast of Island Lake. A local Native name meaning *mischief*.

**Kesselman Lake** (64 P/2) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Murray Kesselman of Winnipeg. He served in No. 199 Sterling Squadron.

**Kester Sloughs** (62 G/7) South of Swan Lake. Land records indicate that William J. Kester homesteaded SW 16-4-11W in 1882.

**Ketchum Hill** (62 N/10) Southeast of Swan River. First noted on a Manitoba Surveys Branch map (1965). Field investigation found that it was named after a forester here in the Duck Mountains. **Ketchum Creek** (62 N/11) Flows southwest into the East Shell River. Locally called Grass Island River (in part). **Ketchum Lake** (62 N/10) Northeast of Childs Lake.

**Ket Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Trooper Edward Ket of Winnipeg. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Kettle Hills** (63 C/7) South of Swan Lake. First noted correctly on a Bulman map (1903) and earlier on a Department of the Interior map (1890) as *Kettle Hill*. There are about three dozen large, rounded, flat-bottomed stones here which resemble kettles or kettledrums. The hills form a curved lobe, a characteristic of "knob and kettle topography" (kettles being the hollows carved out by glaciers).

**Kettle Island** (63 F/7) In the lower Saskatchewan River, west of Cedar Lake. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1883). Coues (1897) indicated that Drum Island, also called Kettle or Devil's Drum Island, was referred to in 1808 as Isle aux Festion by Henry (should be Isle aux Festins, a French name meaning *Island of Festivals*). He added that Fleming (from a passage in Hind 1858) noted that

> This island is a favourite camping and fishing place of the Swampy Indians (Cree) there being on it a clump of good sized poplar ... and here they hold their great councils, dog feasts and medicine dances. The name in Swampy is Kash-ke-bu-jes-pu-qua-ne-shing, signifying tying the mouth of a drum.

The name "Kettle" probably originated with explorers or surveyors describing the Native drum's similarity to the kettle drum (see Kettle Hills above). The large marshy lake area between the Saskatchewan River and the present Poplar Point Bay and Connolly Bay to the south (both formerly lakes) was noted here by David Thompson (1790) who called it Drum Lake. Drainage in the Cedar Lake-Saskatchewan River area has been greatly altered with the building of the dam at Grand Rapids. As such, this area and many features have disappeared. Kettle Island, being on higher ground, is still listed by Manitoba and shown on current maps, but the lake (approved as Mud Lake) has gone and the name was rescinded. In 1792, Peter Fidler reported entering

> ... Devil's Drum Lake, or what the southern Natives call Maskip Naymiskipwanis. The Devil's Drum Island, or what the lake derives its name from, is now generally known by the name of the Muddy or Shole Lake on account of its being so very shole (shoals) all thru it.

He added that there are many grass islands in it. For the island: Arrowsmith (1814) *Devils Drum Island*, and 1824, *Drum Island*; Hind (1858; in Douglas 1933) *Devilsdrum Island*; For the lake: Thompson (1790) *Drum Lake*; Henry (1808) *Lac Vaseux*; Lowrie Blackie (ca. 1840) *L. Vase*; Department of the Interior (1913) *Mud Lake*.

**Kettle Rapids** (54 D/7) Railway point northeast of Gillam. A Hudson Bay (CNR) railway point first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1924) and named after the Kettle Rapids here on the Nelson River. **Kettle Rapids** (54 D/7) In the Nelson River northeast of Gillam. First noted correctly on a Klotz map (1884) while the feature was mentioned by Turnor (1778; in Tyrrell 1968) as *Kettle Carr'g* [Carrying] *place* (i.e., the portage around the rapids). Fidler (1809) called them Kettle Falls, and stated that they were very rocky and were so named from "excavating in the rocks of different sizes ... quite round and circular ... in soft dark rock." Arrowsmith (1796) *Kettle Fall*; Anonymous (ca. 1811) *Kettle Portages*. **Kettle Lake** (54 D/2) On the Kettle River. The river and lake were probably named after the rapids. Kettle River was noted by Fidler (1809), and Thompson (1792) mentioned going up Kettle Creek (presumably the same). Kettle Lake was first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1902). **Kettle River** (54 D/7) Flows northeast into the Nelson River around Kettle Falls.

**Kettle River** (54 A/14) Flows northeast into Hudson Bay east of York Factory. First noted on a map, possibly by A. Graham (post 1771). Garland (1975) reported the Cree name Askiko, meaning *kettle*, and added that uskiko in Cree means *small kettle* (presumably one to boil water in). A Hudson's Bay Company journal (ca. 1810) noted the Askik or Kettle River in a list of rivers by Mr. Thomas (senior). CBGN records (1948) indicated that Askiko or Kettle River appeared on the Nelson River Exploring Expedition map (1913) while fieldwork revealed that the local Cree still called it Askik River.

**Kettle Stones Provincial Park** (63 C/7) Southeast of Swan Lake. Named due to the "kettle-shaped" sandstone blocks here, some of which are up to five meters in diameter. The were formed in an ancient beach through a process of chemical precipitation, having eroded out of a horizontally-oriented sandstone bed.

**Keveriga Lake** (64 P/12) Northwest of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William Keveriga of Grande Pointe. He served at No. 7 Air Observer School.

*Kewanna* (62 J/15) Northeast of McCreary. A former Post Office that opened in 1921 on 13-22-12W, moved to SE 25-22-12W and closed in 1949. It is a Native name meaning *safe portage* and was named after the Kewanna Ranch at Arnaud (Douglas 1933). The name was rescinded in 1953.

**Keyask Lake** (63 H/7) West of Gunisao Lake. CPCGN records (1974) indicated it to be a Cree name meaning *gull*.

**Keyes** (62 J/3) Community east of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1893 as Midway under Postmaster H. R. Keyes, changed to Keyes in 1900 on 6-15-12W and closed in 1967. Midway was the Canadian Pacific railway point identified on a Hudson's Bay Company map (1889). GBC correspondence (1905) indicated that the Post Office name of Midway caused confusion with one in British Columbia, so the CPR changed the station name to Keyes and the Post Office followed suit. The name was given as a "compliment" to the Keyes family who were deeply involved with the area's development. In the late 1870s, this area was called Mosquito Lake and when the CPR came through ca. 1882, it was called Midway (McKenzie 1967). Keyes School District was on NE 36-14-13W.

**Keys Creek** (62 N/15) Flows southeast into Pine River. Named in 1980 after World War II casualty Private Harvey I. Keys of Durban. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Keystone Island** (64 B/14) Southern Indian Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated that the island was named after the Keystone Fisheries Company which had a camp here.

**Kiasamekamik Rapids** (53 L/14) In Laidlaw Creek. A local Native name meaning *old church*.

**Kiask Creek** (53 D/5) Flows south into Morfee Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *gull*. **Kiask Lake** (53 D/5) Northwest of Family Lake.

**Kiask Lake** (64 A/11) Northeast of Baldock Lake. First noted on a Topographical Survey map (1916). Garland (1975) indicated it to be a Cree name meaning *gull* (a variant of keyask). Also called Numakoosowuk Lake meaning *many trout*.

**Kiaskos River** (53 E/10) Flows east into Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a Native name meaning *gull* (possibly *little gull*). **Kiaskos Lake** (53 E/10) Flows east into Island Lake.

**Kiasokanowak Creek** (53 L/14) Flows south into the Hayes River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *creek with a bridge over it*. The map shows a trail crossing the creek here. **Kiasokanowak Rapids** (53 L/14) In the Hayes River.

**Kicheemaskunow Lake** (64 K/13) North of Lac Brochet. A Cree name meaning *main road*.

**Kiche Manitou Lake** (62 G/11) North of Glenboro. CPCGN records (1976) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *great spirit*. Also called Drinkwater Lake, Roberts Lake, Hopkinsons Slough and Roberts Slough.

**Kichenaonan Point** (53 L/9) West shore of Gods Lake. CPCGN records (1967) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *great point*. It is a prominent feature on the lake. Garland (1975) offered the translation *central camping spot*.

**Kicheoskotim Lake** (64 A/14) Northwest of Waskaiowaka Lake. A Cree name meaning *big beaver dam*.

**Kickley Lake** (52 L/11) Southeast of Bissett on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. GBC correspondence (1939; from a local geologist) indicated the name to be in local use. A mining newsletter (1975) in CPCGN records mentioned a W. S. Kickley who bought a number of claims from area prospectors and formed the Gem Mining Company. The lake was probably named after him. A mineshaft was excavated at the northwest end of the lake.

**Kidd Lake** (63 O/5) Southeast of Highrock Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Corporal John S. Kidd of Winnipeg. He served with the Canadian Provost Corps.

**Kihi Lake** (62 N/12) Northwest of Roblin. CPCGN records (1966) noted the name in the 1904 field survey book of Charles Harvey, DLS. Formerly called Kimi Lake. Kimewun is Cree meaning *rain* and kime is used as a prefix for *rain* (Garland 1975).

**Kikikwapis Point** (64 C/7) North shore of Granville Lake. A Cree name meaning *eagle rock*.

**Kiki Lake** (63 N/3) South of Sherridon. First noted on a GSC map (1929). A Cree name meaning *your house* (Garland 1975).

**Kilborn Lake** (52 E/11) Southeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Allison F. Kilborn of Virden. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

*Kilbourne* (62 F/1) East of Deloraine. A former Canadian Pacific railway point first noted on a Bulman map (1905) around NE 1-3-23W, just west of Naples

**Kil-Cona Park** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. Approved in 1989 as the name of a major park within the area. The park's name appears to be a combination of **Kil**donan and Trans**cona**, as it is located between East Kildonan and Transcona. It was once a landfill site that has been converted to a park.

**Kildonan** (62 H/14) Community within the City of Winnipeg on the Red River. A former city, originally established as a parish. The Post Office opened in 1871 under Postmaster John Fraser. First noted on a survey copy by W. Sax (1818) as Kildonan Settlement. Garland (1975) and McMahon (1968) observed that the name was first applied to the settlement area north of Fort Douglas on the west bank of the Red River. It later spread out into an area earlier called Grenouillière (French for *frog swamp*) by the Métis and Frog Pond by Alexander Henry in 1800. Later it was called Frog Plain and was referred to as the Lower Settlement by Louis Riel in 1869. In 1817, Lord Selkirk announced that the parish was to be called Kildonan as a large number of the group which came here to the Red River Colony in 1814 and 1815 were from Kildonan in Scotland. "Kil" is a Gaelic word meaning *church*, so the name means Donans Church. St. Donan was a friend of St. Columba and was martyred at Eigg in 1617. Kildonan is the oldest English parish in Manitoba (Hall 1880). The CBGN (1952) observed that Kildonan was originally surveyed as a parish on both sides of the Red River. There are four "sub" municipalities (or communities): East Kildonan, North Kildonan (both on the east side of the Red River), West Kildonan and Old Kildonan (both on the west side of the Red River). See individual entries.

**Kilfoyle Lake** (64 H/6) Northeast of Gauer Lake. Named in 1963 after World War II casualty Private Wesley N. Kilfoyle of MacGregor. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Kilgour Lake** (64 C/7) North of Granville Lake. Named in 1962 after World War II casualty Midshipman William G. Kilgour of Baldur. He served aboard the HMCS *Vernon*. A name proposed by a geologist in 1950 had been Doreen Lake after Doreen Snowdy, a resident of Lynn Lake.

**Kilkenny** (62 P/4) Locality southwest of Hodgson. A former Post Office that opened in 1913 on 23-24-3W under Postmaster W. F. Redmond and closed in 1932 (on 3-24-3W) due to "limited usefulness." Presumably named after the town and county in Ireland.

**Killarney** (62 G/4) Town southwest of Glenboro. Douglas (1933) claimed that both Killarney and Killarney Lake were named after the town and lake in Kerry, Ireland. The Post Office was first noted on a Maingy postal map (1882) and opened in 1883. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point. The community and School District name here was Oak Lake (Garland 1975). The latter opened in 1884 and retained the name until 1892, probably because of the oak trees around the lake. The Killarney Women's Institute (n.d.) related how the name came to be changed from Oak Lake to Killarney Lake:

> In 1882, a conversation was carried on between three men, one of whom was the Land Guide, John S. O'Brien. One of them said to O'Brien "I suppose you would like it to be called Killarney after the lakes of Ireland," so Killarney it has been ever since.

It derived from the Celtic "kil er cil" meaning *church* and *larney* meaning black thorn or sloe, thus, the church among the black thorns (Garland 1975; from G. Armstrong). **Killarney Creek** (62 G/4) Flows southeast into Long River. Named after the community. **Killarney Lake** (62 G/4) First noted on an SGO map (1894).

**Kilman** (62 K/14) Locality northeast of Shellmouth. This subdivision has been known as the Kilman Cottage Development since 1993. A request was made by Manitoba Telecom Services to have this name officially approved so that it may be included in the 911 emergency service.

**Kilnabad Rapids** (54 E/14) In the Churchill River, north of the junction with the Little Churchill River. First noted on a Dawson Brothers map (1880) and Codd (1885; as *Kiln-a-bad R*). It appears to be a combination of the words "kiln," and "a bad." Peter Fidler (1807) described The Kiln as "steep overhanging rocks on the North side of some bad rapids." On his sketch (ca. 1808), he had Kiln with the phrase "a bad rapid" written beside it, identifying rapids in the river bend, with the Kiln on the point forming the bend on the north side. CBGN records (1954) reported that the name Bad Cache Rapids had been submitted by geologist S. Nelson, who made a hasty cache here in 1950 in order to take a sick assistant to hospital. When they returned they found that a bear had stolen most of the food and had destroyed the cache. That name was rescinded in 1964 as this stretch of rapids at the lower or northeast end was considered part of Kilnabad Rapids.

**Kiln Creek** (54 B/6) Flows east into the Kaskattama River. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Leading Seaman Alec D. Kiln of St. James. He served aboard the HMCS *Brandon*.

**Kilpatrick Lake** (64 N/5) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Flying Officer William F. Kilpatrick of Winnipeg. He served in No. 406 Mosquito Squadron.

*Kilry* (62 N/1) Northwest of Dauphin. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1926) as a Canadian National railway point around 23-25-20W.

*Kinapik* (63 J/5) South of Wekusko Lake. A former Hudson Bay (CNR) railway point first noted on a Scarborough map (1916) between Goval (now Paterson) and Woody (now Wekusko Lake). Munro (1978) noted Kinapik, but only as a proposed name for Jacam (see entry) further northeast along the railway. Kinapik is the Cree word for *snake*.

**Kinapik Lake** (63 G/11) Southeast of South Moose Lake. A Cree name meaning *snake*.

**Kinch Creek** (62 J/11) Flows northeast into Glencairn Ditch. Land records indicate that Daniel Kinch homesteaded NW 6-19-15W in 1911. Also known as Pooles Creek locally after a more recent landowner.

**Kind Lake** (64 B/1) Southwest of Baldock Lake. CPCGN records (1972) indicated that the lake was named to honour a local trapper who was very kind to the Natives many years ago.

**Kineewi Rapids** (62 P/9) In the Bloodvein River. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1902) as *Kinawi Rapid*. Tyrrell (1915) identified the Native name as Kinewi Powestik, meaning *golden eagle rapid*. Changed to Kineewi by the CPCGN in 1978 to conform with local pronunciation.

**Kines Lake** (54 E/1) Northeast of Split Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Clare D. Kines of Roblin. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**King Bay** (64 C/6) Kaykayk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Robert A. King. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**King Creek** (64 P/4) Flows southeast into the Duffin River. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Harold H. King of Newdale. He served in No. 101 Lancaster Squadron.

**Kingdon Lake** (62 K/14) In Riding Mountain National Park. Named after Alfred H. Kingdon who purchased land here in 1926 through a Soldier's Grant.

**King Island** (63 I/2) Molson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Earl D. King of Altamont. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**King Point** (64 P/4) MacLeod Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Arnold W. King of Winnipeg. He served in No. 106 Wellington Squadron.

**Kingsley** (62 G/7) Locality northeast of Pilot Mound. The Post Office opened as Grenfell in 1881, changed to Kingsley in 1882 and closed in 1925. Listed on 14-4-10W under Postmaster James Keating in the 1885 Postal Guide. It moved to 24-4-10W and 30-4-9W and is currently on 26-4-10W. Also a School District on NE 26-4-10W. Department of the Interior (1881) *Grenfell*; Codd (1885) *Grentell*.

**Kingsley Lake** (64 K/12 and 64 L/9) North of Reindeer Lake on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. Named in 1954 after World War II casualty Flying Officer William C. Kingsley of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Kings Park** (62 I/10) Community north of Gimli. This name is well established locally as confirmed by the Rural Municipality of Gimli.

**Kingston Lake** (52 L/6) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. Named in 1921 after Professor John Kingston of the Mathematical Department at Victoria University, Toronto (Douglas 1933). GSC (1925) *Kingdon Lake*.

**Kingstons Slough** (62 G/2) South of Manitou. The family name of early settlers here.

**Kinisegway Lake** (53 M/11) Southeast of Split Lake. A Cree name meaning *fish lodge* or *big-fish fishing*.

**Kinkokay Rapids** (63 A/9) Poplar River. A Native name meaning *wolverine*.

**Kinnaird Lake** (64 O/3) Southwest of Munroe Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Gunner Joseph A. E. Kinnaird of Portage la Prairie. He served with the 3rd Anti Tank Regiment.

**Kinnapik Rapids** (63 A/7) In the Etomami River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *snake*.

**Kinney Lake** (64 N/13) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Stoker 2 Glen E. Kinney of Winnipeg, Royal Canadian Navy.

**Kinnis Creek** (62 K/16) Flows north into the Vermilion River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local family name. Clement Kinnis had a stopping place by the creek. Formerly shown as part of the Vermilion River. **Kinnis Meadows** (62 K/16) Southwest of Dauphin.

**Kinnoshay Falls** (52 M/12) In the Sasaginnigak River. A local Saulteaux name meaning *jackfish* (Northern Pike).

**Kinoosao Mekewap Point** (53 M/1) In Knee Lake. This name was submitted by an area Conservation Officer as a local Cree name meaning *fish wigwam* (CPCGN records 1975). Probably used for drying and storing fish.

**Kinosao Lake** (62 J/12) Southwest of McCreary. CPCGN records (1961) indicated it to be a Cree name meaning *fish*. Riding Mountain National Park staff had submitted it as *Lake Kennosao*. Also called Lake Ann and Spring Lake. The CPCGN (1961) noted that Lake Ann was named in 1957 by limnologist D. Foskett after his daughter.

**Kinosaskaw Lake** (63 O/10) Southeast of Nelson House. CPCGN records (1973) reported it to be a Cree name meaning *fish (jackfish) abound*.

**Kinoseeti Bay** (54 D/12) East shore of Limestone Lake. A local Cree name meaning *tall spruce*.

**Kinosewkenaw Lake** (53 N/12) Northeast of Knee Lake. A local Cree name meaning *long pointed*. Note the similarity to the word for fish or jackfish, the latter being long and pointed.

**Kinosota** (62 J/15) Community northeast of McCreary. The Post Office opened in 1887 on Township 22-11W with Hebron Moor as postmaster. GBC correspondence (1906; from the Postmaster) indicated that it was a "Seaux" word referring to "water or lake." The Post Office is located on the west shore of Lake Manitoba south of The Narrows (and in the Manitoba House Settlement area). He added that this community was originally called Manitowapah, a Native name meaning *narrows of the great spirit*. Douglas (1933), however, claimed the former name was Manitowapta, meaning *strait of the spirit*, a name suggested by the Honourable John Norquay and adopted for the Post Office in 1889. Rudnyckyj (1970; from J. Rayburn of the CPCGN) felt that Kinosota was a Cree word meaning *two*. The nearby School District of Hebron Moar (sp.) on NE 17-22-11W was named after the postmaster. Adby (1900) *Kinosoto*; Bulman (1902) *Kinesota*, and 1905 *Kinosoio*.

**Kinsella Lake** (63 K/12) South of Manistikwan Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Gunner James H. Kinsella of Norwood. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

*Kinshella* (around 62 G/13) Northeast of Brandon. A former Canadian Pacific railway point first noted on a Bulman map (1905) as *Kinshell*, on a Stovel map (1911) as *Kinshella* and on a 1914 map as *Kinshello*. Kinshella (also spelled Kinsella, Kinchella, Kinsello etc.) is an Irish surname.

**Kinsley Lake** (52 L/11) Northwest of Bird Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Private William F. Kinsley of Neepawa. He served with the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada.

**Kinsman Lake** (64 J/7) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Rifleman Harvey L. Kinsman of Darlingford. He served with the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada.

*Kinsmore* (62 K/2) Northeast of Virden. The Post Office opened in 1898 on 16-12-24W and closed in 1898. The Post Office was named after the School District (GBC correspondence 1905; from Postmaster J. McLaren). One of the Scottish settlers wanted to have the School District called Canmore after Scottish King Malcolm Canmore (A. D. 1031 - 1093). The Department of Education made it Kinsmore instead. Vipond (1967) noted a variation of the origin and reported that the school was built in 1885 on 28-12-24W and closed in 1913. Apparently Donald Robertson, a cabinet-maker from Scotland, was engaged to build the school. He chose the name Kenmore after a place near his old home. The secretary submitted the name as "Kinsmore" by mistake and it became the name. Robertson reportedly replied "What else would you expect from an Englishman."

**Kinusisipi** (63 H/13) Locality south of Norway House. A former Post Office that opened in 1962 on Lot 62 and closed in 1965. The CPCGN (1961) noted that the name probably derived from Kinoosaoisipi, a local Cree name meaning *Jackfish River*, an alternate name for Norway House (see entry).

**Kinwaw Lake** (64 B/7) South of Southern Indian Lake. CBGN records (1948) indicated that the name was submitted by geologist J. Wright as Long Lake, a translation of the local Cree name Kinwaw Lake. The latter was adopted in 1949.

**Kinwow Bay** (62 P/13) East of Sturgeon Bay, in Lake Winnipeg. First noted on a Hind map (1858). Douglas (1933) noted that Hind (1859) mentioned that it was Cree meaning *long* (see previous entry). Rainboth (1872) *Ninwow Bay*. **Kinwow Bay Creek** (62 P/13) Flows northwest into Kinwow Bay, and was similarly named in 1978. Also called St. Michaels Creek locally. **Kinwow Bay Island** (63 A/3) Formerly Inmost Island, adopted in 1937 and changed in 1978 to local usage; descriptive of its location in the bay.

**Kiokayo River** (63 N/16) Flows northwest into Kiokayo Bay in Highrock Lake. A local Cree name meaning *visiting*. The bay and **Kiokayo Narrows** (63 N/16) in Highrock Lake were named in 1978.

**Kipahigan Lake** (63 N/5) Northwest of Kississing Lake on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. The name was submitted by E. W. Robinson, DLS (1913) as a Cree name meaning *shut in* (Douglas 1933). The CPCGN listed Barrier Lake as an alternate name. Both names were possibly derived from fishing weirs being erected at the creek mouth or across narrow bays on the lake. The GBC (1921) noted that a retraced sketch by A. Hawkins (DLS 1914) called it *Przemsyl Lake*.

*Kipiegun* (62 I/7) Northwest of Selkirk. A Post Office that opened in 1896 on 16-15-4E and closed in 1913. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster Sutherland) indicated that it was a Native name properly spelled "Kippahhekew," meaning *to close or dam up* (see Kipahigan Lake). It was a place used for fishing, where Natives would close up Wavey Creek and make what they called a basket, which would trap fish on their way downstream after spawning. Bulman (1897) *Kipiegon*.

**Kipiskwakun Lake** (53 L/7) South of Gods Lake. CPCGN records (1975) indicated it to be a local Native name, submitted phonetically as Kippeewiskwagun Sakihigun by an area Conservation Officer and meaning *blocked with brush*.

**Kipling Lake** (64 J/3) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Gilbert M. Kipling of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry.

**Kippen Island** (63 P/5) Paint Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Private Robert S. Kippen of Newdale. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

**Kippen Lake** (52 L/11) West of Flintstone Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Captain James W. Kippen of Newdale. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

**Kipp Lake** (62 N/12) Southwest of Swan River. CPCGN records (1966) indicated that the lake was named after C. Kipp, rear chainman on a survey party here under Charles Harvey (DLS) in 1904. Also called Lilleys Lake, a local name recorded in 1962.

**Kirby Lake** (52 L/6) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Sergeant Alfred Kirby of Transcona. He served in No. 20 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Kirkcaldy Heights** (62 G/13) Neighbourhood within the City of Brandon. Adopted by the CPCGN in 1977. It was named after Senator and General James Kirkcaldy.

**Kirkella** (62 K/3) Community northwest of Virden. A Post Office and Canadian Pacific railway point on 22-12-29W. The latter was established in 1898 (Douglas 1933). GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster Joseph Neilly) indicated that the name was suggested by local residents after the name of the farm of resident Thomas Watson. The farm was in turn named after a village in Yorkshire, England (Douglas 1933). The Post Office was first listed in the 1904 Postal Guide. Also a School District name here.

**Kirkfield Park** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the urban community of St. James-Assiniboia in metropolitan Winnipeg. Douglas (1933) indicated it to be a Post Office in St. Charles Parish (1911). Garland (1975) raised the possibility that it was named after Kirkfield, Ontario where CNR President Sir William Mackenzie had a residence.

**Kirk Island** (53 D/13) Gilchrist Lake. Named in 1983 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 James F. Kirk of Hamiota. He served in No. 458 Wellington Squadron.

**Kirk Lake** (52 E/14) East of Brereton Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Donald J. G. Kirk of Stonewall. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. An alternate name was Bear Lake, named by trapper John Gray who had a cabin on nearby Nora Lake in the 1920s.

**Kirkness** (62 I/2) Community south of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1911 on 4-13-5E and closed in 1970. Named after M. B. Kirkness, the first postmaster (Douglas 1933). The nearby School District of Asfield was on SE 9-13-5E (and as *Ashefield* on a Chataway map 1907).

**Kirkness Rapids** (64 H/6) In the Churchill River east of Northern Indian Lake. First noted on a Fidler map (1807) as *Kirkness Rapid* (the singular form was noted on all maps). Possibly named after Hugh Kirkness, a Hudson's Bay Company employee at Split Lake who was mentioned in Peter Fidler's journal (1809). Vandermalen (1827) *Rap Kiknes*; Bell (1895) *Kerkness Rapid*.

**Kirkpatrick Lake** (64 I/9) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Douglas A. Kirkpatrick of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Kirkpatrick Swamp** (62 H/2) Northeast of Emerson. Land records indicate that James Kirkpatrick homesteaded NE 10-2-4E in 1902. Also called Falfax Swamp.

**Kirk River** (54 M/12) Flows southeast into Caribou River. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Roy L. Kirk of Kelwood. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Kisayinew Creek** (63 I/7) Flows southwest into the Echimamish River. CPCGN correspondence (1973; from an area Conservation Officer) indicated that the name was Cree meaning *old man*.

**Kisayinewsepe Bay** (63 N/16) South shore of Nelson Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *old man river*.

**Kischewenekum Portage** (64 A/8) Between Mimiow Lake and One Hole Lake. It is a Native name meaning *three mile*.

**Kisetpiskanak Island** (53 L/13) South of Carghill Island in Oxford Lake. A Cree name meaning *high rock*.

**Kischiayamweekemow** (54 K/4) Locality southeast of Churchill. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *place where the bishop camped for a night on the hill*. The map showed a sandy knoll on a larger hill beside Marantz Lake.

**Kisetpiskanak Island** (53 L/13) Oxford Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *high rock*.

*Kisipachewuk Rapids* (63 J/8) West side of Kiskittogisu Lake. Adopted by the CBGN in 1953 and rescinded in 1979. First noted on a Copp Clark map (1906) as *Kisipatchewack Rapid*. Tyrrell (1915) recorded the Native name *Kasipachewak Powestik*. The name is Cree, meaning *end of the rapid* (Garland 1975). The rapids have been reduced to fast water due to blasting by Manitoba Hydro (CPCGN records 1976).

**Kiskateena Creek** (53 L/2) Flows northeast into Waypapeekowin Creek. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *steep hill*. **Kiskateena Lake** (53 L/2) Southwest of Gods Lake.

**Kiski Lake** (63 J/15) Southwest of Setting Lake. First noted on a Department of Railways and Canals map (1911). The name is Cree meaning *broken off* (Garland 1975). **Kiski Creek** (63 J/10) Flows north into Setting Lake and was probably named after the lake since it was not recorded until 1914 (on a Topographical Survey map).

*Kiskitto* (around 63 J/7) West of Playgreen Lake. GBC records (1936) included an enquiry concerning Kiskitto or Kiskitto Settlement, apparently located near Kiskitto Lake and in existence from 1887 to 1904. No further information was available. It may have been a seasonal camp or trading depot.

**Kiskitto Lake** (63 J/7) West of Playgreen Lake. First noted correctly on a GSC map (1902). Many earlier maps, such as Department of the Interior (1883) called it Grass Lake. It is a Cree name meaning *goose gut* (Douglas 1933). Garland (1975) added that it was formerly known as Niskitogisu Lake (nisk is the Cree word for *goose*). Fieldwork revealed the local Cree alternate Mistutaychekamik meaning *large body of water*. Copp Clark (1903) *W. Niskitogisew Lake*.

**Kiskittogisu Lake** (63 J/8) West of Playgreen Lake. First noted correctly on a GSC map (1902). Earlier maps such as Russell (1878) called it Big Reed Lake. Tyrrell (1915) gave the Cree name as Kiskitogisiwi Sakahigan meaning *Catgut Lake*. Department of Railways and Canals (ca. 1908) *Kiskittogiso Lake*. **Kiskittogisu River** (63 J/1) Flows north into Kistittogisu Lake and was listed by the GBC in 1927.

**Kiskoosebesis Rapids** (62 P/9) Bloodvein River. A Native name meaning *two rapids close together*.

**Kiskoteminakok Island** (53 L/13) Oxford Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *doorway*.

**Kisseynew Lake** (63 K/13) North of Flin Flon. GBC records (1924) indicated that the lake was named in 1901 after Edward Kisseynew, a Native guide and settler. Kisseynew is a Native word meaning *old man* (Douglas 1933). In 1924, the GBC listed Lobstick Lake as an alternate, noting that two bays here were known by that name.

**Kissick Lake** (64 J/9) East of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Victor R. Kissick of Letellier. He served in No. 50 Lancaster Squadron.

**Kississing Lake** (63 N/3) West of Sherridon. First noted on a David Thompson map (1813-14) as *Kississino Lake* but it seemed to be in the area of Highrock Lake to the northeast. The current spelling was noted on a Department of the Interior map (1877) but also positioned to the northeast, as a northwest extension of Burntwood Lake, while the correct feature was called Gold Lake (presumably intended "Cold"). Other maps showed the lake out of position as well, but the correct feature was probably intended. The GBC (1924) noted Takipy Lake as an alternate name, shown on a Department of the Interior map (1894) as *Takkipy Lake* and on an Anonymous map (ca. 1902) as *Takkipi Lake*. Takipy Lake, however, is approved for a smaller lake to the northeast (see Takipy entry). Kississing is a Cree name meaning *cold* (Douglas 1933). GBC records (1924) indicated that C. Macdonald (DLS) checked the meaning locally, and found that many interpreted it as *a flesh wound caused by some sharp-pointed instrument or splinter* and that these same people claimed that "cold" was "kisseynew" (noted above as meaning *old man*). Vandermalen (1827) *Lac froid*; J. Arrowsmith (1832) *Cold Lake*; Johnston (ca. 1869) *Gold Lake*. **Kississing River** (63 N/10) Flows north from Kississing Lake into Flatrock Lake. First noted on a David Thompson map (1813-14) as *Kississino River*, and correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1904). The name is Cree meaning *cold*. Arrowsmith (1824) *Cold River* (noted on maps up to Department of Agriculture 1905); Vandermalen (1827) *R Froide*; Department of the Interior (1877) *Gold River*.

**Kistigan Lake** (53 K/10) East of Gods Lake. This would appear to be Kistakahagan Lake on a Fidler map (1807). GBC records (1936) noted the name (no origin) on a print by J. Pierce, DLS. Garland (1975) gave the dictionary meaning as *garden, field or farm*, from the Cree word kistikan; (see next entry). CPCGN field notes (1977) simply indicated the translation as *worth a lot* or *valuable*.

**Kistikan Point** (63 N/16) North shore of Highrock Lake. A local Cree name meaning *garden*. Probably a vegetable garden for residents of the Highrock Indian Reserve.

**Kitchen Lake** (64 P/10) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Harold A. N. Kitchen of Winnipeg. He served in No. 198 Stirling Squadron.

**Kitchiamikwesik Creek** (53 K/6) Flows northeast into Kakitayoamisk Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *big beaver house*.

**Kitchiatikamik Lake** (53 L/4) North of Stevenson Lake. A local Native name meaning *big whitefish*.

*Kitchikonce Band Indian Reserve No 4* (63 C/1) Southeast of Swan Lake. Former reserves first noted on a SGO map (1900) on Township 37-20W, just west of Duck Bay.

**Kitchi Lakes** (53 D/4) West of Family Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *big*.

**Kitchi Muntu Lake** (53 E/5) South of Bigstone Lake. A Native name meaning *great spirit*. Munto is usually spelled "manito(u)."

**Kitchinayapeekak Point** (53 E/9) On Island Lake. A local Native name meaning *big rocky*.

**Kitching Island** (64 O/10) Bangle Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Allan R. Kitching of Roland. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse. Kitching Point (63 B/10) was also named after him.

**Kitching Lake** (64 J/2) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Gunner Lloyd E. Kitching of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Kitching Point** (63 B/10) West shore of Lake Winnipeg, south of Long Point. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Trooper Allan R. Kitching of Roland. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse. Kitching Island (64 O/10) was also named after him. The local name is Madisons Point (probably the name of a fisherman).

**Kitchiokonim Place** (53 E/16) Locality on an unnamed creek which flows south into Island Lake. A local Native name meaning *big beaver dam*.

**Kitchipeekwasin Lake** (53 E/4) Southeast of Gunisao Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *big boulder*.

**Kitchi Rapids** (53 D/12) In the Poplar River. A local Saulteaux name meaning *big*.

**Kitchisasik** (53 K/11) Locality northeast of Red Sucker Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *river mouth*. Located at the junction of Edmund Lake and the Red Sucker River. **Kitchisakik Bay** (53 K/11) Edmund Lake. In this context, the meaning would be *towards the entrance to the lake*.

**Kite Creek** (53 E/7) Flows north into Lynx Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flying Officer George R. G. Kite of Pettapiece. He served in No. 10 Halifax Squadron. The local Native name, Pisew River, means *lynx*.

**Kitsch Lake** (62 N/3) Southeast of Roblin. Land records indicate that Alfred Kitsch purchased SW 30-25-26W beside the lake in 1936.

**Kitson Lake** (64 J/15) Northwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Charles A. Kitson of Austin. He served in No. 405 Wellington Squadron.

**Kitteringham Lake** (64 O/4) Northeast of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private John H. Kitteringham of Gladstone. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

*Kitty* (62 N/1) Northwest of Dauphin. A former Canadian National railway point first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1921) between Ashville and North Junction.

**Kiwanzi Brook** (63 N/8) Flows north into the Burntwood River. First noted on a Department of Railways and Canals map (1914). Douglas (1933) indicated it to be a Native name meaning *old man* while Garland (1975) added that it came from the Ojibwa word akiwenzi (same meaning). Compare with Kisseynew Lake entry. Note also the use of the generic "brook" here.

**Kiwasi Creek** (52 M/12) Flows southeast from Kiwasi Lake into Sasaginnigak Lake. CPCGN records (1977) noted both lake and river as local Saulteaux names meaning *old man* (compare with previous entry).

**Kiwi Island** (64 P/14) Commonwealth Lake. Named in 1974 after the animal emblem of New Zealand (see Commonwealth Lake entry).

**Kiyuk Island** (64 N/11) Kasmere Lake. An Inuit man of that name accidentally killed a boy on this island.

*Kjartanson Creek* (62 O/2) Empties into Lake Manitoba. Land records indicate that Gudmundur Kjartanson homesteaded SW 25-25-11 in 1918.

**Kjernested Lake** (52 M/11) South of Dogskin Lake. Named in 1983 after World War I casualty Private Fridfinnur Kjernested Johannsson. He served with the 44th Battalion, New Brunswick Regiment.

**Klassen Drain** (62 H/6) Flows southeast into Morris River. Named after an early homesteader.

**Klassen Island** (53 L/11) Michikinabish Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Gordon F. Klassen of Plum Coulee. He served with the Royal Regiment of Canada.

**Klassen Lake** (64 N/3) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Dietrich V. Klassen of Myrtle. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Klazi Lake** (64 I/7) Northeast of North Knife Lake. A local Chipewyan name meaning *bay*. It opens up at its northwest end into the North Knife River.

**Kleefeld** (62 H/10) Community west of Steinbach. GBC correspondence (1906) indicated that Kleefeld was the Post Office for the village of Gruenfeld (German for *green field*) and that Kleefeld was a community name in southern Russia. It means *clover field* in German. The Post Office opened in 1896 and was listed in the 1897 Postal Guide on 32-6-5E under Postmaster Peter W. Reimer (Douglas 1933). The community name was first noted here as Grunfeld on a Burland map (1878) and as Kleefeld on a Bulman map (1897). Warkentin (1971) reported this to be a Mennonite settlement located on 32-6-5E near Gruenfeld. The latter became Kleefeld at the time that the Post Offices were established. As a Gruenfeld Post Office already existed elsewhere, a new name had to be found. CPCGN records (1966) indicated the deletion of Cryenfeld on 32-6-5E, now considered to be Kleefeld. The School District here was Cloverfield on NE 31-6-5E.

**Klemecki Lake** (62 N/6) Northeast of Roblin. Land records indicate that Anton Klemecki homesteaded SW 31-27-27W in 1912. The lake is in Duck Mountain Provincial Forest.

**Klimack Lake** (62 K/14) Southeast of Lake of the Prairies. Named after a former landowner.

**Klippenstein Lake** (64 N/2) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Corporal Jacob Klippenstein of Steinbach. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Klohn Lake** (54 K/6) Southeast of Churchill. Named in 1948 after World War II casualty Company Sergeant Major Howard H. Klohn of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and was mentioned in dispatches.

**Klos Lake** (53 L/15) South of Knee Lake. Named in 1983 after World War II casualty Corporal Walter J. Klos of Brandon. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Kluklatch Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that the lake was named after Sam Kluklatch, a well-known prospector from the Snow Lake area. Manitoba Mines map (1955) *Olsen Lake*.

**Klyne Island** (63 I/3) Molson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Joseph O. Klyne of St. Laurent. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Klyne Lake** (64 N/12) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman Albert J. Klyne of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Knee Lake** (53 M/2) East of Oxford Lake on the Hayes River. First noted on a Turnor map (1779). Tyrrell (1915) indicated that it is a translation of the Cree name Maskistigwan Sakahigan. A map by G. Taylor (1828) pointed out the "knee" at the narrow point where the lake bends around the middle. Del'Isle (1703) *Lac Ste Therese*; Franquelin (1708) *Lac S. Thereze*, but well out of position; Senex (1710) *S. Therese Lake*; Dunn (1776) *St. Theresa's Lake*; Faden (1785) *L St Theresa* or *Knee Lake*; Hérisson (post 1807) and Brué (1815) *L du Genou*; (Genou is French for *knee*).

**Knife Delta** (54 L/15) Northwest of Churchill on the west shore of Hudson Bay. CPCGN records (1948) indicated it to be Delta of North River which was changed in 1948 to Knife Delta. Named after the North Knife River and South Knife River which join here at the delta. Presumably *North Point* on Fidler's (1808) map.

**Knifehead Lake** (64 H/14) South of North Knife Lake. First noted on a Department of Mines map (1936). It appears to be descriptive of its position at the head of the North Knife River.

**Knife Rapids** (53 L/14) In the Hayes River east of Oxford Lake. Adopted by the CBGN in 1950. First noted on a Franklin map (1819; copied by Pettigrew 1919) as *Knife Portage* beside the rapids. Tyrrell (1915) called them Sharp Rock Rapids, a translation of the Cree name Kasapisko Powestik, so named because of the fragments of sharp rock in the riverbed. "Knife" is probably synonymous with "sharp" in these translations. Bell (GSC 1878) *The Knife Demicharges*; Codd (1885) *Knife Discharg*; Copp Clark (1914) *Knife Demicharge*. **Knife River** (53 L/9) Flows north into Gods Lake. First noted on a Cochrane map (GSC 1879), while fieldwork revealed the local Native name Mokomani River meaning *knife*. **Knife Lake** (53 L/9) Named by the GBC in 1929. It is the source of the Knife River.

*Knight* (62 H/8) Southeast of Steinbach. A former Canadian National railway point first noted on NTS map 62 H (1938) and rescinded by the CBGN in 1950.

**Knight Bay** (63 I/2) Molson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Robert A. Knight of Eriksdale. He served with the Essex Scottish Regiment.

**Knight Island** (64 H/6) Northern Indian Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Bombardier Horace W. Knight of Cypress River. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Knight Lake** (53 E/11) West of Island Lake. GBC records (1928) reported the name as Queskekapow Lake, after John Queskekapow, a trapper from Norway House. The GBC (1928) considered this name "too cumbrous" and the current name was suggested in honour of Captain Knight who was Governor at York Factory in 1715 (see next entry). Queskekapow (or Queskekow) is a Cree name meaning *the other side of the river* (Garland 1975; from Kirkness).

**Knight Lake** (54 L/4) Southwest of Churchill. According to CBGN records (1948), this was named after Captain James Knight, first resident governor of Churchill in 1717. He helped promote peace among the Natives and built or rebuilt factories for whaling at Ruperts River, Moose River and Albany River (all in Ontario). He joined the Hudson's Bay Company in 1676, built the first trading post at Churchill and died in 1721 on an expedition seeking the North West Passage (Garland 1975). See previous entry.

**Knights Hill** (54 K/13) East of Churchill on the Hudson Bay. First noted on a map by Brightly, Kinnersley and Bungay (1806). Peter Fidler (1807) labelled it Aulds Beacon, and some later maps simply identified this as Knightshill Beacon. Garland (1975) noted that it was probably named after Captain James Knight, Hudson's Bay Company (see historical sketch above), and mentioned that this beacon was the only navigational guide on the sea route between Churchill and York Factory. Barrow (1851) described the hill as "a remarkable spot of earth, deposited in a fen, to caution seamen of those dangers near it."

**Knob Hill** (62 N/15) Northeast of Childs Lake. Named by a Mr. German who was Assistant Forestry Supervisor from 1910 to 1914. The hill was bare of trees, hence the name.

**Knox** (62 G/13) Railway point north of Brandon. Douglas (1933) stated that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (CNR) named it in 1908 to fit the alphabetical sequence of names along this line (see Arona). The Post Office opened in 1909 on 11-12-19W and closed in 1913. Garland (1975) claimed that it was named after John Knox (1505? - 1572), founder of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

**Knox Lake** (64 G/4) Northeast of Grandmother Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Sapper William H. Knox of Eriksdale. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Kobar Lake** (63 K/16) West of Wekusko Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that the lake was named after two well-known Snow Lake prospectors, brothers Bill and Pete Kobar who came here from Yugoslavia in 1927.

**Koblun Lake** (63 K/16) West of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Albert Koblun of Arborg. He served with the Westminster Regiment.

**Kochenipe Rapids** (64 C/2) Laurie River. A Cree name meaning *trying to enter*.

**Koester Lake** (64 H/1) Southwest of Billard Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant James V. Koester of Virden. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Kokasanakaw River** (53 M/8) Flows northeast into Swampy Lake. A local Cree name meaning *lots of fish*. **Kokasanakaw Lake** (53 M/3) Southeast of Split Lake.

**Kokookuhoo Lake** (53 D/4) Northeast of Weaver Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *night owl*.

**Kokookus Creek** (53 F/13) Flows west into Kokos Lake. A local Native name meaning *owl*. **Kokookus Lake** (53 F/13) and **Kokookus Rapids** (53 F/13) were similarly named in 1978.

**Kokos Lake** (53 F/13) South of Angling Lake. Recorded locally as a Native name meaning *bacon*.

**Kokot Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private William Kokot of Minitonas. He served with the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment. Locally nicknamed Stan Lake by area conservation and forestry staff after "one of their number" who worked here on construction of a fire tower.

**Kokus Island** (53 E/15) Island Lake. A local Native name meaning *pig*. Area residents from the reserves may have kept pigs on this island to protect them from predators.

**Kola** (62 F/14) Community west of Virden. The Post Office opened as Kola on 16-10-29W in 1886, changed to Butler Station in 1910, became Butler in 1954 and closed in 1966. CPCGN records listed Butler as a community on 33-9-29W and Kola as a Post Office on 21-10-29W. A Stovel map (1891) placed Kola on 16-10-29W, while in 1908 it was shown on 34-9-29W, one-half mile east of Butler. Kola was also a School District name on SW 28-10-29W. Originally named Kola Barton, the name was first applied to an indeterminate area west of Virden and south of Elkhorn by pioneer settler A. P. Stewart (Jackman 1971). The name was derived from that of an English manor house named Kola Barton (barton stemming from the Anglo Saxon word *beretun* meaning farmyard, or "the demesne lands of a manor"). Perhaps the use of the name over a large area helps account for its appearance in different locations. See also Butler.

**Kolcun Lake** (64 C/4) West of Russell Lake. Named in 1981 after World War II casualty Private Peter Kolcun of Gilbert Plains. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Koleda Lake** (64 P/8) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Peter Koleda of Winnipeg. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron.

**Kolesar Island** (64 F/1) Barrington Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Thomas N. Kolesar of Neepawa. He served with the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Kolesar Lake** (63 O/5) Southeast of Highrock Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Gunner Charles Kolesar of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Kolomic Lake** (64 J/10) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Johnny P. Kolomic of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1666 Halifax Heavy Conversion Unit.

**Komarnisky Lake** (64 J/7) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Rifleman Walter Komarnisky of Dauphin. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Komarno** (62 I/11) Village southwest of Gimli. The CPR established a point here in 1906 and the community was named by settlers from Komarno in Ukraine (Douglas 1933). GBC correspondence (1928) indicated that the Post Office opened in 1907. The School District of Komarno Union was on 33-17-2E. It was originally called *Komarna* by early settler Joseph Leschuk (Rudnyckyj 1970) and is a Ukrainian word meaning *too many mosquitoes* (Drohomereski in Quickfall 1960). Maingy postal map (1909) *Komernor*.

**Komishins Lake** (62 N/3) East of Roblin on the Valley River Indian Reserve 63A. Land records indicate that Philip Komishin homesteaded on land adjacent to the lake ca. 1932.

**Kontzie Lake** (63 K/16) Northeast of Reed Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 Herbert E. Kontzie of Waskada. He served in No. 458 Wellington Squadron.

**Konyk Creek** (62 K/15) Flows southeast into Birdtail Creek. Land records indicate that Anthony Konyk purchased NW 33-21-25W in 1910. Also called Flat Lake Creek and Willow Creek locally.

**Koona Lake** (64 N/10) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. CPCGN records (1972) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *snow*. Fieldwork confirmed its use and meaning but pointed to the fact that the name was Chipewyan.

**Koons Lake** (63 C/11) East of North Steeprock Lake. Named after Ernest A. Koons who worked for the federal government in 1925 as a timber inspector and later with the Province of Manitoba in charge of a northern Manitoba Forest Ranger station. At the time of his retirement in 1959 he was the district forester near Dauphin. A local name, Jackfish Lake, was recorded by Natural Resources staff.

*Koostatak* (62 P/6) Community northeast of Hodgson. The Post Office opened as Fisher River in 1905 on 16-28-1E and changed to Koostatak in 1921. Named after Harry Koostatak, a life counsellor for many years to the Fisher River Band (Douglas 1933). The Post Office is located on Fisher River Indian Reserve 44. His name is Cree meaning *let us fear* in the biblical sense (Garland 1975; from Kirkness). Department of the Interior (1920) *Fisher Lake*.

**Kopp Island** (64 F/5) Reindeer Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John W. Kopp of Rennie. He served in No. 431 Lancaster Squadron.

**Kopp Lake** (64 N/10) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Benjamin P. Kopp of Rennie. He served in No. 104 Wellington Squadron.

**Korney Lake** (64 H/11) Northeast of Southern Indian Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Sergeant Michael Korney of Dauphin. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. Jenny Lake (listed in the 1967 Manitoba Gazetteer) was an alternate name which originated with Natural Resources staff. Jenny was a secretary in their regional office at The Pas.

**Korski Lake** (63 J/12) South of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Flying Officer George Korski of East Braintree. He served in No. 160 Liberator Squadron.

**Korzelosky Lake** (62 N/10) Northeast of Roblin. A family name in the area. The lake is in Duck Mountain Provincial Park and is also called Long Lake.

**Kosapachekaywinasinne** (64 C/7) Locality southeast of Lynn Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated that this name was Cree meaning *looking inside rock*. Apparently old people used to go to this place to see into the future. **Kosapachekaywinasinne Creek** (64 C/7) Flows west into Metcalf Bay in Granville Lake. It was named in 1979. **Kosapachekaywinasinne Lake** (64 C/7) East of Russell Lake.

**Kosapechekanesik** (64 C/5) Locality southwest of Lynn Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *inside, looking ahead*. It is a spot where one can go to see into the future (compare with previous entry).

**Koscielny Lake** (63 K/15) Northwest of Elbow Lake. Named in 1993 after World War II casualty Private Stanley F. Koscielny of Elphinstone. He served with the Westminster Regiment.

**Koscielski Lake** (64 I/12) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Rifleman Frank Koscielski of Birch River. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Koseekanak Creek** (53 K/4) Flows south into Red Sucker Lake. A Cree name meaning *the point from which you start.*

**Koshelanyk Lake** (64 C/6) North of Russell Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Walter Koshelanyk of Caliento. He served with the Royal Regiment of Canada.

**Koskohoe Lake** (64 A/8) North of Split Lake. CPCGN records (1975) indicated this to be a local Native name which, according to a former Conservation Officer, means *frightening*. Apparently a trapper was once frightened here by something he could not identify. Fieldwork revealed the local alternate Asuwa Lake, a Cree name meaning *waiting*.

**Kospatawayo Lake** (64 H/10) Northeast of Northern Indian Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that the name was submitted by a Conservation Officer as Climbing Lake (with the Native spelling gopaythey shanan), so called because the trail passed over a steep hill. Fieldwork confirmed it as a local Cree name, meaning *one who climbs*. The current spelling was adopted in 1978.

**Koss Lake** (62 K/14) Southwest of Dauphin Lake. Named after the family that used to water their cattle at the lake.

**Kosteck Lake** (52 M/3) South of Aikens Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal John A. Kosteck of Plumas. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Kostyk Island** (53 L/8) Webber Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Peter Kostyk of Winnipegosis. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Kostyk Lake** (64 K/10) East of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Andrew Kostyk of Transcona. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Kotchapaw Lake** (64 H/9) Southeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1963 after World War II casualty Lieutenant William J. Kotchapaw of Winnipeg. He served with the King's Shropshire Light Infantry.

**Kotenko Lake** (63 I/7) North of Molson Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Sergeant William Kotenko of Winnipeg. He served with the 1st Canadian Special Services Battalion.

**Kotowich Lake** (63 O/4) North of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Private Walter Kotowich of Winnipeg. He served with the Essex Scottish Regiment.

**Kotuaskwani Lake** (63 H/14) East of Playgreen Lake. CPCGN records (1974) indicate that this name was submitted by a Conservation Officer as a local Cree name meaning *target shooting*. When people wished to practice their marksmanship they came to this lake.

**Kotyk Lake** (63 K/14) Northwest of Naosap Lake. Named after Michael J. Kotyk, a Conservation Officer stationed at Flin Flon for a number of years.

**Kouk Lake** (64 P/9) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Henry Kouk of Elmwood. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

**Kovacs Lake** (64 F/1) West of Melvin Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Private Alexander J. Kovacs of Winnipeg. He served with the Irish Regiment of Canada.

**Kowalchuk Lake** (52 L/11) South of Black Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Private Peter Kowalchuk of Teulon. He served with the Lanark and Renfrew Scottish Regiment.

**Kowapeeministiko Narrows** (64 B/9) In an unnamed lake east of Uhlman Lake. A Cree name meaning *narrows with a rock in the middle*.

**Kowapowakasik Islands** (64 F/13) Brochet Bay in Reindeer Lake. A Cree name meaning *nice sandy beach*.

**Kowesapiskitek Lake** (53 M/2) Southeast of Split Lake. A local Cree name meaning *burned all around (the lake)*.

**Kowupetusinnanit Bay** (64 C/8) In the north end of Granville Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *narrow, hollow rock*. Apparently there was a rock here with a pouch-like hollow where people used to place offerings of tobacco.

**Kozack Island** (64 I/3) North Knife Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Alexander Kozack of Rossburn. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Kozak Lake** (62 N/11) North of Roblin. CPCGN records (1966) indicated that the lake was named after a timber operator who worked in this area. See also Kozar Lake below.

**Kozak Lake** (64 I/5) South of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Stephen Kozak of Scandinavia, Manitoba. He served with the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

**Kozar Lake** (62 N/10) Northeast of Roblin. CPCGN records (1977) indicated that the lake was named after Mr. Kozar who operated a timber mill here. Possibly this is the same individual after whom Kozak Lake (62 N/11) above is named.

**Koziarski Lake** (64 O/1) South of Munroe Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Edward B. Koziarski of Winnipeg. He served with the Lanark and Renfrew Scottish Regiment.

**Krahn Lake** (64 K/16) Northeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer George C. Krahn of Winkler. He served in No. 415 Wellington Squadron.

**Kram Lake** (64 O/7) Northwest of Munroe Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Meryn Kram of Winnipeg. He served in No. 86 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Krasnuik Lake** (64 K/7) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Anthony Krasnuik. He served with the Canadian Provost Corps.

**Krasny Lake** (63 K/13) East of Embury Lake. Named in 1988 after World War II casualty Corporal Walter Krasny of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Krause Lake** (64 J/12) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Joseph A. Krause of Altona. He served in No. 7 Stirling Squadron.

**Krolman Lake** (53 E/16) North of Island Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Norman M. Krolman of Winnipeg. He served with the Three Rivers Tank Regiment. Fieldwork revealed the local Native names Kokokoho Lake meaning *owl*, and Peekwacheekwaskweepeenaywin Lake, meaning *good fishing and isolated from the settlement*.

*Kronsgarden* (62 H/7) Southwest of Steinbach. First noted on a Burland map (1878) as a community on SE Township 5-5E. Probably a Mennonite settlement with the same meaning as the following entry (*crown garden*).

**Kronsgart** (62 H/5) Locality northeast of Morden. A former Post Office that opened in 1908 on 6-4-3W, closed in 1912, reopened in 1914 and closed permanently later that year. It was also a Canadian Pacific railway point first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1907). The name is German meaning *crown garden*, referring to the original crown lands here (Douglas 1933). It was a Mennonite settlement established after 1890 (Garland 1975). The School District of Rosewell was nearby on 5-4-3W.

**Kronstal** (62 H/4) Community west of Emerson. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1881) as *Kronsthal* around SW 19-1-2W. A Mennonite community with a German name meaning *crown vale* or *valley* (Douglas 1933). GBC records (1938) listed it as Kronstal, indicating that it was a School District on SE 19-1-2W.

**Kronsthal** (62 H/4) Community northwest of Steinbach. First noted on a Burland map (1878) on NW Township 7-5E in the area of New Bothwell. Presumably an early Mennonite settlement similar to the above entry. Possibly some of the same group relocated there.

**Kropelnicki Lake** (53 M/14) Northwest of Hubley Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Private Philip Kropelnicki of Sifton. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Krug Lake** (63 K/10) North of Reed Lake. Named after a trapper on Wekusko Lake (Douglas 1933). CPCGN records noted the name on a 1919 GSC sketch and George Bartlett mentioned that he, Billy Todd and "Doc" Krug were the first white men in the district.

**Krynski Lake** (64 P/16) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Tony Krynski of Gilbert Plains. He served in No. 460 Lancaster Squadron.

**Krysowaty Lake** (64 I/3) West of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Sam Krysowaty of Shoal Lake. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Krywiarchuk Lake** (64 O/9) Northwest of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Philip Krywiarchuk of Winnipeg. He served with the Essex Scottish Regiment.

**Kucera Lake** (64 I/1) Northeast of Etawney Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Anthony J. Kucera of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Kuchechek Rapids** (53 K/4) In the Red Sucker River. A local Native name meaning *mouth of the river*. The name is descriptive of their location.

**Kukri Lake** (64 C/12) East of Laurie Lake. CBGN records (1951) indicated that the lake was named by Dr. M. S. Stanton (Manitoba Mines Branch map 1948) because the shape of the lake resembled a Kukri or Gurkha knife — a heavy, curved knife used in Nepal and India.

**Kulish** (62 N/10) Locality southwest of Winnipegosis. A Post Office that opened in 1917 on 20-30-22W and closed in 1959. Also a School District on NE 8-30-23W. It was named after Panteleimon Kulish (1819 - 1897), a Ukrainian poet and writer (Douglas 1933). He translated Shakespeare and other western writers into Ukrainian (Rudnyckyj 1970).

**Kullberg Lake** (64 J/16) North of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Elmer N. Kullberg of Brandon. He served in No. 619 Lancaster Squadron.

**Kuskayitum Island** (64 G/1) Southern Indian Lake. A Cree name meaning *lonesome*.

**Kuskitayonsiski Lake** (63 F/10) Southeast of The Pas. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *black water*.

**Kuskitaywakamisik Lake** (64 A/3) West of Split Lake. A Cree name meaning *black water island*.

**Kustra Lake** (64 F/16) West of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Gunner Jack Kustra of Dauphin. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery and was awarded the British Empire Medal.

**Kutamek Bay** (63 N/11) Southeast shore of Morin Lake. A Cree name meaning *deep river*.

**Kuytoocho Lake** (64 I/15) North of North Knife Lake. A local Chipewyan name meaning *big lake with lots of willows around it*.

**Kuzenko Lake** (64 N/8) South of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Harry W. Kuzenko of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Shediac*.

**Kuzina Lake** (64 K/16) Northeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman Mike Kuzina of Cloverleaf. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Kwantakeeseekamak Lake** (53 K/3) South of Sharpe Lake. A Cree name meaning *mixed up*.

**Kwasitchewan Falls** (63 O/8) In the Grass River. First noted correctly on a GSC map (1902). A Native name meaning *glittering water* (Tyrrell 1915). Anonymous (ca. 1914) *Kawasitchewan Falls*; Copp Clark (1914) *Kwasitchewan Rapids*.

**Kwaskeewapak Narrows** (64 K/3) Easton Lake. A Cree name meaning *the narrows that turns*.

**Kwaskepayewin Creek** (53 N/12) Flows east into Kinosewkenaw Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *turning around*. It is descriptive, as the creek has a large horseshoe-shaped bend in it. **Kwaskepayewin Lake** (53 N/12) Northeast of Knee Lake.

**Kwakwaypichikawan Lake** (53 K/11) East of Gods Lake. A Cree name meaning *fishing*.

**Kwaskwaypichikin Lake** (63 P/16) Northeast of Sipiwesk Lake. A local Native name meaning *fish hook*.

**Kwaskwaypichikun Bay** (64 C/9) Northeast end of Eden Lake. A Cree name meaning *hook*. A fisherman here had artificial hands. **Kwaskwaypichikun Lake** (63 C/9) North of Granville Lake.

**Kwaskweepechikun Island** (64 F/13) Brochet Bay in Reindeer Lake. A Cree name meaning *fish hook*.

**Kwasny Lake** (64 P/8) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William Kwasny of Teulon. He served in No. 408 Halifax Squadron.

**Kwaykwaycheewanik Narrows** (53 L/3) Kalliecahoolie Lake. A Native name meaning *current flowing both ways*.

**Kwaykwaykaychewan Narrows** (53 E/9) In Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *water flowing both ways* (perhaps due to the changing winds).

*Kweeweesi Rapids* (53 D/5) West of Assinka Lake. A Native name meaning *hawk nest*.

**Kwekwuhakayo Lake** (64 A/11) Northwest of Waskaiowaka Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *wolverine*.

**Kwiatkowski Lake** (64 K/16) Northeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Edward P. Kwiatkowski of Garson. He served with the Royal Canadian Regiment.

**Kwuyuskow Creek** (64 A/15) Flows southeast into Christie Lake. A Cree name meaning *straight like a road*.

**Kyle Bay** (64 I/12) Fersman Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William T. Kyle of Winnipeg. He served in No. 17 Blenheim Squadron.

**Kyle Island** (63 P/11) Partridge Crop Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Wilton H. Kyle of Winnipeg. He served in the Royal Air Force Ferry Command.

**Kyle Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Corporal James F. Kyle of Novra. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**L-8 Dam** (62 F/1) East Branch Medora Creek. This name is used by the Turtle Mountain Conservation District Committee and Water Resources Branch. When a study was done to choose a location for a dam site on the Medora Creek Watershed, each site was identified as Location 1 (L-1), Location 2 (L-2), etc. L-8 was the site selected for the retention dam and the name has been used in promotional pamphlets and on plans.

**Labaij Lake** (62 K/9) Northeast of Shoal Lake. Land records indicate that Luba Labaij homesteaded SE 33-18-22W in 1921. Also called Big Fish Lake locally.

**LaBell Lake** (63 K/15) North of Cormorant Lake. Named in 1979 after World War I veteran Jack LaBell who trapped with Jack Lundy. After war service, he returned with his English bride and brought her to this lake.

**Labossiere, Lac** (62 G/7) Northeast of Pilot Mound. Land records indicate that Edward Labossiere homesteaded SE 4-5-9W in 1884. Locally also called Lac des Pères, Lac Sand and St. Leon Slough (after the community nearby).

**La Bossière Lake** (64 P/4) South of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Jules J. La Bossière of St. Vital. He served in No. 12 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**La Broquerie** (62 H/7) Rural Municipality southeast of Steinbach. It was established in 1881 and was named after Joseph de Labroquerie (1759 - 1830), uncle of Archbishop Taché (Douglas 1933). Settlement in this district began ca. 1879 with the arrival of French Canadian families (Rudnyckyj 1970). The Rural Municipality was formerly called Carlton and La Broquerie was named by the Honourable Alphonse a la Rivière, Member of Parliament for St. Boniface (1878 - 1889), for Provencher (1889 - 1904) and Senator (1911; Garland 1975). The Parish of Ste. Anne des Chênes was divided into two. It was expected that La Broquerie would be called St. Joachim (Ste. Anne's husband) as the parish had been placed under his protection, but la Rivière wanted to please Bishop Taché by naming it after the Bishop's uncle and guardian. **La Broquerie** (62 H/9) Community east of Steinbach. The Post Office opened in 1882 and was named after the Rural Municipality of La Broquerie (Douglas 1933). First noted on 36-6-7E in the 1885 Postal Guide under Postmaster Aristide Rocan. Also a Canadian National railway point. Maingy (1882) and Brownlee (1887) *La Broquerie*; Codd (1885) *Labroquerie*; Department of the Interior (1884) *La Brocquerie*.

**Lac Brochet** (64 K/11) Community on the north shore of Lac Brochet. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a new Chipewyan settlement named after the lake. A number of Chipewyan people have apparently been moving here from Brochet since 1970. **Lac Brochet 197A** (64 K/12) Indian Reserve on the northeast shore of Lac Brochet. Established here in 1987, it is home to the Northlands First Nation No. 317.

**Lac du Bonnet** (62 I/8) Town on Lac du Bonnet, southeast of Pine Falls. Named after Lac du Bonnet (see Bonnet, Lac du for origin). It was established in 1900 (Douglas 1933) and a Post Office and Canadian Pacific railway point were shown about five miles apart on a SGO map (1903) with the Post Office north of its present location (SW 17-16-11E) and the railway point to the south in its present location (17-15-11E). The Post Office was first listed in the 1901 Postal Guide under Postmaster Walter Wardrop. Voorhis (1930) noted that a *Lac-du-Bonnet House* on the lake was originally established by the North West Company (ca. 1800) and that after 1821 it was operated by the Hudson's Bay Company which generally called it *Indian Cap Fort* (as on a J. Arrowsmith map 1857). GBC (1919) *Lac-du-Bonnet*.

**Lacerte Lake** (64 I/7) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Charles H. Lacerte of St. Boniface. He served in No. 5 Hampden Operational Training Unit. Also known as Thompson Lake.

**Lackner Lake** (64 C/10) Southeast of Lynn Lake. CBGN records (1957) indicated that the lake was named after woman prospector Vena A. Lackner.

**La Coulée** (62 H/10) Community northeast of Steinbach. CPCGN records (1976) indicated this to be a local name on 16-8-7E. An alternate name was Lake Riviera, after a small artificial lake on the unnamed creek at the east end of the community.

**La Croix Lake** (63 O/5) Southeast of Highrock Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Sergeant George R. La Croix of Winnipeg. He served with the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion.

**Ladysmith** (62 G/15) Locality southwest of Portage la Prairie. The Post Office opened as Rose Hill on 24-10-11W in 1890 and changed to Ladysmith Station when it moved to the CNR line on 1-10-11W under Postmaster William Wetherill in 1912. It closed in 1920. Also a School District on SE 20-9-10W. Named after Ladysmith, South Africa which was besieged (1899 - 1900) during the Boer War. Department of the Interior (1916) *Ladysmith (Ladysmith Station Post Office)*.

**Ladywood** (62 I/1) Community east of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1905 on 18-14-8E under Postmaster Henry Gabel and closed in 1970. It was named after the nearby School District (on NE 12-14-7E), which was a tribute to the local storekeeper Mrs. Wood who was instrumental in the establishment of the School District (Douglas 1933).

**Lafontaine Island** (64 C/9) Eden Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Joseph Lafontaine of The Pas. He served with the Calgary Highlanders.

**Lafontaine Lake** (64 C/9) Southeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Frank Lafontaine of The Pas. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. Locally known as Irene Lake.

**Laforte Creek** (54 E/15) Flows northeast into the Croswell River. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Rifleman Philip Laforte of Pine Falls. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

*Lagace Lakes* (63 C/11) South of Red Deer Lake. Recorded locally as Andy Lake and Lagace Lake, so named by Resources staff after local resident Andy Lagace who was a "cat operator" in the area. The surname was adopted for both lakes in 1977.

*Laggan* (around 62 F/14) Southwest of Virden. A former School District first shown on SW 31-9-26W on a 1965 municipal map. Probably named after one of the several places of that name in Scotland. This district was formerly called Daybreak. It was settled ca. 1882 and a school was built in 1885 on NE 22-9-27W (Clingan 1957). The School District was later divided between Woodnorth (in 1918) and Laggan (in 1922).

**Lagimodiere Creek** (62 O/3) Flows southeast into Lonely Lake. Land records indicate that Joseph Lagimodiere homesteaded SW 18-25-12W in 1916.

**Lagimodiere Lake** (63 O/4) West of Setting Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Sergeant Donald R. Lagimodiere of Lorette. He served in No. 311 Hudson Operational Training Unit.

**Laguna Beach** (62 O/4) Locality northwest of Ochre Beach. The introduction of Emergency 911 services into the Rural Municipality of Ochre River prompted their submission of this well-established name. Ilene Mayne, Chief Administrative Officer of the Rural Municipality of Ochre River submitted it but was unable to provide information regarding its origin. It is the name of a famous resort on the California coast and means *lakes beach* in the Uto-Aztecan (Shoshone) language.

**Lahoda Lake** (52 L/3) Northeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Walter R. Lahoda of Winnipeg. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Laidlaw Creek** (53 L/14) Flows north into Oxford Lake. GBC records (1937) indicated that the name derives from a member of the survey crew under Sharpe (DLS) during the survey of the 18th Base Line. NTS map 53 NW *Laidlaw River*. **Laidlaw Lake** (53 L/12) West of Gods Lake.

**Laing Bay** (63 N/10) Flatrock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Andrew J. Laing of Miami, Manitoba. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Laing Lake** (64 N/7) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Ordinary Seaman Wallace W. Laing of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Alberni*.

**Laird Bay** (64 I/11) Noguy Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Harry T. Laird of Winnipeg. He served with the 17th Duke of York Hussars.

**Laird Island** (64 O/9) Gayoway Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Bombardier Douglas W. Laird of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Laird Lake** (53 L/11) West of Gods Lake. Named in 1962 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Wilson J. Laird of Pilot Mound. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Laird Point** (63 I/1) Holenchuk Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Squadron Leader George J. Laird of Winnipeg. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

*Lait* (62 I/3) North of Stonewall. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on 7-14-2E, first noted on a Stovel map (1921). The name is French for *milk*, and derives from the fact that there was a milk-loading platform here (Douglas 1933). CBGN records (1951) indicated that the railway point name appeared twice, once near Stonewall and once near Grand Marais. The latter was deleted in 1952 and the former in 1978.

**Lake Audy** (62 K/9) Locality northeast of Shoal Lake. CBGN records (1959) indicated that the Post Office was established on NW 8-20-20W and named after the School District and lake to the north (see Audy Lake for origin). The school was on 5-20-20W.

*Lake Dauphin* (62 N/1) Northeast of Dauphin. A former Post Office that opened in 1890 on 22-25-19W and closed in 1897. Named after nearby Dauphin Lake (see entry).

**Lake Forest** (62 I/10) Community north of Gimli. The name is well established locally as confirmed by the Rural Municipality of Gimli.

**Lake Francis** (62 I/5) Community southeast of St. Laurent. Postal records showed that Lake Francis Post Office opened in 1881 on 27-15-4W and closed in 1918. Another Post Office nearby, Lake Francis Station, opened in 1907 on 22-15-3W (near its present location) and changed to Lake Frances in 1933. The 1889 Postal Guide showed Lake Frances Post Office on 24-15-4W. It is also a Canadian National railway point (Lake Francis Station) and School District name, although the school was shown about three miles southwest on SE 24-15-4W, while the school at Lake Francis was called Graysfield. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster A. S. Tarn) indicated that the Post Office was named after the lake, which was named ca. 1878 by a Mr. Wagner (DLS) after his son Francis. Wagner represented Woodlands in the provincial legislature from 1883 to 1886 (Ham 1980). This name, however, appeared correctly on an earlier Copp Clark map (1876). The Interlake Development Corporation (1973) noted that it was named by a geologist from the Department of Mines in Ontario. Schreiber (1882) seems *St Francis*; Smith (1883) *Lac Francis*; Burland (1885) *Lake Frances*; Maingy postal map (1909) had *St Frances Station Post Office* about here, and *Lake Frances Post Office* to the southwest. For the lake: Belden (1881) *Francois Lake*; fieldwork (1976) *Little Lake Francis* (in part).

**Lake Island** (64 H/5) Missinipi Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant John W. Lake of Winnipeg. He served in No. 100 Lancaster Squadron.

**Lakeland** (62 J/5) Locality east of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1888 on 16-15-9W under Postmaster Alex Paul (Douglas 1933). GBC correspondence (1905) indicated that the Post Office was so named because it was located near the lake (Manitoba) and to distinguish it from Lake Side. The Post Office was located on 12-15-10W in 1905 and is currently near the Canadian National railway point on 8-15-9W about two miles east. The School District name was Lakeside on SE 9-15-9W. Hind (1858) had *Awaki's Place* written about here (no explanation), likely home to someone he encountered on his travels.

*Lake Manitoba Beach* (62 I/5) Former locality southwest of St. Laurent. Located on the shore of Lake Manitoba. Largely a summer resort area at one time called Sandpiper Estates — presumably a commercial name for the cottage subdivision.

**Lake Manitoba Narrows** (62 O/2) Lake Manitoba. Peter Stasiuk of Lake Manitoba Narrows Lodge requested that The Narrows be renamed Lake Manitoba Narrows as there were several places in Manitoba with the same name. The request was approved in 1996.

**Lakeshore Heights** (62 I/7) Locality southwest of Pine Falls. Located on the southeast shore of Lake Winnipeg. It is a cottage community on 32-17-7E, adjacent to Balsam Bay.

*Lake Side* (around 62 I/4) Northwest of Portage la Prairie. A former Post Office that opened in 1879 and closed in 1881. The name was descriptive of its location, as a Department of the Interior map (1881) showed it (as *Lakeside*) on a trail on the southeast side of Long Lake in the Parish of Baie St. Paul. First shown correctly on a Department of Indian Affairs map (1882).

**Lalor Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Fintan H. Lalor of Pine Falls. He served in No. 34 Ventura Operational Training Unit.

**Lamb Bay** (63 G/3) In Lake Winnipeg east of Grand Rapids. CPCGN records (1979) indicated it was named after bush pilot Tom Lamb of The Pas who was born on Beardy Point. He founded Lamb Airways in 1933. Probably related to T. H. P. Lamb (see Lamb Lake and following entries).

**Lamb Bay** (63 G/4) In Cross Bay. Probably named after Thomas Henry P. Lamb (see Lamb Lake). First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1912) as *Lambs Bay*. Note the other Lamb Bay above.

**Lambert Hill** (63 C/3) Northwest of Swan River. Recorded as the name of the family who owned the land around it.

**Lambert Lake** (64 C/2) South of Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Squadron Leader James F. Lambert of Winnipeg. He served in No. 421 Spitfire Squadron.

**Lamberts Creek** (62 I/5) Flows south into Lake Francis. Land records indicate that Dr. Charles A. Lambert purchased SE 31-15-4W in 1929.

**Lamb Lake** (63 F/9) North of Cedar Lake. Named in 1917 after a settler (Douglas 1933). It was first shown on a SGO map (1918) and GBC records (1926) indicated that it was named after the Manager of the Hudson's Bay Company post at Moose Lake. His name was Thomas Henry P. Lamb and he was a teacher-missionary at nearby Grand Rapids in 1896 (Garland 1975). With his wife Caroline, he paddled to Moose Lake and founded Lamb's Store which celebrated its 70th anniversary in 1970. The local name is Muskeg Lake, shown on a Department of the Interior map (1913).

**Lamirande Lake** (64 G/4) South of Grandmother Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Rifleman Gabriel Lamirande of St. Vital. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Lamontagne Lake** (64 N/14) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman Emelien Lamontagne of Marchand. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Lamont Bay** (64 N/4) Quasso Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Douglas P. Lamont of Minto. He was lost at sea when the Danish troop transport ship M.V. *Amerika* was torpedoed.

**Lamont Island** (63 N/12) Sisipuk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Aircraftman 2 Orville A. Lamont of Brandon. He served at No. 2 Manning Depot.

**Lamprey** (54 L/8) Railway point south of Churchill. GBC records (1929) indicated it to be a Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) name. Munk was the name originally suggested, but since it was duplicated to the southwest, Lamprey was chosen. Tyrrell (1968) suspected that it was named after Jens Munk's ship the *Lamprenen*. This was the ship in which Munk and his two surviving officers returned to Denmark (Garland 1975). See also Munk and Churchill River.

**Lamprey Rapids** (52 L/6) In the Winnipeg River and previously called Lamprey Falls. It was changed to rapids to better describe the feature, as dams at Pointe du Bois had reduced the falls to fast water. Lamprey is a parasitic fish species which may have been present here. Douglas (1933) noted the name as *les chutes de Jacob*, called *la chute à jaqueau* in Derouen's itinerary (ca. 1760). According to artist Paul Kane, it was named "after a man named Jacques who was dared to run his canoe over a fall of fifteen or twenty feet of water. He attempted it, but was dashed to pieces." Hind (1857) called them James' Falls and described them as "about thirteen feet high ... they are considered to be among the most dangerous obstacles on this broken and tumultuous river." David Thompson (1813-14) *James's Fall*; Bouchette (1815) *James Fall*; Murray (1828; from Back, Hendall) *Jacobs Portage*; Farmer (1829) *Decharge des Jacob*; Dawson (1857) *Chute à Jaquot*, and in 1858, *Chute à Jacquot*; Napier (1857) *Chute a Jocho*; Hind (1858) *Chute a Jacquet Portage*, and *Chute a Jacques Portage* (around the falls); Copp Clark (ca. 1870) *Jaquet Falls*; Palliser (1865) *Chute à Jacques*; C. N. Bell (1928; 1872 map) *Jacquet Falls*; Lionais (1878) *Chute a Jaque*; Department of the Interior (1902) *Lamprey Fall*.

**Lanbourne Ridge** (62 J/14) Northeast of McCreary. Land records indicate that Henry R. Lanbourne homesteaded SW 1-21-13W in 1917.

**Lancaster Lake** (62 N/10) Southwest of Singush Lake. Named after forester Howard Lancaster.

**Lancota Lake** (52 E/14) East of Brereton Lake. Apparently the name of a mink ranch belonging to Al Rodgers. Also called Rodgers Lake.

**Landing Lake** (63 P/6) North of Sipiwesk Lake. First noted correctly on an R. Bell map (1879). In 1793, Thompson called it Susquagemow Lake, so named "from the leaping of fish." Tyrrell (1916) noted that this lake was called Anisquaouigamou by Jéremie who was in charge of Fort Bourbon in 1714. Tyrrell (1915) gave the Cree name as Suskiskwegimew Sakahigan, meaning *Where the Sturgeon put their Heads against the Rock Lake*. Several early maps showed Anisquaouigamou or variants thereof in varying locations, starting with an Anonymous map (post 1700) which called it *Lac Anisquaouiagamou ou jonction des mers* on the present Nelson River between Split Lake and Lake Winnipeg. Another Anonymous map (ca. 1714) labelled it *la jonction des mers* (French for *junction of the seas*) which may be a translation of a Native name. Vaugondy (1783) *L Anisquaouagamou*; Arrowsmith (1796) *Sasquagema L.*, and in 1804, seems *Sasquagenia L.*; Cary (1806) *L. Sasquagenia*; Fidler (1806) *Oosisquaykammos*, and in 1809, *Oosesqueggammis L.*; Dawson Brothers (1880) *Susquagemo Lake*. **Landing River** (63 P/7) Flows east into the Nelson River from Landing Lake and was first noted correctly on a Robertson map (1913) and as *Landing Lake River* on an R. Bell map (1879). Fidler (1809) *Oosessisquegammis Creek*; Bell (1895) *Oosisqueggamme River*.

**Land Lake** (64 K/14) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after two World War II casualties: brothers Private Gordon S. Land and Private Roy C. Land, both of Carman. They served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Landmark** (62 H/10) Local Urban District northwest of Steinbach. The Post Office opened in 1923 on SE 22-8-5E and closed in 1935. Also a School District on SW 23-8-5E. The first settlers arrived ca. 1907 with the main influx after World War I (Warkentin 1971). He referred here to the "mix-up of names," stating that it was called Prairie Rose, but the Postal Department named the Post Office Landmark (no origin). A School District was established and called Linden, while later the Post Office operated out of Lorette (a separate community nearby). These four names are still used, but Landmark seems to be gaining in local usage. See also Linden entry.

**Landseer** (62 G/10) Locality east of Glenboro. The CPR established a railway point here in 1904, probably named after Sir Edwin H. Landseer (1802 - 1873), the celebrated British painter, sculptor and engraver (Douglas 1933). Named after the railway point, the Post Office opened in 1937 on NE 13-7-12W and closed in 1962. A Department of the Interior map (1906) had *Pama* about here on 14-7-12W and Bulman (1908) showed *Ryanville* on the railway line around NW 13-7-12W; possibly considered the same place.

**Lane Lake** (64 I/14) Northeast of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Ernest A. Lane of Winnipeg. He served in No. 514 Lancaster Squadron.

*Lanes Post* (62 H/13) West of Winnipeg. First noted on an Hind map (1858). He identified it as a Hudson's Bay Company post on a cart track beside the Assiniboine River near Pigeon Lake.

**Langan Lakes** (62 N/11) North of Childs Lake. Named by the CPCGN in 1966 after "a farmer who worked the surrounding land." Probably the same individual indicated in the following entry. Also called East and West Langan Lakes.

**Langan Meadow** (62 N/11) West of Childs Lake. Named after local resident Joe Langan and recorded during fieldwork as *Joe Langans Meadow*. The surname-only form was adopted by the CPCGN in 1977.

**Langford** (62 J/3) Rural Municipality around Neepawa. GBC correspondence (1929; from M. Chisholm, Secretary-Treasurer) indicated that the Rural Municipality was incorporated in 1891. Chisholm expressed the view that it was named "after some minister of that name." Garland (1975; from A. McKenzie) claimed that it was organized in 1890, and was so named because John Lang homesteaded on Boggy Creek in 1882. There was a shallow stretch of the creek here where travellers could "ford."

**Langille Creek** (54 L/10) Flows east into North Knife River. Named in 1948 after World War II casualty Flying Officer George E. Langille of St. John, New Brunswick. He served in No. 193 Typhoon Squadron and was mentioned in dispatches. Numerous features in northern Canada were named after honoured or decorated war casualties shortly after World War II, often without regard to home province or place of enlistment.

**Lang Island** (64 N/9) Creba Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant James M. R. Lang of Coulter. He served in No. 408 Halifax Squadron.

**Langlois Islands** (63 G/16) Playgreen Lake. Named after a local trapper and fisherman who participated in one of the surveys.

**Lang Peninsula** (64 A/12) Baldock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Andrew A. Lang of Portage la Prairie. He served in No. 405 Halifax Squadron.

**Lang Point** (64 N/9) Northwest shore of Creba Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Francis H. Lang of Coulter. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron.

**Langruth** (62 J/7) Community northeast of Neepawa. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point on 20-16-9W. The latter was established in 1911 (Douglas 1933) and named after **Lang**don and **Ruth**, the owners of the townsite. CBGN correspondence (1947) indicated that the origin was probably a combination of G. W. Langdon and his wife's given name. Langdon owned NW 29-15-9W. Also a School District on SW 29-16-9W.

**Langs Valley** (62 G/5) Southeast of Glenboro on the Souris River. First noted as *Lang's Valley* on a McKellar map (1895) as a valley outlet for water from glacial Lake Souris via an elbow of the Souris River to Pelican Lake, Rock Lake, etc. It was named after Reverend James Lang (Riverside Rural Municipality Centennial Committee 1967) who ran a popular campground in the valley in 1880 (McMorran 1956). The name was adopted by the CPCGN in 1976 for the valley. Garland (1975; from W. Morton) noted that two movements, the North West Farmers Alliance, and the Peoples Rights Association originated in Langs Valley, and Reverend J. Lang was active in both. See also Langvale entry. **Langs Crossing** (62 G/5) Locality northwest of Dunrea on 4-6-18W.

**Langton Lake** (63 J/12) South of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Elmer L. W. Langton of Morris. He served with the Saskatoon Light Infantry.

*Langvale* (62 G/5) Southwest of Glenboro. A former Post Office that opened in 1882 on 2-6-18W and closed in 1931. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1881). The first postmaster was George Lang, and the second was Grant Lang. Douglas (1933) claimed that it was named after Reverend James Lang, son of Captain John Lang, a War of 1812 veteran and well-known Presbyterian minister of Ottawa. He was the first settler in the valley, homesteading here in 1880. He was also Reeve of the Rural Municipality of Riverside. Langvale School District was established in 1883 and was also named after Reverend J. Lang (Riverside Rural Municipality Centennial Committee 1967). The name was rescinded in 1953. See also Langs Valley above. Copp Clark (1914) *Langville*.

*Lansburn* (62 K/11) Southeast of Russell. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 18-18-26W under Postmaster R. Talbot and closed in 1891. Also a School District just northeast on 28-18-26W but as *Lansburne*. The "burn" portion of the name probably referred to a creek. There is an intermittent, unnamed creek nearby. Codd (1885) seems *Lausburn*.

**Lansdowne** (62 J/6) Rural Municipality east of Neepawa. GBC correspondence (1929; from Secretary-Treasurer M. Boughton) indicated that it was incorporated in 1884 and was named after the Governor General of Canada, the Marquess of Lansdowne. Lord Lansdowne held office from 1883 to 1888 (Douglas 1933).

**La Pérouse** (63 P/4) Locality northwest of Sipiwesk Lake. A former Hudson Bay (CNR) railway point on 14-72-4W. It was named in 1928 after the French admiral who captured Fort Prince of Wales from the English in 1782 (Douglas 1933). He met with no opposition from British commander Samuel Hearne. His full name and title was Jean François Galaup, Comte de la Pérouse, Admiral of the French Navy (CBGN 1948). Munro (1978) noted that a proposed name had been Mistik, a Cree word meaning *tree*. *Mistik* was shown on a Scarborough map (1916) and *Mistick* on a later Stovel map (1923). **La Pérouse Bay** (54 K/11) East of Churchill on Hudson Bay. Also commemorates this man. Being an offshore feature it falls under the jurisdiction of Nunavut.

**La Peyre Lake** (64 J/5) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private George La Peyre of St. Claude. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Lapin Lake** (52 L/11) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet. The name was adopted in 1947. CPCGN correspondence (1977; from a local geologist) indicated that it was named after the residence of a Latvian settler who staked the Star Claim (now the Ward Claim) which led to a chromite discovery. He lived on Lapins Point.

**Lapins Point** (52 L/5) South shore of Lac du Bonnet. CPCGN records (1974) indicated that John Lapin of nearby Lettonia purchased SE 35-16-12E on the point in 1934. The point is also called Cape Coppermine and Lapin Point.

**Laplante Lake** (53 L/11) West of Gods Lake. Named in 1962 after World War II casualty Private Romain J. Laplante of Marchand. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**LaPlante Lake** (64 F/2) East of Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Private Gabriel LaPlante of Boggy Creek. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Larche Lake** (52 L/6) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Joseph A. Larche of Transcona. He served in No. 425 Wellington Squadron.

**Larence Lake** (64 K/15) Northeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lance Bombardier Roy J. A. Larence of Makaroff. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Large Lake** (64 H/9) Northeast of Freeman Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant George R. Large of Makaroff. He served in No. 408 Halifax Squadron.

*Largenburg* (62 J/2) Northwest of Portage la Prairie. GBC records (ca. 1900) indicated that the Manitoba and North West Railway had established a large colony of German settlers in this district and that at their request, the railway point was called Largenburg after a German prince. Possibly this was Prince Gottfried of Hohenlohe-Lagenburg (1897 - 1960) although the spelling differs slightly. Burg is German for *town* or *hamlet*. The location was not given.

**Largs** (62 J/5) Railway point west of Neepawa. Located on the CPR line on 8-15-18W. It was earlier called West Summit (Douglas 1933) because it was at the summit of a hill west of Minnedosa which railway engines had to climb (Garland 1975). It was renamed in 1910 after a town in Ayrshire, Scotland. Dominion Publishing House (1900) *West Summit*.

**La Rivière** (62 G/2) Community northwest of Morden. A Post Office, Canadian Pacific railway point and School District name on 25-3-10W. The Post Office opened in 1887 (Campbell 1972) and the CPR arrived in 1886. The community was named after the Honourable Alphonse Alfred Clement La Rivière, Member of the Legislative Assembly for St. Boniface (1878 - 1889), Member of Parliament for Provencher (1889 - 1904) and Senator (Douglas 1933). He also operated the newspaper *Le Manitoba* (CPCGN records 1964). GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster M. Keating) indicated that he had heard that the name was French meaning *the river* (which it does), so called because the Pembina River flowed through the community. Fieldwork revealed the local pronunciation to be "La Revere."

**Lariviere Lake** (64 I/2) East of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Ernest Lariviere of St. Vital. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Larkhall** (62 H/16) Railway point east of Winnipeg. First noted on a Stovel map (1917). Located on 30-9-10E on the Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway line. Larkhall is a town in Lanarkshire, Scotland.

**Larkin Lake** (64 O/12) South of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Corporal Edwin E. Larkin of Marquette. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**La Rochelle** (62 H/7) Community southwest of Steinbach. The Post Office opened as St. Malo in 1890 on Lot 84, Township 4-4E. It changed to La Borderie in 1892, became La Rochelle in 1897 and closed in 1968. St. Malo is a separate community about three miles southeast and La Rochelle is at the north end of the St. Malo Settlement area. Garland (1975) noted that it was first called Fanny Lux La Borderie, then La Borderie. In 1887, Count Henri came to Manitoba to choose a site for a settlement to be sponsored by La Compagnie Fanny Lux (see Fannystelle entry). They visited St. Pierre and bought about 2000 acres. When the group disbanded, Fanny Lux was dropped from the name. When Count de la Borderie retired from the profitable butter and milk condensing plant that he had established, the community was renamed La Rochelle. This name was the suggestion of settler M. de St. Exupery who had formerly been the editor of a newspaper in La Rochelle, France (Douglas 1933). The first postmaster (1890 - 1897) was P. G. de Laborderie. The School District of La Rochelle was on SW 3-5-4E, within the St. Malo Settlement area. SGO (1906) *Larochelle*.

**Larocque Lake** (64 P/1) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal David Larocque of Boggy Creek. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Laronde Lake** (53 D/6) Northeast of Fishing Lake on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. Named after Joseph Laronde, a member of the Boundary Survey party here in 1922 (Douglas 1933). **Laronde, Point** (63 B/12) Northeast of Birch Island on the east shore of Lake Winnipegosis. Named after the same man (Ham 1980).

**Larsen Bay** (64 P/6) Jethe Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Nels Larsen of Winnipeg. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Larsen Island** (63 K/15) Webb Lake. Named in 1993 after World War II casualty Private Robert E. A. Larsen of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Larsen River** (64 J/1) Flows northwest into the South Seal River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated that this name was submitted in 1972 by Dr. R. Jacobsen. It was named after trapper Walter Larsen whom he had met in the area in 1960. He was a hermit and had a trap line up here for many years.

**Larson Lake** (64 C/16) South of Barrington Lake. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Telegraphist Norman A. Larson of Winnipeg. He served aboard the SS *Avoceta*.

*Larter* (62 I/3) Southwest of Selkirk. A former Canadian Pacific railway point first noted on a Chataway map (1921). This was the name of an early family here. The name was rescinded by the CBGN in 1952.

**La Salle** (62 H/11) Community south of Winnipeg. First noted correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1884). The CPR arrived in 1882 (Douglas 1933) and the railway point was named after Robert Cavalier Sieur de la Salle (1643 - 1687) who explored the Mississippi River to its mouth in 1682. The community was formerly called St. Hyacinthe de la Salle because a priest from the College of St. Hyacinthe came here and bought 840 acres of land as an inducement for settlers (Garland 1975). The parish was established in 1890. The School District here was St. Hyacinthe on NW 28-8-2E and the Post Office opened in 1891 on 28-8-2E as La Salle (Campbell 1972). GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster J. A. Cormier) indicated that the Post Office name came from "salé" (French for *salty*), the name given to the river some 25 - 40 years before. It was changed to "La Salle" (ca. 1885) because it was too hard for the English to pronounce (and "much better than salé"). The river name was noted earlier as "sale," French for *dirty*, which was probably intended. Ruttan (1883) *La Salle Sta*; Codd (1885) *La Salle River*; Stovel (1910) *La Sale*. **La Salle River** also-aussi **Sale, Rivière** (62 H/11) Flows southeast into the Red River. Formerly called Rivière Sale (Douglas 1933), it was changed to La Salle River by the CPCGN in 1975. "Sale" presumably referred to the condition of the river, reflected in its variant names: dirty, stinking, muddy, bad water, etc. Salt springs in its banks gave the water a saline quality and an unpleasant smell (Garland 1975) and Keating (1824) mentioned that it was so named "from the smell, taste, and appearance of its waters." The present, approved name was first noted on a Bulman map (1902). In 1808, Fidler showed a *Salt River* here, and Dawson (1859) a *Rivière Saline* flowing east into the Red River, but near the mouth of the Rat River. Coues (1897) noted that Alexander Henry called it *Rivière la Sale* and that Thompson (1798) called it *Salt, or Bad Water R*, while Keating (1824) referred to it as *Wenagomo or Muddy R*. Arrowsmith (1802) *Bad Water Rivulet*; Wilkinson (1804) *Bad Water River*; Selkirk (1817) *R la Sale*; Fidler (1819) *Stinking River*; Vandermalen (1827) *R Muddy*; Farmer (1829) *Muddy R or Wenayomo Sepee*; DeSmet (1844) *Mauvaise eau R*; S. J. Dawson (1857) *Riviere Salle*; Hind (1858) *la Riviere Salle*; Hind and Dickinson (1858) *Riviere Sal or Stinking*; S. J. Dawson (1859) *Riviere Sable*; Palliser (1856) *Rivière Sall*, and in 1865, *R Sale or Stinking R*; British War Office (1870; from Dawson and Napier) *Salle or Stinking River*; Copp Clark (1870) *River Sale*; McLachie (1871) *River Salle*; Secretary of State (1872) *River Sallé*; Hudson's Bay Company (1889) *River La Salle*; Bulman (1897) *Sale River*, and in 1900 as *La Salee River*; SGO (1900) *Riviere Sale*; Douglas (1933) *Dirty brook* (from an 1814 David Thompson map).

**Last Lake** (63 C/6) North of Landing Lake. Named in 1920 by A. E. Glover (DLS) because it was the last lake surveyed by him (Douglas 1933).

**La Tourelles Slough** (62 I/12) Northeast of St. Laurent. Land records indicate that Arthur J. La Tourelle homesteaded NW 4-18-1W by the lake in 1901. Also called Georges Lake.

**Lauder** (62 F/7) Community northwest of Deloraine. GBC correspondence (1905, 1906) indicated that the community was called Grand Bend prior to 1890 and that it was named Lauder by the CPR when the railway point was established in 1891. The Post Office opened on 17-5-24W in 1891 under Postmaster George E. Moore (Campbell 1972). Also a School District on SE 17-5-24W. Grand Bend School District was established in 1889 (it closed in 1946) and the first school was built on

NW 28-5-24W. It may have been named due to the bend in the road overlooking the ravine (Phillips 1978). Landreth (in Parkinson 1957) suggested that the name was that of the village in Huron County whence the first settlers had come (ca. 1882). Phillips (1977) and Douglas (1933) agreed that Lauder was named by the CPR after the Venerable Archdeacon John Strutt Lauder, Rector of Christ Church in Ottawa. **Lauder Sand Hills** (62 F/7) Named after the community in 1977. Also called the Lauder Hills.

**Laudrum Lake** (64 P/12) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Aircraftman 2 Ernest H. Laudrum of Oberon. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

*Laughlen Leiths House* (around 63 J/16) At the southwestern end of Sipiwesk Lake. First noted on Fidler (1809) and on a Taylor map (ca. 1827) as *Laughlan Leiths House* in the area around southwestern Sipiwesk Lake-Duck Lake. Presumably a small Hudson's Bay Company post named after this individual (spelling unconfirmed). Dawson Brothers (1880) *Leiths House*; Bell (1895) *Laughlin House*.

**Laurentia Beach** (62 I/5) Locality northwest of St. Laurent. The name of a cottage area on Lake Manitoba, perhaps derived from nearby St. Laurent. Also called North Laurentia Beach.

**Laurier** (62 J/13) Community northwest of McCreary. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1896) as a railway point. The CNR arrived in 1897 (Douglas 1933). Laurier was named after the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada (1896 - 1911). The Post Office opened as Fosbery in 1896 on 12-22-16W and changed to Laurier in 1897. Also a School District name here. Wilfred Laurier sent money for the purchase of instruments for the local band in acknowledgement for naming the village after him (Garland 1975; from Lionel Dorge).

**Laurie River** (64 C/3) Community on the Laurie River, south of Lynn Lake. CBGN records (1954) noted the name in the 1951 census. It is located at the hydroelectric dam site. **Laurie River** (64 C/2) After which the community was named, flows southeast from Laurie Lake into Granville Lake. The GBC (1932) reported that Laurie River was named by geologist M. Cameron after the lake. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Muskwawikun River meaning *bear's spine*, for the portion between Trophy and Wheatcroft Lakes. Fidler (1809) possibly *Sasnina dezza* (a Chipewyan name). **Laurie Lake** (64 C/12) East of Reindeer Lake on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. GBC records (1931) indicated that the lake was named after Patrick Laurie, publisher of the *Saskatchewan Herald* in Battleford (1878). This was the first newspaper published west of Winnipeg.

**Lauries Creek** (52 L/6) Flows southwest into the Winnipeg River. Named after Jim Laurie who operated a tourist camp here. Also called Jimmys Creek, Jim Lauries Creek and Warrens Creek.

**Laurila River** (64 K/16) Flows northeast into Stevens Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Sulo E. Laurila of Pointe du Bois. He served with the Algonquin Regiment.

**Lavallee Bay** (53 M/5) Bigstone Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Thomas E. Lavallee of Pine Falls. He served in No. 178 Liberator Squadron.

**Lavallee Channel** (64 I/16) On the north side of Great Island in the Seal River. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Ernest Lavallee of St. Laurent. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers. Lavallee Island (64 C/6) was also named after him.

**Lavallee Island** (64 C/6) Laurie River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Ernest Lavallee of St. Laurent. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers. Lavallee Channel (64 I/16) was also named after him.

**Lavallee Lake** (52 L/14) West of Tooth Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Private Gustave Lavallee of Starbuck. He served with the Essex Scottish Regiment.

**Lavallee Pass** (62 J/1) Between Wilson Lake and Blackfox Lake in the Delta Marsh. Adopted in 1964 as *Lavalle Pass*, the name was corrected as it was named after a local family. Local alternates include Steamboat Channel and La Coulée Michel Paul. **Lavallee Creek** (62 J/1) Flows south into Wilson Lake. The name was similarly changed in 1978 from *Lavelle Creek* (1964). Also called Regis Creek, the man's first name. Presumably the Pass is named after him as well, although there are several Lavallee families in this area.

**Lavarie Island** (64 I/16) Seal River. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Cecil F. Lavarie of Carman. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Lavenham** (62 G/15) Community southwest of Portage la Prairie. The Post Office opened in 1889 on 35-9-10W as Rosehill. In 1905, the CNR arrived (Douglas 1933) and the Post Office was renamed after Lavenham, a parish and village in Suffolk, England. Garland (1975) noted that before the arrival of the railway, it was named The Henry Settlement. Lavenham School District was on 35-9-10W. The 1905 Post Office Guide listed the former Post Office here as Rosehill Station.

**Lavigne Lake** (53 L/5) North of Bolton Lake. Named in 1999 after World War I casualty Private Onizephore Lavigne. He served with the 22nd Battalion., Canadian Infantry (Quebec Regiment).

**Lavinia** (62 K/7) Community south of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1904 on 14-15-24W and closed in 1965. It is still a Canadian National railway point. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster A. W. Leif) indicated that the Post Office was named after pioneer settler Lavinia Hoy. Settlement here started ca. 1882 with most of the early settlers coming from Ontario (Hamiota Women's Institute 1956). CPCGN records (n.d.) indicated that the Canadian National station was named by Alfred Leif, a resident and grain buyer, after the wife of Councillor Hoy.

**Law Bay** (64 G/6) Kasik Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Private George Law of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Lawford Lake** (63 I/7) North of Molson Lake. First noted in GBC records (1929). Both Lawford Lake and Lawford River were named after Charles A. Lawford, an assistant to Dr. R. Bell (GSC) in this area in 1880 (Douglas 1933). The GBC (1930) also called it Kiask Lake (Cree for *gull*), a name noted during fieldwork, but as *Kakiaskasesak Lake*. Fidler (1807) *Keeaskkoo Osis L.* **Lawford River** (63 I/9) Drains Lawford Lake and flows east into Opiminegoka Lake. It was named in 1930.

**Law Island** (63 N/11) Morin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant James Law of Winnipeg. He served at No. 9408 Servicing Echelon, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Law Lake** (64 N/4) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private William Law of Morden. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Lawledge** (54 D/6) Community northeast of Gillam. GBC records (1928) indicated that this Hudson Bay (CNR) railway point was named after F. M. Lawledge, one of the engineers on the original Hudson Bay Railway survey.

**Lawlor Lake** (64 P/7) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer James R. R. Lawlor of Kenton. He served at No. 18 Harvard Service Flying Training School.

**Law Point** (64 P/12) Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Albert C. Law of Darlingford. He served in No. 405 Halifax Squadron.

**Lawrence** (62 O/5) Rural Municipality east of Dauphin Lake. It was established in 1914 and named after the Honourable George Lawrence, Manitoba's Minister of Agriculture from 1911 to 1915 (Douglas 1933). Garland (1975) added that he was also an MLA for Turtle Mountain (1899 - 1915).

**Lawrence Bay** (64 C/16) Barrington Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Louie J. H. Lawrence of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Lawrence Island** (53 E/16) West of Loonfoot Island in Island Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Rifleman Kenneth S. Lawrence of Crandall. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Lawrence Johnston Creek** (54 A/11) Flows northeast into Kettle River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Lawrence R. Johnston of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Athabascan*.

**Lawrence Lake** (62 O/12) North of Dauphin Lake. Named after Charles J. Lawrence who served as a chainman on the 1904 survey here.

**Lawrence Peninsula** (64 C/13) Macgregor Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Sergeant Ronald F. Lawrence of Winnipeg. He served in No. 101 Wellington Squadron.

**Lawrence Point** (64 N/11) Kasmere Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Richard C. Lawrence of Winnipeg. He served in No. 127 Hurricane Squadron.

**Lawrence Reef** (63 B/8) Southwest of Reindeer Island in Lake Winnipeg. Named in 1976 after World War II casualty Lieutenant John C. Lawrence of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Shawinigan*.

**Lawrie Bay** (64 B/1) Harding Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Norman R. Lawrie of Onanole. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Lawrie Island** (64 P/4) MacLeod Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Private Keith R. Lawrie of Morris. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Lawrie Lake** (64 P/3) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Robert J. Lawrie of Winnipeg. He served in No. 53 Liberator Squadron.

**Laws Bay** (52 E/11) Falcon Lake. CPCGN records (1974) indicated that the lake was named after former resident Gill Laws who had one of first cabins on the lake.

**Lawson Bay** (64 J/14) East shore of Bain Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Kenneth W. Lawson of Darlingford. He served in No. 76 Halifax Squadron.

**Lawson Island** (63 P/4) Bruneau Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Gordon H. Lawson of Sherridon. He served in No. 458 Wellington Squadron.

**Lawson Lake** (64 I/3) West of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Gunner Alfred L. Lawson of Oak Lake. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Lawson Point** (64 O/9) Gayoway Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Lloyd T. Lawson of Flin Flon. He served in No. 57 Wellington Squadron.

**Layland** (62 G/16) Community southeast of Portage la Prairie. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1909) as a Great Northern (CNR) railway point. The Post Office opened in 1926 on SE 2-10-6W and closed in 1968. Also a School District name here. GBC correspondence (1926; from the postmaster) indicated that it was named by Great Northern Railway surveyors after a local farmer with whom they boarded.

**Layng Lake** (64 O/11) Southeast of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer William G. Layng of Winnipeg. He served in No. 419 Lancaster Squadron.

**Layton Lake** (64 N/5) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Frederick W. Layton of Winnipeg. He served in No. 432 Halifax Squadron.

**Lazenby Lake** (64 P/13) North of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Thomas H. Lazenby of Plumas. He served in No. 420 Wellington Squadron. **Lazenby Creek** (64 P/13) Flows south into Wolverine River. Named after Lazenby Lake in 1987.

**Leach Lake** (64 H/15) East of Etawney Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Douglas B. Leach of Winnipeg. He served at No. 15 Elementary Flying Training School.

**Leaf Lake** (64 C/8) Northeast of Granville Lake. CPCGN records (1975) indicated that the lake was named for reference purposes by area Conservation Officers after the nearby community of Leaf Rapids. The lake was part of a trout stocking program.

**Leaf Rapids** (64 B/5) Community northeast of Granville Lake on the Churchill River. The CPCGN (1972) noted the Post Office was named after the rapids in the river near the townsite. It is a residential area for employees of the nearby Ruttan Lake Mine (Garland 1975). **Leaf Rapids** (64 B/5) In the Churchill River, were first recorded on a Copp Clark map (1906) and on earlier maps from Fidler (1807) onwards as Weed Portage (around the rapids). The name is probably a translation of a Native name. David Thompson (1813-14) *Weed Carrying Place*; Bell (1895) as *Heed Portage*. **Leaf Rapids** (64 B/5) Local Government District incorporated in 1971 (CPCGN).

**Leaf River** (63 A/11) Flows west into Lake Winnipeg. First noted on a Fidler map (1808). Probably a translation of the Native name Anepes River. DeSmet (1844) *R aux Feuilles* (French for *Leaf River*); GSC (1912) *Loaf River*.

**Leak Lake** (63 K/10) West of Reed Lake. GBC records (1918) indicated that the lake was named by T. Plunkett (DLS) because water flows from it through a hole in the limestone at the bottom of the lake.

**Learys** (62 G/8) Locality and former railway point northwest of Morden. The Post Office opened in 1911 as *Leary* on 13-6-8W and closed in 1945. The CNR established the point here in 1904 and named it after C. E. Leary, an early postmaster and one-time proprietor of a local brick factory (Douglas 1933). Postal guides show that the Post Office was opened initially by J. G. Leary, was taken over after a few months by Charles E. Leary, and between 1913 and 1945, the Post Office was run by Mrs. Arminthe Leary. *Learys* was first noted on a Bulman map (1905) although the Post Office became Leary. Almon (1910) *Leary's*.

**Leaside Beach** (62 P/10) Locality on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, northeast of Fisher Bay. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be the local name for a summer cottage development along Little Bullhead Bay on 20-31-5E.

**Leask Lake** (64 K/7) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Richard L. Leask of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Leasks Bluff** (63 C/7) West of Swan Lake. A local family name. This prominent wooded area is surrounded by a lake or marsh.

**Leathwood Lake** (64 N/16) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman George J. Leathwood of Molson. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**LeBlanc Lake** (64 N/16) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Signalman Eugene W. LeBlanc of Bélair. He served with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

**Lebrix Lake** (63 H/11) Southeast of Norway House on the McLaughlin River. GBC records (1928) indicated that the lake was named after Lieutenant Commander Joseph Lebrix. He and Captain Dieudonne Costes (see Costes Lake) made the first non-stop crossing of the South Atlantic in 1927.

**Le Clair Lake** (64 F/8) Southwest of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Rifleman John Le Clair of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles and was awarded the British Empire Medal. CPCGN records noted the former name Esker Lake.

**Lechowicz Lake** (64 O/5) North of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Gunner Z. Tadeus Lechowicz of Angusville. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Leda Lake** (62 J/5) Northwest of Neepawa. Possibly named after the main character in William Butler Yeats' (1865 - 1939) poem *Leda and the Swan* or the mythological character which inspired it.

**Ledwyn** (62 I/14) Community southeast of Hodgson. The Post Office opened in 1914 on 21-23-3E under Postmaster Dymtro Zinkowski and closed in 1968. Possibly named by the Post Office in Ottawa.

*Lee* (62 F/15) Southeast of Virden. A former Canadian Pacific railway point around 30-9-24W first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1909) west of Oak Lake. Stovel (1911) *Lea*.

**Lee Bay** (64 K/16) Northwest shore of Lake St. George. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Ernest E. Lee of West Kildonan. He served with the Veterans Guard of Canada.

**Lee Island** (64 C/8) Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Jim G. Lee of Winnipeg. He served in No. 101 Lancaster Squadron.

*Lee Lake* (62 P/3) East of Hodgson. A former School District on NE 32-25-1E, northwest of Lee Lake (next entry) after which it was named.

**Lee Lake** (62 P/3) West of Washow Bay. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1909).

**Lee Point** (53 L/2) Island Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Albert "Bud" Lee of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**Lee River** (52 L/5) Community on the Lee River, east of Lac du Bonnet. It is largely a cottage area on both sides of the Lee River and named after it. **Lee River** (52 L/5) Flows north into Lac du Bonnet. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1883). Since the Pinawa Channel is connected directly to this river, many maps applied either name to the two features combined as one such as Codd (1885) who placed Lee River along the Pinawa Channel as well (see Pinawa Channel). Lee River is the shorter of the two. GSC (1932) *Lea River*. **Lee River Falls** (52 L/5) Locality on the Lee River northeast of Lac du Bonnet. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local name for this cottage and camping area beside the falls which disappeared with dam construction. It was named after the river in 1978.

*Lees* (around 62 G/10) Northwest of Carman. The Rathwell Historical Society (1970) noted this as a former School District (location not given). The first school meeting was held at Brunton (see Rathwell) in 1889 at the home of Mr. Thomas Lee. He donated land for the school site and so it was named after him. The school closed in 1962.

**Lees Lake** (62 K/14) Northwest of Russell. Land records indicate that Frederick M. Lee homesteaded SE 22-22-29W in 1882. Also known as Stubbs Lake.

**Lees Lake** (64 I/15) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private William Lees of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.

**Leeyus Falls** (52 E/13) In the Whitemouth River. A former landowner's name. Also called Oak Falls.

**Lefort Lake** (64 I/6) North of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Rifleman Elmer J. Lefort of Inglis. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Leftrook Lake** (64 B/2) Northeast of Nelson House. GBC records (1944) indicated that the lake was named after W. Leftrook of Lockport, a member of the survey party on the 23rd Base Line in 1940. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Wupawsik Lake, meaning *narrows*.

**Lefurgey Lake** (64 O/4) North of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Allan J. Lefurgey of Minnedosa. He served with the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.

**Légaré, Lac** (62 F/1) Southwest of Max Lake. Named in 1988 after World War II casualty Fireman Raymond Légaré, who was killed in 1941 when the Merchant Marine vessel *Vancouver Island* was torpedoed and sunk in the North Atlantic.

**Legary Lake** (64 I/5) Southeast of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Harvey A. Legary of Pilot Mound. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron.

**Legg Island** (64 A/12) Baldock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Harry A. Legg of Brandon. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Legg Lake** (64 O/3) West of Munroe Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Corporal James F. Legg of Brandon. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Leggo Lake** (64 K/5) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant James G. Leggo of Fort Garry. He served with the Saskatoon Light Infantry.

**Leguee Lake** (63 I/16) Northeast of Cross Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Sergeant Frederick J. Leguee of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Leguilloux Lake** (64 C/5) Southeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Louis F. A. Leguilloux of The Pas. He served with the Loyal Edmonton Regiment. Locally known as Muskeg Lake.

**Leib Lake** (64 B/1) South of Baldock Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Ernest Leib of Gladstone. He served with the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

**Leifur** (62 J/10) Locality east of McCreary. The Post Office opened on 24-20-10W in 1910 under Postmaster Swan Fredbjornson and closed in 1925. Also a School District on SE 27-20-10W. The Post Office name was incorrectly placed on a Department of the Interior map (1911) on 24-20-16W. It is a popular Icelandic name usually rendered as Leif in English. Copp Clark (1914) *Liefur*.

**Leighton** (62 F/2) Locality northwest of Deloraine. On the CPR line on 13-3-24W. Named in 1905 (Douglas 1933) and noted on a Bulman map the same year.

**Leitch Island** (64 N/2) Whitmore Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Charles R. Leitch of Brandon. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Leitch Lake** (52 L/3) Northeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John W. Leitch of Winnipeg. He served in No. 429 Halifax Squadron.

**Leithead Lake** (64 J/11) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Frank T. Leithead of St. James. He served in No. 408 Halifax Squadron.

*Lelant* (62 G/15) Southwest of Portage la Prairie. A former Canadian National railway point on 25-10-9W which was named in 1916 (Douglas 1933). The name was rescinded in 1966. Lelant is the name of a town in Cornwall, England. Scarborough Company (1918) *Lelante*.

**Lelond Lake** (64 I/6) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Lyall T. Lelond of Miniota. He served with the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.

**Le Maistre Lake** (53 K/11) Southeast of Edmund Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Arthur F. Le Maistre of Winnipeg. He served in No. 210 Sunderland Squadron.

**Lemay Island** (64 B/14) Southern Indian Lake. Named in 1962 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Marcel G. A. Lemay of St. Boniface. He served aboard the HMCS *Blairmore*.

**Lemerick Lake** (64 H/2) East of Fidler Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer George E. Lemerick of Winnipeg. He served in No. 419 Halifax Squadron.

**Lemiez Ponds** (62 O/7) South of Lake St. Martin. Land records indicate that Julie Lemiez homesteaded the southern half of NE 10-28-8W in 1913.

**Lemmerick Lake** (64 N/10) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Sergeant John A. Lemmerick of Hillside Beach. He served at No. 14 Oxford Advanced Flying School.

**Lemon Lake** (63 O/4) North of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Corporal Harry Lemon of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Lena** (62 G/4) Community south of Killarney. The Post Office opened in 1872 on 27-1-17W and closed in 1968. It is also a Canadian National railway point and a School District name. The latter was on SE 34-1-17W and it first reported in 1908 (Garland 1975). Lena is also a customs point on the international border to the south (CPCGN records 1961). The name Lena was possibly derived from the following entry.

*Lena's House* (around 62 F/1, G/4) Southwest of Killarney. A former Hudson's Bay Company post, outfitted from Brandon House (to the north) and operated by Henry Lena (McMorran 1950a, 1950b). It is believed to have been located in the Turtle Mountain area near the southeast shore of Whitewater Lake. The Hudson's Bay Company had no posts on the Souris River prior to 1824 when Fort Grant was unofficially established, but during the winter of 1801 - 1802 it operated Lena's House at Turtle Mountain. McMorran added that some believed that the post (1801) was probably south of the border. If present-day Lena was named after the man and/or his post, perhaps it was in Manitoba.

**Lenchuk Creek** (52 E/13) Flows west into the Birch River. An old family name in the area.

**Lennard** (62 K/14) Locality north of Russell. The Post Office opened in 1912 on 4-23-27W under Postmaster Joseph I. Norquay, closed in 1945, reopened in 1953 (on SW 19-23-27W) and closed permanently in 1966. It was named after a settler who homesteaded here in 1880 (Douglas 1933). This was probably William B. Lennard on S½ 32-22-27W. First noted on 13-23-28W on a Department of the Interior map (1919). Postal records indicated that the name was suggested by Postmaster Thomas Higgins (Garland 1975).

*Lennox* (62 F/2) Southwest of Deloraine. A former Post Office that opened in 1884 on 34-1-24W under Postmaster C. H. Spencer. It later moved to 22-1-24W and closed in 1906.

**Lennox Lake** (53 N/6) Northeast of Knee Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman Gordon Lennox of St. James. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles. Fieldwork revealed the local name Gasoline Lake. A regular gas cache was kept here.

**Lenore** (62 F/15) Community northeast of Virden. The Post Office opened on 10-12-25W in 1894 and the name was suggested by the first postmaster, Thomas Hodgins (Douglas 1933). Also a Canadian Pacific railway point (about three miles from the Post Office on early maps) and a School District name. The School District of Errol (on SE 4-12-25W) was established in 1906 and was called Lenore until 1907 (Vipond 1967). It closed permanently in 1964. Lenore School was listed in the present community location (30-11-24W) on a 1965 municipal map. Rand McNally (1904) Post Office as *Lenora*, about three miles northwest of the railway point of *Lenore*.

**Lenswood** (63 C/7) Community northwest of Swan River. The Post Office opened in 1949 on the Swan River on 2-39-25W. The nearby School District name of Lens was on 1-39-24W. The few homesteaders here prior to 1912 were young English bachelors, many of whom enlisted in World War I. When the survivors returned, the area was called Lenswood, commemorating the Battle of Lens (1917), in which many had fought when the town was taken by the Germans. Some took part in its recapture by the Allies in a second battle near the war's end (Garland 1975; from A. Utting). Wood was added to Lens since the area was thickly treed and had to be cleared.

*Lenzie* (62 G/16) Southeast of Portage la Prairie. A former School District noted by Baragar (1969) as the fourth School District in the Rural Municipality of Grey on SE 27-9-5W. It opened in 1921, but was consolidated with three other schools in the area before it became operational. It was named after the village near Glasgow, Scotland that was the former home of local resident Mrs. James Shearer.

**Leochko Lake** (54 D/15) Northwest of Myre Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Private Michael W. Leochko of Poplarfield. He served with the 48th Highlanders of Canada.

*Leon* (62 G/13) Former railway point east of Brandon. The CNR arrived here on 9-10-18W in 1905 (Douglas 1933). Douglas (1933), Rudnyckyj (1970) and Ham (1980) are unanimous that Leon and nearby Shilo were named after two "Jewish pedlars." No further information is available. The School District was named Gorrie and was situated on SE 8-10-18W.

**Leonard Island** (64 F/8) Chiupka Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Roderick J. Leonard of Portage la Prairie. He served in No. 354 Liberator Squadron.

**Leonard Johnson Lake** (53 N/11) Northeast of Whitefish Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Leonard K. Johnson of Manson. He served in No. 57 Lancaster Squadron.

**Leonard Lake** (64 K/8) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal John G. Leonard of Sperling. He served with the Perth Regiment.

**Leonard Neufeld Lake** (53 L/11) South of Munro Lake. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Trooper Leonard G. Neufeld of Winnipeg. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**Leonard Smith Lake** (64 I/11) Northwest of Quinn Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Leonard A. Smith of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Le Pensie** (64 K/6) Locality southeast of Lac Brochet. A former trading post first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1925) on the Cochrane River at the north end of Cann Lake. Fieldwork revealed that it was named after Adolf Le Pensie, local trapper and trader. The name was rescinded by the CBGN in 1950 and reinstated in 1979. GBC (1928) *La Pensie* and *Le-Pensie*.

**Lepine Lake** (64 P/14) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Aircraftman 1 Joseph G. A. Lepine of Winnipeg. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Leppert Lake** (64 P/6) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Spencer E. Leppert of Minto. He served in No. 24 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Leroux Creek** (62 O/5) Flows northwest into Dufaults Creek. Land records indicate that Aime Leroux homesteaded NW 15-29-15W in 1911.

**Leroux Lake** (64 G/15) West of Little Sand Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Adrian S. Leroux of St. Claude. He served in No. 429 Lancaster Squadron.

**Leroy Johnston Lake** (64 H/3) Northwest of Settee Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Leroy V. Johnston of Winnipeg. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Lesage Lake** (53 M/11) Southeast of Ransom Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Gunner Gerard R. Lesage of McCreary. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

*Lesdale* (62 J/16) Northwest of Lundar. A former Post Office that opened in 1916 on 19-21-6W under Postmaster W. E. Higgs and closed in 1925. Fieldwork revealed that the Post Office (as *Leslie*) was named after the son of a local family. He was killed in World War I.

**Lesleys Bay** (63 J/13) Wekusko Lake. Named after a prospector who had a mining claim here.

**Leslie Creek** (54 D/8) Flows south into the Nelson River northeast of Gillam. Named in 1977 after World War II casualty Corporal William Leslie of Winnipeg. He served at No. 2 Anson Air Observer School.

**Leslie Lake** (64 J/4) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Sergeant James Leslie of Winnipeg. He served with the Three Rivers Tank Regiment.

**Less Crossing** (62 I/2) Locality southwest of Selkirk. A former railway point on the Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Railway. First noted on a Chataway map (1921).

**Lester Beach** (62 I/10) Locality on Lake Winnipeg northwest of Pine Falls. First noted on a Stovel map (1923) as Lester, just south of Victoria Beach. Adopted by the CPCGN as Lester Beach in 1978. Lester was an early resident who used to log in this area. A small grocery store is still run by his family.

**Letellier** (62 H/3) Community northwest of Emerson. According to Douglas (1933), the Post Office opened in 1880 - 1881 and was named after the Honourable Luc Letellier de St. Just, Lieutenant - Governor of Quebec (1876 - 1879). It is also a Canadian Pacific railway point. It was originally called Catherine, after local landowner Catherine Wright. The Post Office was called Catherine Station for a short while (Campbell 1972). Hall (1880) mentioned Letellier as a Post Office and church, just west of Rivière aux Marais (see St. Joseph entry). The School District name here was Inverness (around 20-2-2E).

**Letkeman Lake** (53 E/16) East of Krolman Lake. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Lance Corporal Theodore N. Letkeman of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

*Lettonia* (52 L/5) South shore of Lac du Bonnet. The Post Office opened in 1914 on 18-16-12E, moved to SE 19-16-12E and closed in 1953. Douglas (1933) claimed that it was named after Lettonia in Latvia. GBC correspondence (1928) noted "Lettonie" as an English name for Latvia, from where early settlers had come. The locality name was rescinded in 1967 (much of this area was flooded by hydroelectric construction).

**LeVasseur Island** (52 L/6) In Eaglenest Lake on the Winnipeg River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Lucien C. LeVasseur of Lac du Bonnet. He served in No. 419 Lancaster Squadron. Locally known as Big Island.

**Leven** (63 P/5) Locality north of Landing Lake. A former Hudson Bay (CNR) railway point on 4-74-1W, first noted on a Scarborough map (1916). The name was in use before the railway was built (Garland 1975) and it was probably named after Leven in Fife, Scotland (Munro 1978).

**Leverrier Lake** (64 J/15) Northwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Sergeant Gabriel C. Leverrier of Notre Dame de Lourdes. He served in No. 20 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Levine** (62 K/1) Locality northwest of Brandon. A former Canadian National railway point on 10-12-20W. Douglas (1933) observed that it was established in 1908 (then on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway) and was named as part of the alphabetical sequence of names on this line (see Arona entry). The nearby School District on NW 11-12-20W was Robinville.

**Levins Lake** (64 I/7) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Milford G. T. Levins of Isabella. He served in No. 57 Lancaster Squadron.

**Levis Lake** (63 C/7) South of Swan Lake. Named after local trapper Levis Duck (spelling not verified) who had a cabin here.

**Lewicki Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Gunner Emil Lewicki of Renwer. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Lewis** (62 H/16) Locality east of Winnipeg. First noted on a Stovel map (1911) as a Grand Trunk Pacific (CNR) railway point. The Post Office opened as Rateau in 1910 on 30-10-11E and was named after Postmaster Desiré Rateau who retired in 1917 (according to postal records). It changed to Lewis in 1918. Both names were used on a Department of the Interior map (1912). The nearby School District on NW 29-10-11E was Dollard. GSC (1921) *Lewis Sta.* **Lewis Bog** (62 H/16) Located near Lewis and named after it in 1976.

**Lewis Bay** (64 F/3) Northwest shore of Goldsand Lake. Named in 1988 after World War II casualty Rifleman Gordon J. Lewis of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Lewis Creek** (64 P/3) Flows south into Big Spruce River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Thomas S. Lewis of Winnipeg. He served in No. 415 Halifax Squadron.

**Lewis Esker** (64 I/4) South of Ashley Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Gordon R. Lewis of St. James. He served at No. 1 Anson Advanced Flying School.

**Lewis Hill** (64 F/4) West of Vandekerckhove Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Richard H. Lewis of Minnedosa. He served in No. 427 Wellington Squadron.

**Lewis Island** (62 P/1) Southeast of Black Island in Lake Winnipeg. Named in 1980 after World War II casualty Private Dean E. Lewis of Medora. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Lewis Lake** (53 D/12) Northwest of Fishing Lake. GBC records (1928) indicated that the lake was named after a Canadian airman who was reported missing at Hudson Bay. CPCGN correspondence (1973) referred to him as Flying Officer "Jaggs" Lewis, Royal Canadian Air Force, who had been stationed at Lac du Bonnet prior to 1934, and was part of a team of pilots assigned to the 1927 - 1928 Hudson Strait Survey Expedition. The GBC (1933) reported the local name Whitemud Lake and fieldwork (1977) revealed the local Native name Wapanoni Lake.

**Lewis Lake** (62 J/4) Southwest of Neepawa. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local name, possibly after Thomas C. Lewis who bought S½11-14-18W on the west side of the lake in a school land sale in 1912.

**Lewis Peninsula** (63 N/8) Burntwood Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer James N. Lewis of Winnipeg. He served in No. 3 Hurricane Squadron.

**Lewis Point** (64 B/12) Churchill River. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Richard J. H. Lewis of Winnipeg. He served in No. 77 Whitley Squadron.

**Lewis Rapids** (64 I/8) South Knife River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Joseph M. Lewis of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Lewko Dam** (62 H/11) On the La Salle River. Named after the Lewko family who have lived in the area for the past 50 years.

**Leyland Lake** (64 H/9) North of Freeman Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant John W. Leyland of Petersfield. He served in No. 5 Beaufort Operational Training Unit.

**Leyond River** (62 P/9) Flows west into the Bloodvein River. First noted correctly on a sketch by G. H. Blanchet (DLS 1916). It was named after a trader living at the mouth of the Bloodvein River who at the time was the only white man in the locality (Douglas 1933). The river was previously called *Little bloodvain River* in 1815 (D. Sutherland, HBC map) and *Little Bloodvein River* on Department of the Interior maps (1902, 1905).

**Lezun Lake** (64 K/14) Northeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Corporal William Lezun of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Libau** (62 I/7) Community northeast of Selkirk. The Post Office opened as Kreiger on 10-15-6E in 1903 and changed to Libau in 1906. GBC correspondence from Postmaster L. Schalme indicated that the Post Office was named by the first postmaster, Julius Kreiger after himself. He operated the Post Office on his farm. When he sold the farm and moved to Winnipeg in 1906, the name was changed to Libau. GBC records (n.d.) indicated that this Canadian National railway point was named by Russian emigrants after Libau, a community on the Baltic in the province of Latvia. Also a School District on SE 17-15-6E, also known as Libau West, while Libau East School District was on 15-15-6E. Bulman (1910) *Liban*.

*Libreville* (62 O/12) Southeast of Winnipegosis. A former Post Office that opened in 1919 on 27-30-16W and closed in 1930. Douglas (1933) indicated that it was named after a town in the French Congo (presently the capital city of Gabon). The name is French meaning *freetown*.

**Lichen Lake** (63 A/10) South of Weaver Lake. Named by the GBC in 1933. It may stem from the Native name Wakunna Lake, meaning *black lichen* which was recorded in the course of fieldwork.

**Lidcliff Marsh** (62 K/11) East of Binscarth. A local name which combines the names of the two School Districts - **Lid**ford and **Cliff**ord.

*Lidford* (62 K/11) Southeast of Russell. A former Post Office that opened in 1888 on 22-19-27W under Postmistress Mrs. D. M. Gwillim and closed in 1916. Also a School

District nearby on NE 27-19-27W. GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster G. Phizacklea) indicated that it was named by the former postmaster, Mr. Ham, after his home in Devonshire, England.

**Lido Plage** (62 H/13) Locality west of Winnipeg along the Assiniboine River. Adopted by the CPCGN in 1977. Possibly from the Italian word (lido) and French word (plage), both meaning *beach*.

**Lidster Lake** (64 P/5) South of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Perry D. Lidster of Brandon. He served in No. 22 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Lidstone** (63 C/3) Locality southeast of Swan River. The Post Office opened in 1900 on 25-35-27W under Postmaster A. R. Nex, moved to 30-35-26W by 1905 and closed in 1929. GBC correspondence (1905) indicated that it was named after Thomas W. Lidstone on whose land the Post Office was located. Postal records showed that Mrs. Amelia Lidstone was the second Postmaster (1902 - 1909). The School District of Lidstone was on 30-35-26W.

*Liège* (62 F/1) South of Deloraine. A former Canadian National railway point on 27-2-23W, named in 1914 after the defence of Liège during World War I (Douglas 1933). The Canadian National station was completed at the time the Germans captured the Belgian fortress of Liège in August, 1914 (GBC records n.d.). The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1970. Department of the Interior (1921) *Leige*.

**Lievense Lake** (63 K/16) West of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Semon Lievense of St. Boniface. He served at No. 6110 Servicing Echelon.

**Lifman Lake** (64 P/16) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Thorhall B. Lifman of Arborg. He served in No. 428 Halifax Squadron.

**Lightheart Lake** (63 N/1) Southeast of Sherridon. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Sergeant Alvin E. Lightheart of Winnipeg. He served in No. 22 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Lillesve** (62 I/12) Locality northeast of Lundar. The Post Office opened in 1910 on 12-20-3W and closed in 1954. This name is Norwegian and means *small burnt place* (Douglas 1933). The area may have been burned over by earlier brush fires. It is also a surname, however, and so may have been named after a person.

**Lillyman Lake** (64 N/8) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Ordinary Telegraphist Raymond F. Lillyman of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *St. Croix*.

**Lily Bay** (62 J/16) Locality northwest of Lundar on Lake Manitoba. The Post Office opened in 1900 on 32-20-6W and closed in 1966. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster B. Preston) indicated that the area was named by early settlers (ca. 1882) after the nearby bay which was covered with water lilies. **Lily Bay** (62 J/9) East shore of Lake Manitoba and first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1880). Also called Long Point Bay locally (after the nearby point). Belden (1881) *Ely Bay*; Copp Clark (1914) *Lilly Bay*.

**Lilyfield** (62 I/3) Locality northwest of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened as *Lillyfield* in 1896 on 16-12-2E and closed in 1927. First noted correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1909). The nearby railway point on 31-11-2E was adopted as Lilyfield. The name was rescinded in 1952 and reinstated as a locality in 1976. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster John Phipps) indicated that it was named by the area's three school trustees in 1883 when they first organized the School District. They selected this name due to the orange lilies found here and hence it should be spelled Lilyfield. He added that a former district name was Centre or Middle Bluff, since it was located halfway between Winnipeg and Stonewall. Lilyfield School District on SE 17-12-2E appeared on a Chataway map (1907). It is incorrectly spelled Lillyfield on some recent maps.

*Lily Hill* (62 G/12) Southeast of Brandon. A former School District on 25-6-18W. The Riverside Rural Municipality Centennial Committee (1967) noted it as *Lilly Hill* with the first school built in 1898. It was so named due to the red tiger lilies which covered the hill south of the school.

**Lily Pad Lake** (53 E/3) Southeast of Gunisao Lake. A local name applied to this lake due to the presence of many lily pads (water lilies). The Native name (same meaning) is Okeetaypuk Lake.

**Limestone** (54 D/9) Railway point northeast of Gillam. On the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line at Mile 565.0 from The Pas, between Bird and Amery (Munro 1978). Adopted in 1978 and derived from nearby Upper Limestone Rapids on the Nelson River near the mouth of the Limestone River.

**Limestone Bay** (63 G/15) Northwest end of Lake Winnipeg. An old name, first noted correctly on a Franklin map (1819; copied by Pettigrew 1919) and on a T. Thompson map (1820). Earlier called Back Bay by Arrowsmith (1796). Presumably it refers to the limestone formations in the area, as there are other similarly named features here. **Limestone Point** (63 G/15) South side of Limestone Bay. First noted correctly on a Klotz map (1884) although Fidler (ca. 1810) showed a Limestone Point in this area, but on the opposite side of the bay and to the south (he noted that his map of this area was not to be relied upon).

**Limestone Lake** (54 D/12) At the head of the Limestone River. Adopted by the GBC in 1944 and presumably named after the river. A GSC map (1908) called it Clear Current Lake and a Department of Railways and Canals map (ca. 1908) showed it as Clearwater Lake. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Mitichto Lake. Copp Clark (1914) *Clearcurrent Lake*. **Limestone River** (54 D/9) Drains Limestone Lake and flows east into the Nelson River. First noted on a Fidler map (1809) who called it Limestone or Mutteetitoo River. Fidler's map (and many subsequent maps) curved the river north (in the 54 D/11 area) through his Catfishing Lake, rather than extending it west to Limestone Lake. Tyrrell (1915) stated that it was the translated Cree name Mitichto Sipi, which he spelled *Mittitto River* in an 1896 report. Anonymous (ca. 1811) *Limestone Creek*.

**Lincoln Lake** (52 L/11) East of Cole Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Gunner Percy C. Lincoln of Petersfield. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Lindal Lake** (64 K/6) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Harold E. Lindal of Winnipeg. He served with the Essex Scottish Regiment.

**Lindals Lake** (62 I/12) Northeast of St. Laurent. Land records indicate that Byron S. Lindal homesteaded NE 6-19-2W in 1893. **Lindals Point** (62 I/12) North shore of Lindals Lake.

**Linden** (62 H/10) Community southeast of Winnipeg. A former School District on 20-8-5E and on Section 22 on a Chataway map (1921). Adopted by the CPCGN in 1966. See also Landmark entry.

**Lindsay Bay** (64 N/1) Stephen Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer James Lindsay of Winnipeg. He served in No. 153 Lancaster Squadron.

**Lindsay Island** (64 F/8) Le Clair Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Alexander Lindsay of Winnipeg. He served in No. 630 Lancaster Squadron.

**Lindsay Lake** (63 J/11) West of Cross Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Sergeant John Lindsay of East Kildonan. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Line Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. First noted on an SGO map (1919) and so named because the 9th Base Line crosses the lake. Probably named by the survey crew.

**Linklater** (62 F/11) Locality and former railway point southwest of Virden. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that this Canadian Pacific railway point on 11-7-28W was named ca. 1915 after Jack Linklater, the CPR agent in nearby Reston. The School District on NE 14-7-28W was Prairie Rose. Alan Rayburn (pers. comm. 1975) suggested that it had been named after an HBC employee who was prominent in the dispute with the North West Company.

**Linklater Lake** (64 H/8) Northwest of Hogg Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant William B. Linklater of Selkirk. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Linn Island** (64 F/01) Barrington Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Hubert J. Linn of Poplar Point. He served in No. 101 Lancaster Squadron.

**Lintick Lake** (64 O/10) Northwest of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Stanley Lintick of Sifton. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

*Lintrathen* (62 G/8) Southwest of Carman. The Post Office opened in 1881 on 21-5-6W and closed in 1920. The 1885 Postal Guide listed it on 25-5-6W under Postmaster A. Riddell and by 1897 it had moved to 2-6-6W. Lintrathen is the name of a lake near Dundee, Scotland noted for its waterfowl.

*Linwood* (62 G/14) East of Brandon. This former School District just south of Carberry was established in 1891 (Carberry Plains Book Committee 1959). One of the first settlers, Bob Renwick, had named his homestead Linwood Farm from which the school name was presumably derived.

**Linwood Lake** (52 L/14) South of Wallace Lake. Named after one of the streets in Winnipeg on which a Van Tassel Homes for Boys was located. See East Winchester Lake entry.

**Lionel Island** (64 B/15) Southern Indian Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated that the island was named after Lionel Lobster, a trapper whose name is pronounced "uneal" locally.

**Lion Island** (64 P/14) Commonwealth Lake. Named in 1974 after the animal emblem of the United Kingdom. See Commonwealth Lake entry.

**Lippe Lake** (64 C/11) South of Lynn Lake. Named in 1955 after André Guillaume Lippe (DLS) who conducted surveys in Manitoba in 1872.

*Lippentott* (62 F/14) Northwest of Virden. The Post Office opened on 6-11-29W in 1889. First shown on a Stovel map (1891) just inside the Manitoba boundary. Postal and CPCGN records, however, claimed that this Post Office should be just to the west in Saskatchewan. The name was rescinded in 1967.

*Lipton* (62 J/14) Northeast of McCreary. First noted as a former Post Office or community on an SGO map (1919) on NW 26-22-14W. This was a compilation error, as the 1919 Postal Guide noted this location, but west of the Second Meridian in Saskatchewan.

**Lisowicky Lake** (64 J/2) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Corporal Jacob Lisowicky of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Regiment.

*Lissiman* (around 62 K/7) Northwest of Shoal Lake. A former Canadian Pacific railway point first noted on a Bulman map (1905) between Birtle and Solsgirth. Stovel (1911) *Lisstman*.

**Listmayer Lake** (64 N/8) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Gunner Andrew Listmayer of Sprague. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

*Listowel* (62 O/4) Northeast of Dauphin. A former School District on SE 4-26-18W. The Dauphin Historical Society (1970) suggested that it (as *Listowell*) was probably named after the county in Ontario from which a number of settlers had come.

**Litchfield Lake** (64 O/6) Southeast of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Ralph F. Litchfield of Winnipeg. He served in No. 101 Lancaster Squadron.

**Little Assean Lake** (64 A/8) North of Split Lake. Named due to its proximity to Assean Lake. It is a Cree name meaning *Little Stony Lake*.

**Little Auntie Creek** (54 A/14) Flows northeast into Hudson Bay. A local name derived from the fact that an "aunt and her nephew" lived beside the creek.

**Little Bacon Lake** (63 K/6) Northwest of Cormorant Lake. Located south of Bacon Lake (see entry).

**Little Barbe Lake** (63 K/6) South of Egg Lake. Adjacent to Barbe Lake (see entry) and named after it.

**Little Bay** (64 O/5) Booth Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Thomas B. Little of Dauphin. He served in No. 408 Halifax Squadron.

**Little Beaver River** (54 E/12) Flows northeast into the Churchill River. An old name first noted on an Arrowsmith map (1814) and called Beaver River by Fidler in 1807. Probably descriptive of its relative size rather than of the size of the beaver found here. Taylor (ca. 1827) *Beaver River*; Copp Clark (1914) *Littlebeaver River*.

**Little Britain** (62 I/2) Community southwest of Selkirk on the west bank of the Red River. Located on the CPR line near Lower Fort Garry where, according to Garland (1975), a number of retired Hudson's Bay Company employees lived (*i.e.*, a small British community). The name was first noted on an Anonymous map (ca. 1829) which placed it within the Red River Settlement area (but written on the east bank of the Red River). Little Britain also applied to the community of Lockport to the south (Garland 1975). A Secretary of State map (1872) showed Little Britain as a Post Office in the general area, but may have applied it to the present Lockport nearby.

**Little Bullhead** (62 P/10) Community northeast of Hodgson on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg. Douglas (1933) reported that the Post Office opened in 1919 and was presumably named after nearby Little Bullhead Point. In the course of fieldwork, the Little Bullhead Post Office was found operating out of the nearby community of Pine Dock, although the original location was still a locality on 21-31-5E. An SGO map (1918) showed Little Bull Head as a "point," but on Township 30-6E, south of Big Bullhead Point. **Little Bullhead Point** (62 P/10) West shore of Lake Winnipeg. Named Limestone Cave Point by Henry Hind (1857) because of the fissures in the limestone cliffs which formed a large cavern. He noted that the point was located halfway between Bull's Head (Big Bullhead Point) and Dog's Head Point (West Doghead Point). The main point here became Little Bullhead Point, for which the CPCGN (1964) considered Limestone Cave Point an alternate.

**Little Churchill River** (54 E/6) Flows northeast into the Churchill River. An old name, first recorded on a Stayner map (1801). Presumably descriptive of its size relative to the Churchill River after which it was named (see main entry). Fidler (1807) mentioned that from the Little Churchill River "there is a road for canoes up to the Nelson or North River." Vandermalen (1827) *Petite R Churchill*.

**Little Cygnet Lake** (54 D/15) Northeast of Split Lake. Named due to its proximity to Cygnet Lake (see entry). The Native name was Wapisew Sakahigansis (same meaning).

**Little Grand Rapids** (53 D/3) Community on the north shore of Family Lake. There was a Hudson's Bay Company post named Little Grand Rapids House here ca. 1848, established by William McKay and named after nearby Little Grand Rapids in the Berens River (Voorhis 1930). The name appeared correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1902) as a Hudson's Bay Company post and rapids. The CBGN (1949) noted the establishment of a Post Office on Township 35-14E named after the rapids and fieldwork revealed the local Native name Meeseepawistik meaning *Little Grand Rapids*. Garnier (1860) *Ft Grand Rapide*; Department of the Interior (1883) *Grand Rapid* (as a post); and in 1906, *Little Grand Rapid*; CPR (ca. 1888) seems *Rapid Ho*[use]. **Little Grand Rapids 14** (53 D/3) Indian Reserve on the northeast side of Family Lake. Douglas (1933) identified this as a reserve for Swampy Cree (presumably named after the nearby rapids and post). The name is a translation of the Native name Missepowwistikkoos, from "misse" meaning *big, grand*, "oos," *little* and "powestik," *rapids or falls* (Garland 1975). It was first noted correctly on a Department of Indian Affairs map (1891) while an earlier Ponton survey map (1888) called it *Indian Reserve No. 48a at Little Grand Rapids*. Fieldwork revealed the local Native name for the Post Office, post and reserve as Meeseepawistik, meaning *Little Grand Rapids*.

**Little Graveyard Point** (63 C/8) West shore of Lake Winnipegosis, west of Birch Island. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local name, so named because a priest was buried there.

**Little Island** (64 H/1) Billard Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Francis Little of Winnipegosis. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Little Jennison Lake** (64 A/13) Northwest of Waskaiowaka Lake. Named after a surveyor.

**Little Lake** (52 L/3) Northeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Gordon J. Little of Selkirk. He served in No. 97 Lancaster Squadron.

*Little Maple* (62 I/12) Northeast of St. Laurent. A former Post Office that opened in 1914 on 10-18-2W under Postmaster John E. McEwen and closed in 1916. Located on the shore of North Shoal Lake. A Stovel map (1915) showed it twice — here, and incorrectly on 10-18-2E.

**Little Mikes Creek** (63 N/4) Flows northeast into Kississing Lake. Named after trapper Mike Shemchenko who lived here in the 1930s and 1940s.

**Little Minekwao Lake** (63 F/14) West of Reader Lake. A Cree name meaning *he drinks*.

**Little Mistuhe Lake** (64 A/6) Northwest of Split Lake. Named due to its proximity to Mistuhe (*big*) Lake. The name thus means *Little Big Lake*.

**Little Notigi Lake** (63 O/14) North of Wapisu Lake. Named due to its proximity to Notigi Lake. It is a Cree name meaning *grandmother*.

**Little Pepper Lake** (52 M/6) Northeast of Stonehouse Lake. A descriptive name derived from the shape of the lake.

**Little Playgreen Lake** (63 H/13) East of Playgreen Lake on the Nelson River. An old name, first noted on a Franklin map (1819) and presumably descriptive of its size relative to adjoining Playgreen Lake (see entry). Thompson (1820) *Little Play Green Lake*.

**Little Point** (64 G/15) Trout Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Rifleman Earl R. Little of Minto. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Little Pukatawagan River** (63 N/11) Flows northeast into the Churchill River. A local Cree name meaning *Little Good Fishing River*. **Little Pukatawagan Lake** (63 N/11) East of Sisipuk Lake.

**Little Ridge** (62 J/10) Locality northeast of Neepawa. A local name adopted by the CPCGN in 1978. Located on Township 18-9W, the name apparently applied to the road, beach ridge and settlement near Sandy Bay Indian Reserve 5.

**Little Saskatchewan 48** (62 O/10) Indian Reserve on the west shore of Lake St. Martin. First noted correctly on a Department of the Interior map (ca. 1898) and earlier on an Austin survey (1881) as *Little Saskatchewan Band Reserve*. It was so named because the nearby Dauphin River was formerly (or alternatively) called the Little Saskatchewan River (Douglas 1933). Fieldwork revealed the local alternate name Sandy Bay for the community, while a Department of Indian Affairs map (1891) identified it as *Sandy Bay, Lake St. Martin IR No. 48*. Proudfoot (1912) *Lake St. Martin IR No. 48*. **Little Saskatchewan 48B** (62 O/9) Indian Reserve on the east shore of Lake St. Martin. CPCGN records indicated that the name was adopted in 1930.

**Little Saskatchewan River** (62 K/8) Flows south into the Assiniboine River. First noted on Dawson and Hind maps (1858). The GBC adopted Minnedosa River as the official name in 1911, but in 1978 this was changed back to Little Saskatchewan River. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster J. S. Armitage at Minnedosa) reported that it was a Cree name meaning *rapid water*. Postmasters at Oak River and Rapid City (1905) also acknowledged the name Little Saskatchewan River, although Oak River and Rapid River were also used. The Little Saskatchewan River received its name because the first settlers going west along the old trail here thought that it was the main Saskatchewan River because it was in flood (Hambley 1971). It was originally called Rivière St. Peter (Rivière St. Pierre by La Vérendrye in 1739), later as *R aux Rapides*, and finally *Saskawjewin River* by Tanner (Coues 1897). Alexander Henry the Younger called it Rapid River in 1806 (Douglas 1933). Some early maps, such as Thompson (1813-14) and Arrowsmith (1814) placed Oak River to the east rather than to the west, although the Little Saskatchewan River was roughly in the right location, with a non-existent river compiled to the east. Thompson (1858) identified it as the Oak or Little Saskatchewan River. La Vérendrye (ca. 1741) and Buache (1742) *Riviere St Pierre* flowing southeast into the Assiniboine River; Tirion (1769; Dutch) *St Pieters R*; David Thompson (1813-14) *Rapid Rivulet*; Fidler (1819) *Saskatchewanis or Rapid R*, and in 1820, *Siskatchewanis R*; Whellams (1878) *Little Sascatchewan River*; Devine (1878) *R St Peter*; Department of the Interior (1912) *Minnedosa River*. See also Minnedosa entry.

**Little Scallion Creek** (62 F/15) Flows southeast into Scallion Creek (see entry). Scallion was the name of a local CPR station established in 1914. In 1954 the station name was rescinded as the station was no longer in use. The names Little Scallion Creek and Scallion Creek were approved in 1975.

**Little Seal River** (54 M/2) Flows east into Hudson Bay. An old name, first noted on a Fidler map (ca. 1808). Presumably descriptive, and named such since the larger Seal River is to the south. Some maps, such as Johnston (ca. 1842) placed it in the position of the larger Caribou River, the next river to the north.

*Little Souris* (62 G/12) Southeast of Brandon. A former School District first noted on a Brownlee map (1884) on SE 15-9-19W. Situated on, and named after the Little Souris River.

**Little Souris River** (62 G/13) Flows east into the Assiniboine River. Souris is French for *mouse*. First noted on a Dawson map (1858) but in the general area of the main Souris River. Correctly shown on a Department of the Interior map (1880).

**Little Stony Lake** (64 B/12) Southwest of Opachuanau Lake. Locally known as Stony Lake. The CPCGN added the qualifier "little" in 1989 to avoid duplication.

**Little Swan Lake** (63 K/15) North of Cormorant Lake. Swan was the name of a Swedish prospector who was a partner of Carl Sherritt here in the 1920s.

*Little Szmyr Lake* (62 K/15) Lies on the boundary of Riding Mountain National Park, southwest of Baldy Lake. The name was rescinded in 1989.

**Little Thirteen Creek** (62 F/1) Flows southwest into Sharpe Lake. Local residents were not familiar with this name which was recorded in 1975 and later approved. See Canada Creek.

**Little Tod Lake** (63 C/5) Southeast of Reindeer Lake. Named due to its proximity to Tod Lake.

**Little William Lake** (62 G/4) Southeast of William Lake. Named due to its proximity to William Lake.

**Litynesky Lake** (64 H/4) North of Gauer Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Stephen W. Litynesky of Ashville. He served in No. 1664 Halifax Conversion Unit.

*Livingstone* (62 J/2) East of Neepawa. A former School District on SE 24-14-12W, first recorded on a Westmacott map (1876). In 1875, Palestine School District was divided and the west half became Livingstone (Fahrni and Morton 1946). It was named after David Livingstone (1813 - 1873), the famous African missionary and explorer who had been interred at Westminster Abbey the year before.

**Livingstone Bay** (64 C/13) McMillan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Robert D. Livingstone of Winnipeg. He served in No. 158 Halifax Squadron.

**Livingstone Island** (53 D/5) Carr-Harris Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Samuel G. Livingstone of Winnipeg. He served in No. 419 Lancaster Squadron.

**Livingston Lake** (64 B/7) South of Southern Indian Lake. Named in 1949 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Robert A. Livingston of Rosebank. He served in No. 405 Halifax Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. CBGN (1948) records indicated that Eade Lake had been a name suggested by a geologist after a member of his survey party.

**Livingston Peninsula** (64 F/9) Jordan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Allan M. Livingston of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Livingston Point** (64 O/16) Baralzon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal David I. Livingston of Roblin. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Lizard Lake** (62 G/8) Northwest of Morden. First noted on a Bulman map (1897). Fieldwork revealed that it was so named because thousands of salamanders (a lizard-like amphibian) formerly lived in this marshy lake — particularly during the spring.

*Lizard Point Indian Reserve 62* (62 K/10) Southeast of Russell. First noted correctly on a McLean survey map (1908) as *Waywayseecappo or Lizard Point IR No. 62*, earlier on a Department of the Interior map (1884) as *Waywaysacapour's Band*, and on Ponton (1884) as *Waywayseecapo's Band, Birdtail Creek*. The reserve was established for the Waywayseecappo and Sioux bands (Douglas 1933). Waywayseecapo is a Native word meaning *male bird in gorgeous plumage* as during the mating season (Garland 1975; from D. Seely). The reserve was established shortly after the signing of the Qu'Appelle Treaty, confirmed in 1889 (Russell Women's Institute 1967). The name Lizard probably had a similar origin to the previous entry. Waywayseecappo was Band Chief in the late 1800s. Department of the Interior (1889) *Wawasacapo*; Department of Indian Affairs (1891) *Waywayseecappo IR 62*.

**Liz Lake** (63 O/8) Southwest of Thompson. CPCGN records (1966) indicated that this lake was named by T. Quirke of the International Nickel Company and was used by company personnel.

**Llewellyn Williams Lake** (63 P/6) North of Landing Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Leslie Llewellyn Williams of Foxwarren. He served in No. 1667 Halifax Heavy Conversion Unit.

*Lloyd George* (62 G/8) Northwest of Morden. A former School District established in 1886 on NW 10-4-6W. Originally called Belmont, the name was changed at the request of the town of Belmont to the northwest (Thompson History Committee 1967). Local ratepayers renamed it Lloyd George, after David Lloyd George (1863 - 1945), Britain's Prime Minister (1916 - 1922) during World War I.

**Lloyd Island** (53 L/13) Oxford Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant H. H. Lloyd of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Australian Air Force.

**Lloyd Lake** (63 P/11) East of Partridge Crop Lake. Named after Lloyd Hansen. No further information is available.

**Lloyds Lake** (62 G/12) South of the Souris River. Land records indicate that William C. Lloyd homesteaded SW 16-6-17W in 1882.

**Loader Lake** (64 I/13) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Corporal Thomas R. Loader of Winnipeg. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Loat Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Norman J. Loat of Kenville. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Lobb Lake** (64 I/14) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Benjamin J. Lobb of Winnipeg. He served in No. 115 Lancaster Squadron.

**Lobbville** (62 J/3) Railway point southeast of Neepawa. CBGN records (1949) noted the name on a 1929 map. Located on the CNR line on 28-13-13W and named after the William Lobb family which moved into the Bear Creek area in 1893. When railway officials were in the vicinity, they would often stay at the Lobb residence (Gladstone Rural History Committee 1987).

**Lobstick Creek** (63 C/3) Flows north to Swan River. Douglas (1933) reported that it was named in 1898 because of several such landmarks along its banks. Garland (1975) explained that a lobstick is a tree (usually an evergreen) trimmed of all but its upper branches. These served as landmarks for early travellers. It is a strictly Canadian word (also spelled lopstick). Lobsticks were also erected to honour a person or event. When Thomas Sinclair and Caroline Pruden returned from their honeymoon, the bells of St. Andrews Church were hung in one of the trees and rung for the bride. The boatmen climbed the highest tree at that place and "trimmed it to make a lobstick in memory of the chiming of bells in the wilderness" (Healy 1967). **Lobstick Bay** (63 K/13) In Kisseynew Lake. It was named after the creek which flows into it. The bay was first noted correctly on a GSC map (1919). **Lobstick Narrows** (63 K/14) In Kisseynew Lake was similarly named. The narrows was first noted on a GSC map (1929).

**Lochhead Lake** (63 J/8) North of Playgreen Lake. Named in 1971 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Hector Lochhead of Ridgeville. He served in No. 298 Halifax Squadron.

*Loch Monar* (62 I/5) East of St. Laurent. The Post Office opened as Prestwood in 1894 on 30-17-1W. It became Monar in 1896, Loch Monar in 1900 on 18-17-1W and closed in 1942. A Dominion Publishing House map (1900) showed both Prestwood and Monar, with the latter about two and one-half miles south. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmistress Lizzie Collee) indicated that it was named after Loch Monar in Rosshire, Scotland, former home of her husband's family. Her father-in-law, William Collee (Collie in the Postal Guide) was the former postmaster. The name was rescinded in 1978. It was also a former Canadian National railway point. The School District of Monar was on SW 6-18-1W. Stovel (1910) *Loc Monar*.

**Loch Woods** (62 I/10) Community north of Gimli. This name is well established locally as confirmed by the Rural Municipality of Gimli.

**Locke Lake** (63 N/12) Near Sisipuk Lake. Named in 1981 after World War II casualty Private Elmer E. Locke of Dauphin. He served with the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa.

**Lockport** (62 I/2) Community southwest of Selkirk. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster P. R. Young) indicated that it was named after the lock to be built here on the Red River (ca. 1902) and that it was previously called St. Andrews North Post Office (and parish). The locality was formerly known as Little Britain, named by settlers from Scotland and England. Little Britain is now a separate locality nearby (Douglas 1933) and was named by Mr. Stevens, the father of the man for whom Stevens Avenue was named

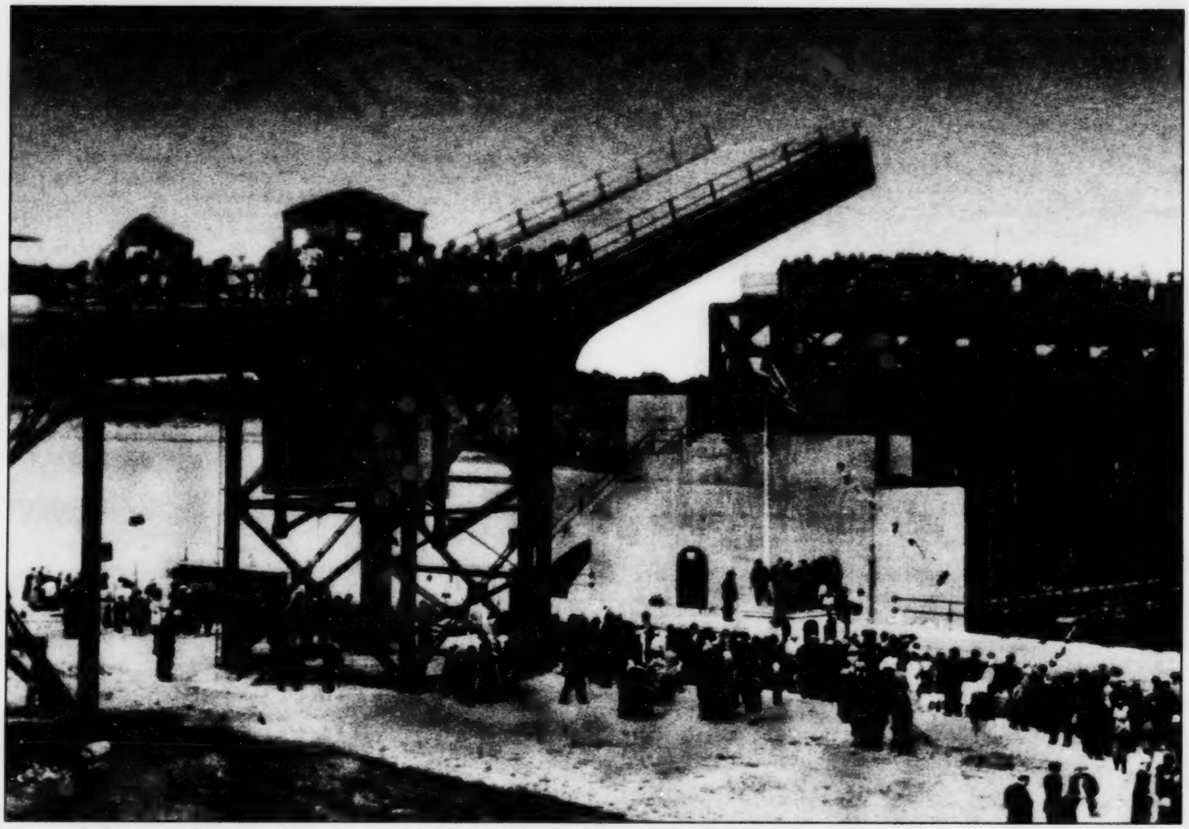

Figure 7. St. Andrews Locks and Dam, 1910 (Courtesy of the Public Archives of Canada PA-41515).

(Johnstone 1978). Postal records showed that the Post Office opened in 1894 as St. Andrews North (in St. Andrews Parish) and changed to Lockport in 1902 (Figure 7). The new lock enabled deeper draft boats to navigate the St. Andrews rapids in the Red River and travel all the way to Lake Winnipeg (Douglas 1933). See also St. Andrews entry.

*Lockwood* (62 I/6) Southwest of Gimli. A former Post Office that opened in 1901 on 12-16-1E under Postmaster W. L. Mackenzie and closed in 1905.

**Loeppky Lake** (62 P/16) West of Family Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Corporal Peter Loeppky of Winnipeg. He served with the Cape Breton Highlanders.

**Lofthouse Lake** (54 L/7) Southwest of Churchill. CBGN records (1948) indicated this to have been named after Reverend J. Lofthouse, an Anglican missionary at Fort Churchill.

**Loftson Lake** (64 P/15) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Stefan A. Loftson of Lundar. He served in No. 9 Lancaster Squadron.

*Logan* (62 O) East of Dauphin Lake. A proposed Canadian Pacific railway point on a never-built line (see Acadie). First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1877) between Speke and Haywood.

**Logan Bay** (64 I/12) Pott Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Robert J. G. Logan of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Logan Island** (64 P/5) Little Duck Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 Francis G. Logan of St. Boniface. He served in No. 59 Liberator Squadron.

**Logan Point** (53 L/12) Windy Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Ray H. Logan of Winnipeg. He served in No. 109 Mosquito Squadron.

*Logan's House* (around 53 M/8) East shore of Swampy Lake. First noted on a Hudson's Bay Company map by Kempt (1824); probably a seasonal post or depot.

**Logical Point** (64 P/13) East side of Wolverine River, north of Bulloch Lake. Together with Echo Point, Logical Point forms part of the boundary of the Baralzon Lake Ecological ("echo"-"logical") Reserve.

*Logoch* (62 K/2) South of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 2-13-24W and closed in 1932. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster William Angus) indicated that it was named after the Scottish farm of Mrs. Steven, the widow of the former postmaster James Steven. Angus believed that logoch was a Scottish term for *a run for sheep, a lowland by the lake*. As Mrs. Steven used to say, "the sheep's awa' doon in the logoch." The name was rescinded in 1952. Brownlee (1887) *Lagoch*.

**Londrys Lake** (62 J/5) Northwest of Neepawa. Recorded during fieldwork in 1976 as a local family name.

**Lonely Lake** (62 O/3) Community northeast of McCreary. The Post Office opened in 1915 on 31-24-12W, moved to 23-25-12W about 1918 and closed in 1970. Also a School District on NE 25-25-13W, while the School District of West Lake was noted within a mile of the original Post Office on SE 31-24-12W. **Lonely Lake** (62 O/3) A nearby lake after which the community was named. Probably descriptive of its location and first noted on a Stovel map (1891).

**Lonesand** (62 H/1) Locality northeast of Caliento. Named after the former School District on SE 21-3-9E; probably descriptive of its surroundings.

**Lone Spruce** (62 J/10) Locality northeast of Neepawa. Named after the former School District on 8-18-10W. The name is still in use locally.

*Lone Tree* (62 K/10) Northwest of Shoal Lake. A former Post Office that opened in 1893 on 6-19-24W and closed in 1910. Copp Clark (1906) *Long Tree*.

**Long Body Creek** (62 P/15) Community east of Bloodvein Indian Reserve. A new community situated on the east side of the Bloodvein Indian Reserve boundary near Long Body Creek. The occupants are people who had to vacate the Bloodvein Reserve. **Long Body Creek** (62 P/15) Flows west into Bloodvein Bay in Lake Winnipeg. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1902) as *Longbody Creek*. Tyrrell (1915) stated that it was a direct translation of the Native name Kinepikiniwewe Sipisis (perhaps meaning *snake-like*). The two-word form appeared on a Waugh map (1915). Fieldwork revealed the local Saulteaux names Kinawpekanope Creek and Kinepikiniwewe Creek, both meaning *long body*.

**Longbottoms Lake** (62 I/7) Southwest of Pine Falls. Land records indicate that George W. Longbottom homesteaded SW 36-16-6E in 1919 and received NE 26-16-6E as a soldier's grant in 1923.

**Longburn** (62 J/1) Locality north of Portage la Prairie. The Post Office opened in 1893 on 26-13-8W and closed in 1915. The CNR arrived on 23-13-8W in 1907 (Douglas 1933). GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster F. McArthur) indicated that the Post Office was originally to be named Long Creek after the School District, but the name was already duplicated three times in Canada. Longburn was consequently chosen as it was "nearest the original" (burn is a Scottish term for a creek). **Long Creek** (62 J/1) Flows into Big Lake in the Delta Marsh area, and is presumably the feature after which the Longburn railway point was named. First noted on a Codd map (1885).

*Longfleet* (around 62 K/7) Northwest of Shoal Lake. A former Post Office that opened in 1884 on 34-17-26W and closed in 1886. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1884). Longfleet Road is a major thoroughfare in Poole, Dorsetshire, England.

**Long Hill** (64 I/11) Northeast of Quinn Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Roy Long of Varsity View (Charleswood). He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Long Hole Lake** (63 K/10) North of Cormorant Lake. Water flows out through an opening in the limestone on the east shore of the lake.

**Long Island** (54 L/8) In the Churchill River south of Churchill. An old and descriptive name first noted on an Arrowsmith map (1814). Fidler (1807) seems *Big Island*; Vandermalen (1827) *I Longue*.

**Long Lake** (52 L/14) Locality southeast of Bissett. Located on and named after Long Lake. CBGN records (1949) indicated that local residents had requested that the Post Office be named Long Lake. This name, however, was duplicated, and so Wadhope was substituted. Wadhope was the name of a former Post Office that had closed in 1937 and had served the mine site a few miles north (see entry). The CBGN listed the name as *Long Lake (Wadhope Post Office)*, but in 1957 adopted Long Lake, noting that the Post Office had closed in 1951. **Long Lake** (52 L/14) East of Manigotagan Lake. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1902).

**Longley Lake** (64 G/13) West of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Robert T. W. Longley of Winnipeg. He served in No. 433 Halifax Squadron.

**Longney Lake** (64 K/7) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Leonard V. Longney of Thornhill. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Long Peninsula** (63 I/4) Playgreen Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant John Long of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Long Plain 6** (62 G/16) Indian Reserve southwest of Portage la Prairie. First noted correctly on a Department of Indian Affairs map (1891) and as *Short Bear IR* on a Department of the Interior map (1884). Short Bear was probably the band chief's name. Douglas (1933) added that this was a Chippewa Indian Reserve, but he placed it in Township 9-8W, instead of 10-8W. Burland (1885) *Long Plain IR*; Department of the Interior (1902) *Short Bear IR 6*; GBC list (1941; from a 1921 sectional map) *Long Plains IR 6*.

**Long Point** (63 G/2) Northwest shore of Lake Winnipeg. First noted on an Arrowsmith map (1796). A very prominent and descriptively named feature. Fleming (1858; from Hind) noted that the Ojibwa called it Cape Kitchi-nashi and the Swampy Crees Missineo, both meaning *Big Point*; while others called it The Détour. Rinfret (n.d.) *Pte Maligne* (probably intended Wicked Point to the south); Fidler (ca. 1809, 1810) simply *Detour* by the point; Arrowsmith (1814) *Detour Point*; Hind (1858) *Cape Kitchinashi or Point Missineo* (Big Point), and on an 1860 map, *C Kitchinoshi*; Ross (1892) *Big Point*.

*Long River* (62 G/4) Southwest of Killarney. A former School District on NW 10-2-18W that opened in 1893 (Garland 1975). Named after nearby Long River which until 1974, had been officially called Whitemud Creek. Long River had been previously applied to the river flowing north into the Pembina River on 12-3-13W, but now flows northeast on 19-3-14W.

**Long Spruce** (54 D/8) Community northeast of Gillam. CPCGN records (1973) noted the establishment of a Post Office to serve the people at the hydroelectric station here. It was named after the Long Spruce Rapids. **Long Spruce Rapids** (54 D/8) In the Nelson River northeast of Gillam. First noted correctly on a Klotz map (1884). Thompson (1792) *Gooseberry Carrying Place*; Arrowsmith (1796) *Gooseberry Fall*; Fidler (1809) *Goose or Gooseberry Portage* around the west end; Anonymous (ca. 1811) *Grey Goose Portage* (at the west end of the rapids); Taylor (ca. 1827) simply *Grey Goose* by the rapids.

*Longueville* (62 N) Northwest of Dauphin Lake. A proposed Canadian Pacific railway point on a never-built line (see Acadie). Recorded on a Department of the Interior map (1877) between Blackwood and Sussex.

**Loni Beach** (62 I/10) Community north of Gimli. CBGN records (1952) noted the name on a 1948 map as a Canadian Pacific railway point on 20-19-4E beside Lake Winnipeg. The name is Icelandic, from "Ow Loni," meaning *at the inlet* (Garland 1975).

**Lonie Lake** (64 O/13) South of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Jack M. Lonie of Winnipeg. He served in No. 115 Lancaster Squadron.

**Loonhead Lake** (63 K/16) North of Reed Lake. First noted on a GSC map (1902) as *Loon-head Lake* and correctly on a Copp Clark map (1914). Douglas (1933) felt that the name was descriptive of the lake's shape.

**Loon River** (63 N/13) Flows south into Loon Lake north of Sisipuk Lake. Both Loon River and Loon Lake were first recorded on a Fidler map (1807) and in 1809 he called the latter Toodetawney, probably Chipewyan for *loon*. Some early maps extended Loon Lake to include adjoining Sisipuk Lake as well.

**Loon Straits** (62 P/10) Community northwest of Manigotagan on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1955 on 32-29-7E. **Loon Straits** (62 P/10) A nearby channel after which the community was named. First recorded correctly on a Green survey (1885) for an Indian Reserve that was never established. Fidler (1808) called it *La Ducs straight* and added that "a Canadian of this name drowned here in 1773." He probably intended the surname Leduc. Hind (1858) indicated that this was part of the canoe route of the North West Company. For the straits: Arrowsmith (1814) *La Dues Straits*, 1824, *Les deux Straights* and in 1832 *Ducs Straight*; Thompson (1813-14) *Detroit le Duc*; Fidler (1819) *La ducs straights*; Taylor (ca. 1827) *La Ducs Straights*; Dawson (1859) *Loon Strait*; Westmacott (1876) *Leons straits* or *Detroit le Duc*; Garnier (1860) *Dét la Doucs*.

*Loon Straights Indian Reserve 11A* (62 P/10) East shore of Lake Winnipeg, northwest of Manigotagan. Located around Loon Straits (see previous entry) but no longer in existence, if ever even established. Surveyed on a Green map (1885) with this (incorrect) spelling and later identified on a Department of Indian Affairs map (1891).

**Lopuck Lake** (64 N/13) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Leading Stoker Antoni Lopuck of Transcona. He served aboard the HMCS *St. Croix*.

**Lord Lake** (54 K/12) West of Christmas Lake. Named after Father Lord, a Roman Catholic priest who was active in the scouting movement in Churchill for over 20 years. He was the driving force behind establishing the facilities at Caribou Hall and Camp Nanug.

**Lord Selkirk** (62 H/14) Urban community within the City of Winnipeg. The name was approved in 1974 and presumably refers to the Earl of Selkirk. See Selkirk entry. **Lord Selkirk Park** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg.

**Lorentson Lake** (63 I/1) Northwest of Little Bolton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Raymond N. Lorentson of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Lorette** (62 H/15) Community southeast of Winnipeg. A Post Office, Canadian National railway point and parish name. The Post Office (as *Loretto*) opened in 1875 on Township 9-5E (Campbell 1972). GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster V. Trudeau) indicated that "Loretto Post Office" was named after the village of Lorette in Quebec. Although a Department of the Interior map (1881) showed Lorette Post Office in the Loretto area, the name was not officially changed by the Post Office until 1939. The area was settled in the 1850s by Métis from St. Boniface, St. Norbert and St. Vital, and was first known as Petit Point des Chênes, a French name meaning *little point of oaks* (Garland 1975). Lorette was probably named by Bishop Taché in gratitude to a priest from Notre Dame de Lorette in France who had given substantial gifts to St. Boniface Cathedral. The Post Office was located on the old Dawson Trail (see entry) while the Canadian National railway point was three miles away and called *Lorette Station* on a Chataway map (1921). The name was suggested by the CBGN (1951) but was never separately adopted. Three school districts were reported in the parish: Lorette West around 25-9-4E, Lorette Centre (17-9-5E) and Lorette East on NE-9-5E. Russell (1878) *Loretto*; Scarborough (1916) *Loretta*.

*Lorne* (62 G/8) Southwest of Carman. A former Post Office that opened in 1879 on 12-5-8W and closed in 1892. CPCGN records (1968) indicated that it was the oldest Post Office in the area. It was located on the Hughes farm and was also called Pembina. Presumably named after the Marquess of Lorne, Governor General at the time. See also Louise, Louise Bridge and Louise Lake entries. *Lorne* (62 G/1) Southwest of Morden. A former School District on NW 14-2-7W which was established in 1878 and consolidated with Darlingford in 1967 (Darlingford Historical Book Committee 1972). Probably also named after the Marquess of Lorne who was appointed Governor General in 1878.

**Lorne** (62 G/7) Rural Municipality north of Pilot Mound. Named after the Marquess of Lorne (Garland 1975). The name was adopted by the GBC in 1933. See previous entry and Louise entry. **Lorne Lake** (62 G/3) Northeast of Killarney on the Pembina River. One of a chain of lakes, earlier called Back Fat Lakes (among other names). See also Bone Lake entry. First recorded on a Department of the Interior map (1880). It was named after the Marquess of Lorne who served as Governor General of Canada from 1878 to 1883. He and his wife, Princess Louise visited western Canada in 1881, wishing to see the country and learn something of the conditions facing immigrants to the west (Garland 1975). By various means, they travelled from Portage la Prairie to the Rocky Mountains in 1881. On their return journey, they were met by the SS

*Marquette* at Fort Pelly, Saskatchewan. Captain John Cumming, in charge of the boat, named both Lorne Lake and nearby Louise Lake after his distinguished passengers. See previous entry and Louise entry.

**Lost Fry Lake** (52 L/5) Northwest of George Lake. Named by Erbert Quinn of the Lake George Fishing Club between 1928 and 1935 and adopted by the CPCGN in 1994. Mr. Quinn and other club members had put various species of fry into the lake prior to the great fire of 1929 which left the entire are impassable because of felled trees. Hence the name Lost Fry Lake. Formerly known as Augie Lake (see entry).

**Lost Tooth Island** (62 J/1) In the Delta Marsh south of Lake Manitoba. A local name recorded during fieldwork. Apparently someone lost his false teeth here.

*Lothair* (62 K/1) Northwest of Brandon. The Post Office opened in 1882 on 22-12-22W and closed in 1903. The Post Office of Norris opened in 1899 on 12-12-22W and changed to Lothair in 1904 after the original Post Office had closed. It then itself closed in 1915. Lothair (795? - 855) was the grandson of Charlemagne and emperor of the Holy Roman Empire (840 - 855). Copp Clark (1914) *Lothaire*.

**Loucks Lake** (63 K/10) West of Reed Lake. First noted on a GSC sketch by R. Bruce (1919). The lake was named after trapper Walter Loucks (Douglas 1933).

**Lougheed Lake** (63 J/3) Northeast of North Moose Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Ralph J. Lougheed of Winnipeg. He served in No. 103 Lancaster Squadron. CPCGN records noted it as First Lake on a 1974 Manitoba canoe route map.

**Lough Lake** (63 N/10) West of Flatrock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Spencer W. Lough of Winnipeg. He served in No. 431 Halifax Squadron.

**Loughnan Lake** (63 K/13) South of Kisseynew Lake. First noted on a survey map by B. W. Waugh (1920). Probably named by Waugh after David Loughnan, then editor of the *Veteran* in Ottawa (Douglas 1933).

**Louise** (62 G/2) Rural Municipality around Pilot Mound. Named after Princess Louise, wife of the Governor General of Canada (Douglas 1933). The municipality was proclaimed in 1880 (Gosnell 1968). See Lorne and following entry also. **Louise Lake** (62 G/3) On the Pembina River, northeast of Killarney. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1880) as *Lake Louise*. Also one of a chain of lakes earlier known by various names such as Back Fat Lakes (see Bone Lake). Named by Captain John Cumming after Princess Louise, the wife of the Governor General of Canada. See Lorne Lake, Lorne, and the following entry. **Louise, Lake** (62 H/3) South of Winnipeg. Miss Jean Dupuis reported that the lake near the land owned by her grandfather in 1881 has always been known as Lake Louise.

*Louise* (62 G/3) East of Killarney. A former Canadian National railway point on 16-3-15W, first noted on a Bulman map (1905). Also named after Princess Louise (see previous entry). The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1976. See Lorne entry. *Louise Bridge* (62 H/14) Within the City of Winnipeg, east of the Red River. A former Sub Post Office of Winnipeg noted in the 1897 Postal Guide on Township 11-3E under Postmaster H. M. Harris. It was built near and named after the Louise Bridge, which was the first bridge built over the Red River (1880). The bridge was named after Princess Louise (Douglas 1933). The locality name was rescinded in 1977. See Lorne entry and previous entry.

**Louis Island** (62 O/11) In Crane Bay, Lake Manitoba. CPCGN records (1974) indicated this to be a local name deriving from resident Louis Morrisseau whose family had lived here for years. Previously called Heron Island as noted on an SGO map (1914). Fieldwork revealed the local names Hunter Island and Kaghegapskak Island, a Saulteaux name meaning *steep bank*.

**Louis Roberts Lake** (53 L/13) North of Oxford Lake. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Private Louis C. Roberts of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Regiment.

**Lousier Lake** (64 C/5) Southeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Ernie J. Lousier of Bowsman. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers. Running Bear Lake is a local name for this feature.

**Lovat Lake** (64 I/10) East of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Engine Room Artificer 4 Peter K. Lovat of St. Boniface. He served aboard the HMCS *Charlottetown*.

**Love Bay** (64 K/16) Caron Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Roy J. Love of Winnipeg. He served in No. 244 Wellington Squadron.

**Love Creek** (53 M/6) Flows northeast into Gowan River. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 James H. Love of Dauphin. He served in No. 103 Lancaster Squadron.

**Love Island** (64 J/13) Nicklin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sapper George C. Love of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Love Lake** (63 K/14) South of Sherridon. GBC correspondence (1945; from S. Simpson) indicated that the lake was named after Ernest Love, a former steward at the Sherritt-Gordon mine who was chased by a bear while fishing here.

**Love Lake** (62 J/6) Southeast of Dauphin Lake. Land records indicate that John W. Love homesteaded SW 24-15-14W in 1891.

**Lovell Lake** (64 N/4) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Corporal T. Roy Lovell of Darlingford. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Lovett Lake** (54 L/1) South of Churchill. Named in 1948 after World War II casualty Sergeant Donald A. Lovett of Morden. He served with the Essex Scottish Regiment and was mentioned in dispatches.

**Low Bay** (64 H/2) Fidler Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Douglas D. Low of Grandview. He served in No. 9 Lancaster Squadron.

**Lowe Creek** (53 N/14) Flows north into Stupart River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Francis J. Lowe of Ninette. He served in No. 12 Wellington Squadron.

**Lowe Farm** (62 H/5) Community west of Morris. A Post Office, School District and Canadian National railway point on 6-5-1W. First noted on a North West Government map (ca. 1891) and as *Lowes* (railway point) on a McKellar map (1893). The Post Office opened in 1901 and GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster John I. Wiens) indicated that it was named after the Lowe Farm (Figure 8), a large farm owned by John Lowe MP, and sold in 1894. At its height, the Lowe property consisted of 13 Sections (Rose 1999). John Lowe had been Deputy Minister of Agriculture (1888 - 1895) in Ontario and editor of the *Montreal Gazette* (Lowe Farm History Society 1974). The area was first settled (ca. 1887) by American companies which started commercial wheat "mines" here, but this venture failed when the heavy steam driven plows bogged down in the Red River gumbo (Garland 1975; from E. Francis). After the commercial farms were abandoned, English Canadians moved in to homestead followed by Americans from Illinois and later Mennonites. Dominion Publishing Company (1900) *Lowe's Farm*; Natural Resources Branch (1919) *Lowe*.

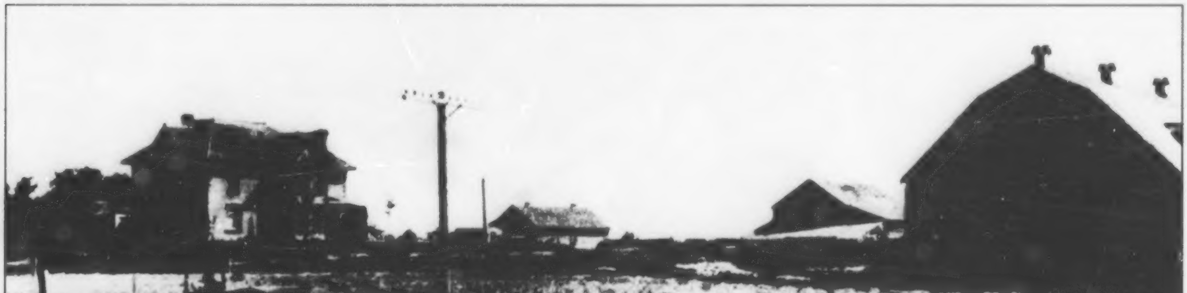

Figure 8. The Lowe Farm ca. 1920 (Courtesy of the Public Archives of Canada PA-47838).

**Lowe Lake** (64 P/13) North of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Irvin M. Lowe of Bradwardine. He served in No. 76 Halifax Squadron.

**Lowe Point** (63 N/2) Batty Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal George A. Lowe of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Lower Bay** (64 I/13) North shore of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Corporal George E. Lower of Lake Francis. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Lower Conjuring Falls** (63 A/7) In the Berens River. A descriptive name, adopted by the GBC in 1937. Possibly a translation or equivalent of the local Native name Osapanchikun, meaning *deceiving currents which vary and cause eddies*. The nearby **Upper Conjuring Falls** (63 A/7) was similarly named in 1937.

**Lower Fort Garry National Historic Site** also-aussi **Lower Fort Garry, Lieu historique national de** (62 I/2) Historic site southwest of Selkirk on the west bank of the Red River. Construction took eight years (1831 - 1839) and architectural features included stone walls with loopholes and bastions. Construction began under Governor George Simpson who planned to make it the Hudson's Bay Company headquarters for all of America. Fear of a clash between the Métis and the other settlers, and of another flood like the one in 1826 were believed to have influenced his decision. It was constructed as a result of an 1830 resolution passed at a council meeting of the Hudson's Bay Company's northern department of Ruperts Land, held at York Factory. It read in part:

> The Establishment of (Upper) Fort Garry being in a very dilapidated state ... its situation not sufficiently centrical ... most exposed to the Spring Floods ... and very inconvenient in regard to the navigation of the River, and in other points of view, it is Resolved ... that a new Establishment to bear the same name lie formed on a site to be selected near the lower end of the Rapids ... for which purpose tradesmen be employed, or the work done by contract as may be found most expedient, and, as Stones and Lime are on the spot, those materials to be used instead of timber, being cheaper and more durable.

The first Native treaty in the West was concluded here between the Canadian government and the Chippewa and Swampy Cree in 1871 (Douglas 1933). In 1843, it was the residence of the Governor of Rupert's Land and the seat of government (Voorhis 1930). An Arrowsmith map (1850) identified it as *Stone Fort*. This was the name most commonly found on maps. Lower Fort Garry was also a Post Office that opened in 1876 (Campbell 1972) and closed in 1916. Another Post Office was shown on a Department of the Interior map (1874) about one mile south of Stone Fort. GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster J. H. Stanger) indicated that the Post Office was located within the fort enclosure, and was apparently named after the locality of Garry in Scotland. It was proclaimed a National Historic Site in 1951 (Garland 1975; from M. McLeod). Fort Garry (see entry) is the adjacent Canadian Pacific railway point name. Anonymous (ca. 1877) *Stonefort*; Gaillac-Monrocq et Cie (1935) *Ft aux Roseaux* ("roseaux" is French for *reeds*).

**Lower Lake** (64 P/9) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Douglas A. Lower of Lake Francis. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Low Island** (64 N/15) Putahow Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Sergeant Leslie R. Low of Flin Flon. He served at No. 8 Fairey Battle Bombing and Gunnery School.

**Lowland** (62 I/8) Locality west of Lac du Bonnet. Named after the former Post Office which opened in 1927 on NW 18-15-9E and closed in 1968. The School District on SW 18-15-9E was named Woodrow.

**Low Peninsula** (64 N/10) Tatowaycho Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer George S. Low of Winnipeg. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron.

**Low Rapids** (64 P/14) Caribou River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant George Low of Norway House. He served in No. 407 Wellington Squadron.

**Lowry Lake** (64 O/14) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Edward A. Lowry of The Pas. He served at No. 2 Wireless School.

*Lucas* (62 K/2) Northeast of Virden. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 20-14-25W. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster F. A. Campbell) indicated that it was named by the Postmaster General and had "no local significance."

**Lucas Lake** (64 C/16) South of Barrington Lake. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Stoker 2 Donald O. Lucas of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Athabascan*.

**Luce Lake** (52 L/3) Northeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Walter G. Luce of St. Vital. He served with the Veterans Guard of Canada.

**Lucemore Lake** (64 O/16) West of Baralzon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal William Lucemore of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Luchsinger Creek** (62 O/12) Flows northeast into Lake Winnipegosis. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local family name.

**Lucki Lake** (64 O/8) Northeast of Munroe Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Albin Lucki of Komarno. He served in No. 12 Wellington Squadron.

**Ludwig Lake** (64 P/9) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Corporal Frederick Ludwig of Elmwood. He served with the 17th Duke of York Hussars.

**Luke** (54 D/7) Railway point southwest of Gillam. Located on the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line on 21-84-17E. It was named in 1928 after Luke Clemens, a mail carrier and trader on the railway (Douglas 1933). He claimed to be related to Samuel Clemens, better known as author Mark Twain (Garland 1975).

**Lulu Island** (63 J/1) Southwest of Taylor Island in Playgreen Lake. Named by J. L. Foreman after a local freight scow.

**Lumgair Creek** (63 J/16) Flows east into Sipiwesk Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Norman A. Lumgair of Thornhill. He served in No. 408 Lancaster Squadron.

**Lunch Lake** (62 N/6) Southeast of Burrows Lake. Named by members of a timber cruising crew. They had lunch here three days in a row.

**Lundar** (62 J/9) Community northwest of St. Laurent. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point on 1-20-5W. The Post Office was established in 1890 and named Lundi by Postmaster Henrick Johnson after the farm in Iceland from which his bride came (Douglas 1933). "Lundi" is Icelandic for *meadow*, and the mix-up in names resulted from a mistake in Ottawa (Garland 1975). The 1892 Postal Guide listed it as Lundar on 36-19-5W under Postmaster Henrik Johnson. Moyer (n.d.; post 1900) *Landar*. **Lundar Beach** (62 J/9) Locality northwest of Lundar on the east shore of Lake Manitoba. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a summer cottage subdivision named after the community.

**Lundays Point** (62 O/16) Northwest shore of Lake St. Martin. CPCGN records (1979) indicated that the point was named after a local rancher. Land records indicate that Joseph O. Lunday was granted SW 34-32-7W and NW 27-32-7W on the west side of the point in 1942.

**Lundmark Lake** (52 L/11) Southeast of Flintstone Lake. Named in 1992 after World War II casualty Sergeant Victor D. Lundmark of Brandon. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Lundy Lake** (64 H/3) West of Fidler Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private George V. J. Lundy of Oak Point. He served with the Algonquin Regiment.

*Lundyville* (around 62 J/9,16) Northwest of Lundar. A former Post Office that opened in 1887 on 30-20-6W and closed in 1899. Presumably named after Postmaster Francis J. Lundy. Lily Bay Post Office opened about two miles away in 1900 after Lundyville closed.

**Lungstrum Lake** (53 M/11) East of Ransom Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Trooper Edward A. Lungstrum. He served with the British Columbia Dragoons.

**Lunney Lake** (64 J/11) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Vernal N. Lunney of Winnipeg. He served in No. 419 Halifax Squadron.

**Lunsted Lake** (62 N/14) South of Swan River. Named in 1966 after World War II casualty Private Adolph Lunsted of Dauphin. He served in the Royal Canadian Infantry Corps. Also known as Spectacles Lake, North Spectacle Lake, South Spectacle Lake, Spectacle Lakes and Optical Lake. These names reflect the resemblance of the shape of the lake to a pair of spectacles.

**Lupinsky Lake** (64 O/10) West of Croll Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Jack Lupinsky of Winnipeg. He served in No. 428 Lancaster Squadron.

**Lussier Island** (64 N/10) Tice Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Sergeant Lawrence R. Lussier of Oakburn. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Lussier Lake** (62 G/6) Northwest of Pilot Mound. CPCGN records (1966) indicated that the lake was named after Felix R. Lussier who homesteaded nearby.

**Lychowich Lake** (53 E/13) South of Stevenson Lake. Named in 1997 after World War II casualty Rifleman John L. Lychowich of Garson. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Lyddal** (63 O/1) Railway point east of Setting Lake. Located on the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line on 2-70-7W. Douglas (1933) stated that it was named in 1928 after William Lyddal, Governor of Ruperts Land for the Hudson's Bay Company

(1670, 1674 - 1675). Shown as Pesim on a Scarborough map (1916). Pesim is Cree for *moon*, but the name was rejected because it was too similar to Peesane, Saskatchewan on the CNR line (Munro 1978). CPCGN (1964; from the 1961 census) *Lyddall*.

**Lydiatt** (62 H/16) Locality southeast of Selkirk. A former Post Office and Canadian Pacific railway point on 17-12-8E. The CPR arrived here in 1907 and this railway point was named after R. J. Lydiatt, chief CPR clerk (Douglas 1933). The Post Office opened on SW 17-12-8E in 1908 and closed in 1970. Also a School District on SW 8-12-8E. The location was altered in 1976 to 9-12-8E. Formerly known as Pesim, a Cree name meaning *sun* or *moon*. Hudson Bay, Peace River and Pacific Railway map (ca. 1911) *Lydall*.

**Lyles Creek** (62 G/7) Flows north into Roseisle Creek. Land records indicate that Thomas S. Lyle homesteaded NE 36-5-8W in 1903.

**Lyleton** (62 F/3) Community southwest of Deloraine. A Post Office, terminal, Canadian Pacific railway point and School District on 21-1-28W. GBC correspondence (1905; from Assistant Postmaster R. B. Lyle) indicated that the Post Office was named after the first settler and postmaster, Andrew Lyle. He came here from Smiths Falls, Ontario in 1881 and opened the Post Office on his farm on 10-1-28W in 1890 (until 1900). When the community grew, the Post Office moved north to the home of Postmaster R. Murray on 22-1-28W. In 1903, it moved into the village following the extension of the CPR line here in 1902 (as on a Mortimer map 1902). The School District was established in 1893 and merged with Edward Municipal School District in 1956 (Lyleton Women's Institute 1969).

*Lynch* (62 K/3) Northwest of Virden. A former Canadian Pacific railway point and locality on 27-14-29W, first noted on a Bulman map (1905). The name was rescinded in 1952.

*Lynch Point Provincial Recreation Park* (62 J/2) Southwest shore of Lake Manitoba. The park was established and named in 1977. Garland (1975) noted that it was named after Edwin B. Lynch who came to the district in 1871 as a child, and later owned hay and grazing land south of the point. He tried to establish a summer resort on the point, but ice destroyed his boats and boathouse.

**Lynchs Point Game Bird Refuge** (62 J/7) Northwest of Portage la Prairie and established here in 1977. See previous entry for origin. **Lynchs Point** (62 J/2) At the mouth of the Whitemud River.

**Lyne Island** (53 M/5) Utik Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Private Vernon A. Lyne of Rapid City. He served with the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.

**Lynn Lake** (64 C/14) Town west of Barrington Lake. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point built around the mining camp and named after the lake. The Post Office opened in 1951. The CPCGN (1973) noted a reference to the area as Sherritt-Gordon Mines in the 1971 census; this name had been rejected since it was a corporate name referring to several mines. **Lynn Lake** (64 C/14) First noted by the GBC on a mining claim map (from Sherritt-Gordon). It was presumably named after Mr. Lynn Smith, Chief Engineer for Sherritt-Gordon Mines Ltd. **Lynn Lake** (64 C/14) A Local Government District incorporating Lynn Lake and named in 1947. **Lynn River** (64 C/15) Flows east into the Keewatin River and was adopted in 1957. Named after the lake (CPCGN 1975). Eldon River is a local alternate.

**Lynx Point** (63 A/4) Northeast side of Sturgeon Bay in Lake Winnipeg. Both Lynx Point and the adjacent Lynx Bay were first noted on a Hind map (1858). Presumably named after the Canada Lynx (*Lynx canadensis*), a species of wild cat found in northern areas. Douglas (1933) noted that the origin was the same as for nearby Cat Head (see entry).

**Lyons Creek** (64 I/15) Flows northeast into the Seal River. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private William J. Lyons of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Lyonshall** (62 G/4) Community west of Killarney. The Post Office opened in 1884 as Ninga on 28-2-18W under Postmaster Orson Martin, changed to Lyonshall in 1889 on 33-2-18W and closed in 1906. Also a School District on SW 34-2-18W, established in 1883 (Garland 1975) on land donated by George Ferguson. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster Samuel Jones) indicated that he had named the Post Office after his hometown of Lyonshall in Herefordshire, England. He added that he was one of the first settlers in the area (ca. 1881). See also Ninga entry. McKellar (1893) *Lyons Hall*.

**Lyons Island** (64 I/12) Hlowananatseda Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Gordon H. Lyons of La Rivière. He served in No. 33 Hurricane Squadron.

**Lyons Lake** (52 E/11) Southeast of Brereton Lake. First noted correctly on NTS map 52 E (1933) while CPCGN records noted it as *Lake Lyons* on a 1948 map of the area. It was named after M. A. Lyons, Deputy Minister of Public Works who retired in 1945.

**Lysay Lake** (62 P/15) West of Family Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Private John Lysay of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Lytle Bay** (64 J/9) In Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Orville Lytle of Roland. He served in No. 434 Halifax Squadron.

**Lytwyns Lake** (62 O/12) North of Dauphin Lake. Land records indicate that Onafryj Lytwyn homesteaded NW 24-30-18W in 1902. The previous name Marina Lake, first noted on an SGO map (1919), was changed to this local name in 1977. Also called Dead Lake. CPCGN records (1966) *Marine Lake* on a 1928 Township plan.

**Mabb Lake** (64 K/9) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Herbert H. Mabb of Fisher Branch. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Maberly Lake** (52 L/14) Southeast of Bissett. CBGN records (1953) indicated that the name was approved in 1941 and had been suggested by a mining claim surveyor after the name of a prospector here many years before.

**Macaulay Island** (64 O/12) Shannon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Duncan A. Macaulay of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Macaulay Lake** (64 H/11) East of Small Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William J. Macaulay of Winnipeg. He served in No. 419 Wellington Squadron.

**MacAulay Point** (53 L/1) Rochon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Thomas H. MacAulay of Winnipeg. He served in No. 101 Liberator Squadron.

**MacCosham Lake** (64 F/16) Southeast of Kustra Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William R. MacCosham of Glenora. He served in No. 179 Wellington Squadron.

**Macdonald** (62 J/1) Community northwest of Portage la Prairie. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 33-12-8W as Drumconner and changed to Macdonald in 1895 on 35-8-12W. (Drumconner was first recorded on a Maingy postal map (1882) and is the name of a village in Ireland). Also a Canadian Pacific railway point and School District name here. GBC correspondence from Elias Brown (the first postmaster) indicated that the Governor General had appointed him postmaster of Drumconner in 1884, which was changed 10 years later after a petition was sent to the Postal Department. It was named after Sir John A. Macdonald (1815 - 1891), Canada's first Prime Minister (1867 - 1873, 1878 - 1891). The Post Office presumably changed its name to agree with that of the railway point first noted here on a Hudson's Bay Company map (1889). As late as 1893, both names were still being used (Collier 1967). The community was built on NW 35-12-8W — land donated by James Cowan. North West Government map (1891) *MacDonald*; Copp Clark (1914) *McDonald*. **Macdonald** (62 H/11) Rural Municipality southwest of Winnipeg. It was named either after the community of Macdonald or directly after Sir John A. Macdonald (Garland 1975). The latter is probably the case as the community is some distance away.

**MacDonald Bay** (64 N/15) East shore of Tice Lake. Named in 1987 after World War II casualty Trooper Donald J. MacDonald of Minto. He served with the Royal Canadian Dragoons.

**MacDonald Island** (53 K/5) Sharpe Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Sergeant Donald J. MacDonald of Winnipeg. He served in No. 419 Halifax Squadron.

**MacDonald Peninsula** (63 N/7) Guthrie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal John A. MacDonald of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**MacDonald Rapids** (64 I/15) Seal River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Donald MacDonald of Roland. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

*Macdonnell House* (62 G/12) Southeast of Brandon. This was a former North West Company trading post on the Assiniboine River named after John Macdonell, and occupied for him by "old Augé" in 1793 (Douglas 1933).

**MacDougall Bay** (64 H/4) Gauer Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John D. MacDougall of Elm Creek. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**MacDougall Island** (63 P/2) Cotton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Donald C. MacDougall of Winnipeg. He served in No. 13 Stranraer Operational Training Unit.

**MacDougall Lake** (52 L/11) Southwest of Black Lake. Named after local trapper William MacDougall. Four lakes nearby were named after fur-bearing mammals.

**Macfarlane Bay** (63 O/1) Halfway Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Donald M. Macfarlane of Winnipeg. He served in No. 405 Halifax Squadron.

**MacFarlane Island** (64 C/12) Tod Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private George W. MacFarlane of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**MacFarlane Lake** (64 N/6) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Ordinary Signalman Robert J. MacFarlane of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Chatham*.

**MacFie Lake** (52 E/11) Southeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private John G. MacFie of Selkirk. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. Local alternates included Janice Lake (after Parks Branch secretary Janice Schindler) and Wolf Lake.

**MacGillivray Island** (53 M/4) Semple Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Arthur MacGillivray of Warren. He served in No. 192 Halifax Squadron.

**MacGillivray Lake** (52 M/6) Northeast of Bissett on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. Named by the GBC in 1926. It was named after J. MacGillivray, an Ontario geologist and member of the survey party here (Douglas 1933).

**MacGranachan Lake** (64 C/13) Southwest of McMillan Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Robert MacGranachan of Foxwarren. He served in No. 119 Hudson Squadron.

**MacGregor** (62 G/15) Village west of Portage la Prairie. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1881) as *McGregor* on the railway line. The Post Office opened as McGregor Station in 1883 on 33-11-10W and changed to Macgregor in 1900. GBC correspondence (1905) indicated that it was named after Reverend Dr. James Macgregor of St. Cuthberts Church, Edinburgh, Scotland who was here in 1882 as Chaplain to the Marquess of Lorne, Governor General of Canada. It was named by the Governor General in 1881 (Douglas 1933). It is also a Canadian Pacific railway point and School District name. The CBGN (1952) approved it as MacGregor, the form in which it was incorporated, and as it appeared on a Department of the Interior map (1913). Department of the Interior (1920) *Macgregor*; Maingy (1882) *McGregor Station*.

**Macgregor Lake** (64 C/13) Southwest of McMillan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Alexander E. Macgregor of Winnipeg. He served in No. 10 Anson Operational Training Unit.

**Macheepisikew Narrows** (63 N/16) Nelson Lake. A Cree name meaning *big animal, monster*.

**Macheewin Lake** (64 B/2) North of Nelson House. CBGN records (1948) indicated that the name was submitted by geologist J. Wright as Hunting Lake, a translation of the Cree name Macheewin. The Board adopted the Cree form.

**Machichi River** (54 F/1) Flows northwest into Hudson Bay. CBGN records (1949) noted the name on an Ontario Government map (1913). Tyrrell (1915) reported that it was also called Fourteen River and that the Native name, Machichi Sipi, meant *last*. Apparently it also meant *backside* to students at Island Lake who were reluctant to tell their teacher what it meant (Garland 1975). Tyrrell (1968; from *Letters to La Potherie*) observed that "The river Mathisipi, called Legané, from the name of a Frenchman who was with Groseilliers, flows in on the port side near the mouth" was this river. While Fourteens River does exist nearby (on 54 G/4), early maps placed it around the present Machichi River. It has several small branches in its delta which would appear to be the origin of the other name. It was first so noted on a Mansuy map (1782) as *Riviere des 14 Branches*, just southeast of Marsh Point. No delta or branching is shown around the present Fourteens River mouth. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Maynekanakaw River, meaning *many small (sand) bars at the river mouth*. Jefferys (in Robson 1752) *Fourteens River*. Why this name was adopted for a river to the east was not determined.

**Machunakus Island** (53 K/4) Red Sucker Lake. A local Native name meaning *mystery*.

**Machura Lake** (63 K/16) North of Reed Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Harry Machura of Riverton. He served with the Lincoln and Welland Regiment.

**Macintosh Peninsula** (54 D/15) Cygnet Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Gunner Angus G. Macintosh of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**MacIntyre Bay** (64 B/8) Barnes Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Peter M. MacIntyre of Winnipeg. He served in No. 179 Wellington Squadron.

*Mackay Island* (63 C/10) In Swan Lake. Listed correctly in the 1955 Manitoba Gazetteer and first noted on a GSC map (1891) as *McKay Is.* Fieldwork indicated that it was apparently named after Henry MacKay, a Hudson's Bay Company employee and was also called Henry MacKay Island. Also locally called Pig Island as area residents used to keep pigs here. Spencer (1874) *La Favorita I*; SGO (1914) *Mackay I.*

**Mack Bay** (64 O/15) Blevins Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John D. Mack of Winnipeg. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**MacKelvie Lake** (64 F/2) East of Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant James A. MacKelvie of Winnipeg. He served in No. 44 Mustang Squadron.

**Mackenzie Lake** (64 G/3) Northeast of Mulcahy Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Jack D. Mackenzie of Winnipeg. He served in No. 419 Wellington Squadron.

**MacKenzie Peninsula** (64 O/12) Shannon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Norman A. MacKenzie of Winnipeg. He served in No. 405 Halifax Squadron.

**MacKenzie Point** (63 A/6) At the mouth of the Berens River. Named after R. MacKenzie, transport officer during the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway and later Chief Fire Ranger at Norway House.

**MacKenzie Rapids** (64 N/2) On an unnamed river which connects Vanlerberghe Lake and Whitmore Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Alan E. MacKenzie of Winnipeg. He served in No. 428 Halifax Squadron.

**MacKerracher Lake** (64 G/6) East of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1948 after World War II casualty Corporal Hugh J. MacKerracher of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles and was mentioned in dispatches.

**Mackey Lake** (64 C/10) North of Granville Lake. CPCGN records indicated that the lake was named in 1957 after George Mackey, Mining Recorder at Cold Lake (Kississing).

**Mackie Bay** (53 K/4) Red Sucker Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer William G. Mackie of Inglis. He served in No. 18 Oxford Operational Training Unit.

**Mackie Island** (64 C/2) West of Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Charles Mackie of Fisherton. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Mackie Lake** (64 C/13) East of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1947 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Alexander M. Mackie of Winnipeg. He served in No. 424 Halifax Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

**Mackie Point** (64 N/10) Tatowaycho Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Elwood B. Mackie of Ochre River. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**MacKinnons Slough** (62 K/7) Southwest of Shoal Lake. Land records indicate that Alexander MacKinnon homesteaded S 20-16-25W in 1884.

**Mack Island** (64 G/12) Big Sand Lake. Named in 1986 after World War II casualty Rifleman John J. Mack of Mackinak. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**MacIver Lake** (54 L/6) Southwest of Churchill. Named in 1979 after Angus F. MacIver and his wife Bernice R. MacIver. He arrived at Churchill in 1930 and trapped until he reached the age of 83. He was joined by his bride of one year in 1946 and together they wrote articles on wildlife and northern history.

**Mack Lake** (54 L/4) Southwest of Churchill. CBGN records (1947) indicated the name to be in local use and a 1956 inquiry revealed that it was nicknamed after local trapper Angus F. MacIver. He had trapped here for 26 years. Also known as MacIver Lake.

**Macksimchuk Lake** (64 O/14) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant John T. Macksimchuk of Rosser. He served in No. 166 Wellington Squadron.

**MacLean Bay** (64 O/11) John Osborne Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Norman J. MacLean of Winnipeg. He served in No. 2 Repair, Evaluation and Maintenance Unit, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Maclean Hill** (64 P/4) Southwest of MacLeod Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John O. Maclean of Winnipeg. He served in No. 5 Operational Training Unit.

**MacLean Lake** (64 K/11) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Captain Donald S. MacLean of Winnipeg. He served with the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion.

**MacLean Rapids** (64 P/4) Wolverine River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Harold F. MacLean of Elm Creek. He served with the Canadian Provost Corps.

**MacLennan Island** (63 I/7) Molson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Stuart C. MacLennan of Winnipeg. He served in No. 76 Halifax Squadron.

**MacLennan Lake** (64 N/2) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Gunner Lewis J. MacLennan of Roland. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**MacLeod Esker** (64 B/9) North of Uhlman Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John MacLeod of Winnipeg. He served in No. 456 Liberator Squadron.

**MacLeod Lake** (64 P/4) South of Nejanilini Lake. First noted on a GSC map (1936) as *Macleod Lake* and in GBC records (1944) as MacLeod Lake. It was named after G. E. MacLeod, a trapper from Shethanei Lake. Fieldwork revealed the local Chipewyan name Bekethaycho Lake meaning *big rock (on the lake)*.

**MacLeod Rapids** (64 I/8) South Knife River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Angus M. MacLeod of Dunrea. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**MacMillan Lake** (64 N/8) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Sick Berth Attendant Duncan R. MacMillan of Transcona. He served aboard the HMCS *Avalon*. Alternates noted by the CPCGN included Big Lake and Shanon Lake.

**MacMurchy Lake** (64 H/3) Southeast of Thorsteinson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Edward D. MacMurchy of Pilot Mound. He served in No. 428 Halifax Squadron.

**MacNeil Lake** (64 K/12) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant William J. MacNeil of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**MacNicol Lake** (64 N/13) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Donald K. I. MacNicol of Winnipeg. He served in No. 406 Mosquito Squadron.

**Maconnell Lake** (64 H/10) North of Buckland Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Walter D. Maconnell of Winnipeg. He served in No. 204 Sunderland Squadron.

**MacPhail Lake** (64 H/15) Northwest of Etawney Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant John F. MacPhail of Winnipeg. He served in No. 14 Hampden Operational Training Unit.

**Macpherson Island** (64 P/13) Farnie Lake. Named in 1985 after two World War II casualties: Flying Officer Donald J. Macpherson and his brother Warrant Officer 2 Norman Macpherson, both of Winnipeg. They served in No. 45 Wellington Squadron and No. 410 Beaufighter Squadron respectively.

**MacRae Lake** (64 H/10) Northeast of Buckland Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 John MacRae of Winnipeg. He served in No. 45 Liberator Ferry Command.

*MacRoss* (62 J/16) South of Ashern. A former Post Office that opened in 1913 on 3-22-7W, moved to 34-21-7W and closed in 1939. It was named after the first postmaster Arthur A. Ross (Douglas 1933). Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1979. Also a School District name (as *Macross*) on SW 5-22-7W. Department of the Interior (1914) *Macross*.

**MacRovic Lake** (64 P/10) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Frank R. MacRovic of Winnipeg. He served in No. 425 Halifax Squadron.

**MacTaggart Lake** (64 K/14) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Corporal Hugh P. MacTaggart of Rathwell. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**MacVicar Lake** (53 L/12) South of Max Lake. Named in 1999 after World War I casualty Private Alexander MacVicar of Portage la Prairie. He served with 17th Battalion, Highland Light Infantry.

**MacWilliam Lake** (64 J/15) Northwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Walter A. MacWilliam of MacGregor. He served in No. 7 Lancaster Squadron.

**Madden Island** (53 K/11) Edmund Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Private John H. F. Madden of Roblin. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Madden Lake** (64 N/4) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Joseph L. A. Madden of Winnipeg. He served in No. 410 Mosquito Squadron.

*Madford* (62 G/13) Northeast of Brandon. The Post Office opened in 1890 on 22-11-17W and closed in 1919. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster William Madder) indicated that the name was a combination of the names of W. **Mad**der and W. **Ford**, a former Bible class teacher who had since returned to England.

**Madge Island** (64 P/2) Porter River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Roy G. Madge of Winnipeg. He served in No. 428 Wellington Squadron.

**Madge Lake** (52 E/14) East of Brereton Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that the lake was named ca. 1930 after Mrs. Madge Gallimore, wife of G. Gallimore, the first cottage owner at nearby Winnitoba in 1926. Contemporary maps incorrectly labelled it May Lake.

**Madigan Lake** (64 O/3) East of Blackfish Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Charles L. Madigan. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

*Madill* (62 K/14) Northeast of Russell. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on 13-21-28W, first noted on a Stovel map (1923). Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1977.

**Madole Lake** (64 C/10) Southeast of Lynn Lake. CBGN records (1957) indicated that this lake was named after local prospector Richard Madole.

**Madson Lake** (64 J/10) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John E. Madson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 61 Lancaster Squadron.

**Mafeking** (63 C/11) Community northwest of Swan Lake. First noted as a Canadian National railway point on a Stovel map (1901). GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster A. Mutchinbaker) indicated that it was named after Mafeking, South Africa as construction of the railroad took place during the Boer War (1899 - 1902). A large Boer force of 9,000 men advanced on Mafeking defended by Colonel Robert Baden-Powell and 1,251 combatants. The ensuing siege lasted 217 days, but Baden-Powell successfully defended the small town against overwhelming odds. The Post Office opened in 1904 on 1-43-26W (Douglas 1933). The School District name here was Mafeking Village. **Mafeking Creek** (63 C/14) Flows north into Steeprock River and was named after the community in 1940. First noted on a GSC map (1941).

**Magas Lake** (64 K/16) Northeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman Henry Magas of Transcona. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Magill Creek** (53 L/14) Flows north into Knee Lake. GBC records (1937) indicated that the creek and lake had been named after a crewman on the 1936 survey of the 18th Base Line under Mr. Sharpe, DLS. **Magill Lake** (53 L/10) The source of the creek. Alternate suggestions had been Birse Creek and Lake respectively. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name (for a portion) Oskineekiskwia River meaning *young woman*.

**Magnet** (62 O/5) Locality northeast of Dauphin. The Post Office opened in 1910 on 18-27-15W and closed in 1970. This is also a Canadian National railway point and School District name (15-27-15W). Douglas (1933) claimed that the name was suggested by a settler named Davidson who happened to see a sketch of a magnet.

**Magnetite Island** (53 L/15) Knee Lake. First noted on a Murray map (1823) as *Magnetic Island*, and correctly on a map by R. Bell, GSC (1878). GBC records (1929) indicated that rock outcrops here consisted of fine-grained, magnetic iron in thin layers "inter-laminated with others of quartzite and mica schist."

*Magnus* (around 62 G/9,16) Southeast of Portage la Prairie. A former railway point on the Great Northern Railway line, first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1906) northwest of Elm Creek on Township 8-5W.

**Magnusson Creek** (63 I/11) Flows north into Walker Lake. Named in 1988 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Clarence N. Magnusson of Charleswood. He served in No. 428 Wellington Squadron.

**Magnusson Island** (63 A/6) Northeast of Berens Island. Named for fisheries purposes in the 1930s.

**Magnusson Lake** (62 P/16) West of Family Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Elmer A. Magnusson of Winnipeg. He served with the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.

**Magrath Lake** (64 B/13) West of Southern Indian Lake. CBGN records (1956) indicated that the name was suggested in lieu of Rat Lake which had been submitted in a geologist's report. Named after Bolton Magrath (DLS) who conducted surveys in Manitoba in 1871.

*Maguire* (62 F/8) South of Souris. A former School District on NW 8-5-21W. It was established here in 1900 on land purchased from W. S. Maguire (Elgin Centennial Committee 1970). C. W. Maguire was one of the first trustees. The district consolidated with Elgin in 1913.

**Maguire Bay** (64 I/6) Paragon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant John G. Maguire of Portage la Prairie. He served in No. 432 Lancaster Squadron.

**Maguire Island** (64 H/4) Gauer Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant James Maguire of Winnipeg. He served in No. 489 Hampden Squadron.

**Maguire Lake** (64 N/4) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Edward S. Maguire of Winnipeg. He served in No. 432 Halifax Squadron.

**Mahikun Creek** (53 F/13) Flows south into Island Lake. A Native name meaning *wolf*. **Mahikun Lake** (53 F/13) East of Angling Lake.

**Mahon Lake** (63 N/7) West of Guthrie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant James Mahon. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and was awarded the Military Medal.

**Mahr Lake** (64 O/11) Southeast of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Rudolph W. Mahr of Winnipeg. He served in No. 101 Lancaster Squadron.

**Main Channel** (62 I/7) In the mouth of the Red River at Lake Winnipeg. Local alternate names include Boat Channel. Plan of Township 16, Range 5E (1889) *Steamboat Channel or West Channel, Middle Channel.*

**Main Lake** (64 K/5) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Harold W. Main of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

**Mair Creek** (64 N/10) Flows southeast into the Thlewiaza River. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Charles M. Mair of Portage la Prairie. He served in No. 142 Wellington Squadron.

**Major Island** (63 P/9) Dafoe Lake. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Private William J. Major of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal 22nd Regiment.

**Majury Lake** (64 H/12) East of Southern Indian Lake. Named in 1963 after World War II casualty Private William M. Majury of Amaranth. He served with the Essex Scottish Regiment.

**Makakaysip Lake** (53 M/1) Southeast of Split Lake. A Cree name meaning *black duck*.

**Makaroff** (62 N/5) Community northwest of Roblin. The Post Office opened in 1905 on 21-27-29W under Postmaster R. McLean and closed in 1970. Also a Canadian National railway point and School District name here. According to Douglas (1933), it was named in 1904 after Vice Admiral Serge O. Makaroff (1848 - 1904) who perished when the Russian cruiser *Petropavlook* was accidentally torpedoed during the Russo-Japanese war (1904 - 1905). The railway arrived ca. 1900 and the railway point was called McLean Siding until 1904 when it changed to Makaroff (Rogers and Arnott 1963). A long-time resident was quoted as saying that Makaroff stood for "eternal hope and no surrender." Makaroff reportedly went down with his ship, its flags still flying. McLean (also as McLean Siding) is listed as a railway point nearby, but on 62 N/6. Almon (1910) *Makanoff*.

**Makarsky Lake** (64 O/5) Southeast of Shannon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Writer Lee W. Makarsky of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Miramiche*.

**Makataysip Lake** (53 D/14) Southeast of Gunisao Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning *black duck*.

**Makataywachusk River** (53 E/10) Flows north into Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *black muskrat*. **Makataywachusk Bay** (53 E/10) In Island Lake.

**Makate Lake** (64 C/11) South of Lynn Lake. CBGN records (1947) indicated it to be a Cree name meaning *black*.

**Makatesibi Lake** (63 H/1) Northeast of Weaver Lake. CPCGN records (1974) indicated it to be a local Saulteaux name (submitted by a Conservation Officer) meaning *black river*. It is descriptive as the lake is located along the Mukutawa River (see entry) which means *black*.

**Makatiko Lake** (62 P/9) North of the Bloodvein River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *crippled deer*. **Makatiko Creek** (62 P/16) Drains the lake and flows north into the Leyond River.

**Makaysi Island** (53 E/9) Island Lake. A local Cree name meaning *fox*. Compare with Mukasew Lake.

**Makeekat Creek** (53 K/4) Flows south into Red Sucker Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Ojibwa name meaning *crippled leg*. **Makeekat Lake** (53 K/4) North of Red Sucker Lake.

*Makepeace* (62 K/8) Southeast of Shoal Lake. The school opened in 1891 on SW 34-16-19W and closed in 1949 (Basswood and District Centennial Back-home Day Committee 1970). It consolidated with Basswood in 1960. Presumably named after Thomas J. Makepeace, one of the first settlers (SW 4-17-19W). A municipal map showed it as *Make Peace* on 27-16-19W.

**Makepeace Lake** (53 E/7) South of Island Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Thomas J. Makepeace of Basswood. He served in No. 148 Halifax Squadron. A local name (no origin) was recorded as Find the Bone Lake.

*Makeseenis Lake* (53 K/3) East of Red Sucker Lake. A local Native name meaning *old moccasins*. A pair was probably found here.

**Makichuk Lake** (64 K/14) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Corporal Michael J. Makichuk of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Makik Falls** (63 A/7) In the Etomami River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *shoe*.

**Makinak** (62 J/13) Community northwest of McCreary. A Post Office, Canadian National railway point and School District on 17-23-16W. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1896). The Post Office opened in 1897 under Postmaster Joseph E. D'Aoust. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster Horace Hatton) indicated that it was a Native name meaning *turtle*, believed to have been named after the nearby Turtle River.

**Makokowan Creek** (63 A/10) Flows southwest into the South Leaf River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *drying bear meat*.

**Makopeemakakaywin Bay** (63 A/9) In Harrop Lake, southeast of Weaver Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *bear swimming across the bay*.

**Makosteekwaneekakan Bay** (53 E/16) In Krolman Lake. A local Native name meaning *beaver skull*.

**Maksymetz Lake** (64 P/16) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Aircraftman 2 Max R. Maksymetz of Dauphin. He served in No. 2 Initial Training School.

**Makwanegunink Creek** (53 D/3) Flows northeast into Assinika Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *bear trapping*. **Makwanegunink Lake** (53 D/4) North of Family Lake.

**Makwa Oshtigwanigma Creek** (63 H/2) Flows southwest into the Mukutawa River. CPCGN records (1974) noted that the name was submitted by a Conservation Officer as a local Saulteaux name meaning *bear head*. **Makwa Oshtigwanigma Lakes** (63 H/2) East of Lake Winnipeg.

**Makwapeekeeneegun Lakes** (53 D/4) West of Family Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *picture of a bear*. There is apparently a rock painting of one here.

**Makwastakwan Lakes** (53 E/4) Southeast of Gunisao Lake. A local Native name meaning *bear head*. Note the difference with Makwa Oshtigwanigma Creek.

**Malbranck Lake** (64 O/3) West of Munroe Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Jerome A. Malbranck of Norwood. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Malcolm Kennedy Lake** (53 K/13) Northeast of Gods Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Malcolm A. Kennedy of Napinka. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Malcom Island** (52 L/3) Crowduck Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Bombardier Philip G. Malcom of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery. NTS map 52 L/3 (1977) incorrectly as *Malcolm Island*.

**Mallard** (62 O/13) Community south of Waterhen Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated the name to have been in use since 1917. **Mallard Lake** (62 O/13) A nearby lake after which the community was named. Also a School District on NW 29-34-15W. Probably named after the duck species.

**Mallard Falls** (52 E/14) In the Whiteshell River. CPCGN records (1974) indicated it to be a local name. **Mallard Lake** (52 E/14) Upstream, from which the falls derive their name, was named in 1962. Probably also named after the duck species.

**Mallett Lake** (64 J/16) North of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Ronald F. Mallett of Elkhorn. He served in No. 22 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Mallindine Lake** (64 I/15) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Signalman George R. Mallindine of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

**Malloy Lake** (52 L/3) Southwest of Crowduck Lake. Named after a prospector who had trapper's rights in the area (CPCGN correspondence n.d.). Commonly misspelled "Molloy."

**Malofie Lake** (64 C/7) Southwest of Eden Lake. Named in 1990 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Daniel Malofie of Fisher Branch. He served in No. 214 Stirling Squadron.

**Malone Lake** (64 P/12) North of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Edward C. Malone of Winnipeg. He served in No. 78 Halifax Squadron.

**Maloney Lake** (64 K/6) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant James E. Maloney of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Malonton** (62 I/11) Community southwest of Gimli. A Post Office and Canadian Pacific railway point on 26-18-2E. Named in 1911 after pioneer settler Frank Malonton (Douglas 1933). The School District name was South Malonton while North Malonton School District was nearby on SW 2-19-2E. The first postmaster was Peter Wolczuk.

*Malta* (62 F/9) Southwest of Souris. First noted on a Maingy postal map (1882) as a proposed Post Office and railway point. William Winter purchased one-half section of land on the Souris River in anticipation of the railway and laid out a townsite called Malta (Saunderson n.d.). When the CPR arrived ca. 1889, it bypassed Malta and located about two miles away at Menteith (see entry). Malta soon died. Possibly named after the island of Malta in the Mediterranean Sea.

**Maltese Lake** (64 O/1) East of Munroe Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private James Maltese of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Maltman Lake** (63 N/3) East of Kississing Lake. GBC records (1944) indicated that the name was suggested by geologist Dr. J. Bateman, after World War II casualty Trooper Johnstone M. Maltman of Minitonas who had died the previous year. He served with the Three Rivers Tank Regiment and had been a member of Bateman's survey party.

**Malynyk Lake** (62 O/12) North of Dauphin Lake. An old family name in the area.

**Maman Lake** (53 D/3) North of Family Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be the surname of a man who used to trap on the lake.

**Mamchur Lake** (64 O/3) Southeast of Blackfish Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Carl Mamchur. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**Mamoeecheewak Creek** (53 N/12) Flows south into the High Hill River. A local Cree name meaning *access to a jumble of lakes*. There is a cluster of lakes at its headwaters. Initially approved as Access Creek but changed to the Cree name in 1978.

**Mamowkiyan Ridge** (63 G/3) North of Grand Rapids. A Cree name meaning *lying altogether*. A series of beach ridges form several waves on the side of the ridge.

**Manahan Lake** (53 L/11) South of Munro Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Squadron Leader James R. Manahan of Winnipeg. He served in No. 100 Lancaster Squadron.

**Manasan Falls** (63 P/12) In the Manasan River. First noted on a GSC map (1902) as *Manason Falls*, and correctly on a T. Plunkett map (1914). SGO (1914) *Manazo Falls*. **Manasan River** (63 P/12) Flows north into the Burntwood River. First noted correctly by Tyrrell (1915) who gave the Native name as Manasan Sipi meaning *Shell River*. David Thompson (1813-14; 1843 map) showed the name Munoosahn, but applied it to the present Taylor River which flows northeast into Ospwagan Lake, rather than out of it. In his 1793 journal, he mentioned coming to Munoosahn River after passing Pipestone Lake (Ospwagan Lake) on his way from "Seepaywish House" (Sipiwesk) to Deers Lake (presumably Reindeer Lake). Dawson Brothers (1880) *Munosahn River* for both Manasan and Taylor rivers; GSC (1902) *Manason River*.

**Manashinue Lake** (53 K/10) West of Kistigan Lake. A local Native name meaning *picking rocks*. Rocks were collected here to anchor fish-nets. **Manashinue River** (53 K/10) Flows northeast into the Stull River

**Manchur Lake** (64 H/11) Southeast of Small Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Carl A. Manchur of Winnipeg. He served in No. 12 Wellington Squadron.

*Manda* (62 F/8) Southwest of Virden. A former Post Office that opened in 1884 on 24-8-27W and closed in 1917. First noted on a Maingy map (1882) as a proposed Post Office. GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster Alex Bonniman) indicated that it had been named by the first postmaster, John Cain, after the nickname of his wife Amanda. Also a School District name here.

*M and B Junction* (62 G/13) Southeast of Brandon. First noted on a Stovel map (1908) on the CNR line between Martinville **and B**randon — probably the source of the name.

**Manders Lake** (64 P/14) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Clarence D. Manders of Winnipeg. He served in No. 426 Lancaster Squadron.

**Mandzuk Lake** (64 I/12) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Mike Mandzuk of Whitemouth. He served with the Royal Rifles of Canada.

**Mangins Lake** (62 G/10) Southwest of Pellys Lake. Land records indicate that Emile Mangin homesteaded SE 36-6-11W in 1892.

**Mangnakwagan Lake** (53 E/16) North of Island Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *loon snare*.

**Mangogak Lake** (53 D/4) West of Fishing Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning *loon nose*.

**Mango Lake** (52 M/5) Northwest of Bissett. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *lone*; probably intended as *loon*.

**Manhattan Beach** (62 G/5) Locality north of Killarney. A local name recorded during fieldwork (1976) for a cottage community on 8-5-16W on a point in Pelican Lake. Presumably named after the School District of Manhattan, shown here on a municipal map.

**Manibridge** (63 J/10) Locality south of Setting Lake. CPCGN records (1970) noted the establishment of a railway point here on the Canadian National (Hudson Bay) Railway line on 22-66-10W to serve Falconbridge Nickel Mines. They operated a mine under the corporate name Manibridge Mine after which the railway point was named. Also a Post Office that opened in 1970 and closed in 1977. The name was a combination of **Mani**toba and Falcon**bridge**. The ore deposit was discovered by Dr. J. Brummer in 1963 (Garland 1975; from W. Case). The mine opened in 1971.

**Manigotagan** (62 P/1) Community on the southeast shore of Lake Winnipeg, northwest of Bissett. The Post Office opened on Township 24-8E at the mouth of the Manigotagan River in 1890 (Campbell 1972). The name is Cree meaning *bad throat*. The School District around NW 8-25-9E was named Bad Throat. A Department of the Interior map (1911) showed the Post Office in the larger Manigotagan Settlement area. Boulette (1957a) listed the name as *Manigottgan*, so called by a Native chief who was camped at the mouth of the river. Reportedly he had heard a moose calling with a peculiar sound in its throat. The Manigotagan River was noted on maps several years before the community, however. **Manigotagan Lake** (52 L/13) South of Bissett. Located on the Manigotagan River and first noted correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1902). Presumably named after the river. Douglas (1933) noted it as *Mainwarins Lake* on Arrowsmith (1821; probably intended as Mainwaring). SGO (1895) *Rat Portage Lake*. **Manigotagan River** (62 P/1) Flows west into Lake Winnipeg. First noted correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1877). Tyrrell (1915) identified it as a Cree name meaning *Bad-throat River*. Upstream at Wood Falls, the river makes a peculiar gurgling sound like a person clearing his throat (CPCGN records 1975). The river was first noted on Fidler maps (1808, 1810) as Mainwarings River, although other maps such as J. Arrowsmith (1832) appeared to place it in the position of Wanipigow River (Douglas 1933). Some maps, such as a Department of the Interior map (1883) called it Sand River, probably intending Sandy River just to the south. Fieldwork revealed the local Saulteaux name Manegotagana Sepe. Lean (map of Assiniboia 1811) *Mainwaring River*; A. Arrowsmith (1814) *Mainwarins River*; Anonymous (ca. 1875) *Bad River*; Russell (1877) *Sandy Creek* (should be south); Page (1879) *Manigotugan River*; Burland (1885) *Bad Throat River*.

*Manistikwan Lake* (63 K/12) Southeast of Flin Flon. GBC records (1918) indicated that this name was approved in 1918 over the alternate name Big Island Lake (on a GSC map ca. 1918). T. Plunkett (DLS) had proposed the name Cipher Lake because "the island here makes the lake look somewhat like a cipher." Manistikwan is a Native name meaning *devils head*, and had originally applied to nearby Schist Lake (Douglas 1933). The name was rescinded in 1986 and replaced with Big Island Lake. GBC (n.d.) *Manistikewan Lake*.

**Manitoba Bay** (52 E/11) In High Lake. CPCGN records (1974) indicated that it was so named because the bay is wholly within Manitoba while High Lake is on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary.

**Manitoba House Settlement** (62 J/15) Community northeast of McCreary. This settlement area stretches for several miles along the west shore of Lake Manitoba south of the Narrows. Manitoba House (within the larger settlement area) was built before 1850 by the Hudson's Bay Company and burned down in 1859 but was soon rebuilt (Voorhis 1930). It was founded as a Roman Catholic mission in 1848 (Kavanaugh 1966). The name was first noted on a Department of Crown Lands map (1857). Tyrrell visited it in 1889 and observed its location opposite Maple Island, with the present buildings erected in 1870 by Ewan McDonald. Presumably named after Lake Manitoba. Dawson (1859) *Manitoba Post*; Copp Clark (1870) *Manitobah House*.

**Manitoba, Lake** also-aussi **Manitoba, Lac** (62 J/15) Northwest of Winnipeg. First noted correctly on a Hind map (1858). Different interpretations of this Native name exist. Tyrrell (1893) related the following explanation:

> … the island in the north end of the strait has limestone-gravel beaches on the north side. The limestone here is very compact and resonant and the waves beating against the beach cause a roaring sound. This has given rise to the superstition among the Natives that a 'Manito' or 'Spirit' beats a drum on the island. The strait past the island was therefore called 'Manitowapow' (Cree) or 'Manito-baw' (Ojibwa) meaning the *Strait of the Spirit*, or *Manito*.

Tyrrell added that the lake was discovered by Chevalier de la Vérendrye, who in 1739 was sent by his father, Sieur de la Vérendrye to look for suitable places to construct forts. In 1915, Tyrrell listed the Native spelling as Manitobu Sakahigan. Hambley (1971) offered a slightly different interpretation, noting that the whistling wind created a sound like a shriek, which to the natives represented the voice of the Great Spirit. Before the Fur Trade, the lake and island were called Manitou-wabu, which Europeans made into the euphonious name Manitoba. An alternative origin was advanced by Dugas and Prud'homme (Douglas 1933) who suggested that the name was derived from the Assiniboine who formerly inhabited the shores of the lake. According to this theory, the name owes its origin to the Assiniboine words "mini" (water or lake) and "tobow" (prairie) thus meaning lake of the prairie or in French, Lac des Prairies, the name used by La Vérendrye in 1736. In either event, it was the name which was selected for the province by Louis Riel and his Provisional Government, according to Mainwaring (n.d.) who gave the intended meaning as "the God that speaks."

> The name of the new Province will be Manitoba, a very euphonious word meaning "the God that speaks" … let Canada's latest addition always speak the language of reason, truth and justice (Sir George Etienne Cartier during debate on the Manitoba Act, 1870).

The province was officially created in 1870. Among the variant forms noted for the lake were: Anonymous (n.d.) *Lac Miniton*; La Vérendrye (and La Jemeraye ca. 1733) *Lac des Prairies*, with *Lac des Cignes* (French for swan) forming the south end, in 1737 (according to J. B. Lawrence, in translation) as *Brother of Winnipeg*, ca. 1741, *Lac des Prairies*, and ca. 1750, *Lac des Signes*; Anonymous (post 1760) *Swans Lake* in the south end, *Meadows Lake* in the north end; Tirion (1769) *Swaanen Meir* (presumably Dutch for Swan Lake or Sea); A. Graham (post 1771) *Mantouapau Lake*; Anonymous (French; 1784) *Minitopor Lake*; Pond (1785) *L Minnitopa* and

*Minnetopor L*, and in 1787, *Minitopa L*; A. Mackenzie (ca. 1789) *L Minitopa*, and ca. 1801, *Lake Manitaubes* (but with the notation "presumably by Thompson"); Jarvis (1790) *Lake Mantouapow*; Macdonnell (1793; from Gates 1965) *Lake Manitouabanc*; Soulard (1795; in an 1804 report) seems *L Manietow*; Arrowsmith (1796) *Lake Minitoba*; Henry (1800; from Coues 1897) *Lake Manitoubane*; Lewis (1804) *Meadow Lake*; Clark (1805; 1951 facsimile) seems *L Manitiau bas*; Cary (1806) *Maniopa Lake*; Fidler (1808) *Mannetopaw Lake*; Cooper (in Verner, Coolie Collection ca. 1810) *Lake Manitauba*; Lean (1811) *Manitow Bow Lake*; Anonymous (ca. 1811) *Lake Manitooba*; Thompson (1813-14) *Manito Boh L*; Hébert (1814) *Lake Manitaubos*; Brué (1815) *Lac Manitaubos*, Sax (1818) *Boh Lake* (probably a copy error); Fidler (1819) *Minetobaw Lake*, and 1820, *Manetoba Lake*; Finlayson (ca. 1823) *L Manitau*; Vivien (1825) *Lac Mannetowoopow*; Anonymous (ca. 1826) *Minitoba Lake*; Lejeune (1836) *L Manitouba*; Johnston (ca. 1836) *St Martins Lake*; Garrioch (1844) *Mantoba Lake*; Combelle, Levasseur (ca. 1847) *Lac Manitou-Boh*; Tucker (1852) *Manitoba Lake*; Austin (1857) *Lake Manitabo*; Dawson (1859) *Lake Manitoba* in the north end, *Lake Petawewinipeg* in the south end, also as *Manitoba* or *Petawewinipeg Lake*; Thompson (1858) *Manitobah Lake*; Dufour (1863) *L Manitou-Boh*; Palliser (1865) *Lake Manitobah*; CPR (ca. 1888) *Manitabou L*; Moffette (1888; 1823 route) *Manitow Boh L*; Quebec Government (1918) *Lac Manitoba*.

**Manito Narrows** (53 F/12) In Sagawitchewan Bay, Island Lake. A local Native name meaning *god* or *spirit*.

**Manitou** (62 G/2) Village northeast of Pilot Mound. The Post Office opened on 1-4-9W in 1879 as Archibald (Department of the Interior map 1881) and changed to Manitou in 1889 on 30-3-8W. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point established here in 1883 (Douglas 1933). It is a Native name meaning *supernatural spirit (or god)* and the community was home to noted champion of women's rights Nellie McClung for several years (Garland 1975). In anticipation of the railway, the north half of 30-3-8W was surveyed for a potential townsite and called Manitoba City (Turnbull 1957). The CPR, however, kept to the south and west. The south half of 30 was then subdivided and called Manitou. The School District on 7-4-9W was named Archibald. Smith (1883) *Manitoba City*.

**Manitou Island** (62 O/2) Lake Manitoba southwest of Ashern. Previously called Manitoba Island (Thompson map 1858), the name was changed in 1977 to local usage which is similar in meaning (see Lake Manitoba entry). Hind (1857) *Manitobah Island*; Hind and Dickinson (1858) *Manitoba Islands* (undefined group). **Manitou Point** (63 I/5) North shore of Playgreen Lake, southwest of Cross Lake.

**Manitoupukatawagan Bay** (53 D/4) In Family Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning *gods* or *spirit fishing bay*.

**Mankiewicz Lake** (62 P/5) North of Hodgson. Land records indicate that Stanislaw Mankiewicz homesteaded NW 33-28-1W just to the southeast in 1913. Local names include Swan Lake and Marks Lake.

**Manko Lake** (53 F/13) Southeast of Angling Lake. A local Native name meaning *loon*.

**Mankos Lake** (53 K/4) North of Red Sucker Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Ojibwa name meaning *little loon*.

**Man Lake** (52 E/14) Southeast of Brereton Lake. CPCGN records (1974) indicated that the name is descriptive of the lake's shape. The alternate name Beaver Lake was noted on a Whiteshell Forest map.

**Manley Lake** (64 K/5) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Bombardier John Manley of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Manlius** (62 H/14) Railway point northeast of Winnipeg. This Canadian National railway point was named in 1916 after Manlius Bull of Winnipeg (Douglas 1933). He was President of the Royal Crown Soap Company, the first soap factory in western Canada. The School District of East St. Paul was reported about two-thirds of a mile away and was an alternate name for this area. Manitoba Highways Department (1968) *Manlius Siding*.

**Mannell Lake** (53 L/1) South of Rochon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John W. Mannell. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Manness Lake** (62 P/16) West of Family Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Corporal Leslie C. Manness of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Mannifrank Lake** (52 M/14) East of Family Lake. Named after Mannifrank Brown (1908 - 1958) of Lac du Bonnet. He was a bush pilot in Manitoba and northwestern Ontario in the 1930s. He rose to the rank of Wing Commander during World War II and was decorated with the Order of the British Empire and the Croix de Guerre. Following the Allied invasion, he established the first fighter airfield in Normandy.

**Manning Lake** (52 M/11) Southwest of Dogskin Lake. Named in 1983 after World War II casualty Sergeant Percival T. Manning of Winnipeg. He served in No. 11 Wellington Squadron.

**Mann Island** (64 P/8) Koleda Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Bombardier William E. Mann of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Mann Lake** (64 N/15) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private George W. Mann of Medora. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

*Manoka Mine* (52 L/11) Southeast of Bissett. Mr. M. Smirchanski had mining interests here in **Man**itoba as well as in **Oka**, Quebec (CPCGN correspondence 1977; from geologist David Trueman).

**Manomeeneekanayseekik Lake** (53 D/6) North of Fishing Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *little rice*.

**Manomenakaykokan Lake** (52 M/13) West of Family Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning *rice on the stem*.

**Mansask Lake** (63 N/4) West of Kississing Lake. CBGN records (1949) indicated that the name was descriptive of its location on the **Man**itoba - **Sask**atchewan boundary.

**Manson** (62 K/3) Community northwest of Virden. A Post Office, Canadian Pacific railway point and School District on 27-13-29W. It was named by the CPR in 1904 after James Manson, assistant to the Vice President of the Canadian Pacific Railway (Douglas 1933).

**Manson Island** (53 L/2) Island Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William M. Manson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 428 Wellington Squadron.

**Manson Lake** (64 C/16) Southwest of Barrington Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Harold J. Manson of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Air Force.

*Mansug* (62 H/4) Southwest of Winnipeg. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on 17-1-1W between Gretna and Altona, recorded in the 1965 CPR timetables. The name is an abbreviated form of the **Man**itoba **Sug**ar Company according to field sources. It was rescinded in 1976.

**Mantagao River** (62 P/13) Flows north into Sturgeon Bay in Lake Winnipeg. Douglas (1933) reported that the name first appeared on the Palliser Expedition map (1865). It may be from the Cree manteo meaning *stranger* (Garland 1975; from Kirkness). Garland (1975) added that a former name had been North Birch River. Hind (1858) *Mantagao Seebe*; Dawson (1859) *Omintaga River*; Westmacott (1876) *Montagao Creek*; Dawson Brothers (n.d.) *Montagao River*; Bulman (1903) *Mantago R*; CNR (ca. 1918) *Mantaga River*. **Mantagao Lake** (62 P/5) Located at the head of the river and named after it. Locally (and formerly) called North Birch Lake (as on a Turnbull map 1901). Also called Little Birch Lake and Birch Lake.

**Mantario Lake** (52 E/14) Northeast of Brereton Lake. GBC records (1926) confirmed that the name was descriptive of its location on the **Man**itoba - **Ontario** boundary. Department of the Interior (1921) seems *Trout Lake*.

**Mantomin Island** (53 K/3) Red Sucker Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *gooseberry*.

**Mantricia Lake** (53 D/14) South of Island Lake on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. Named by the GBC in 1930 from a combination of **Man**itoba, and the neighbouring **Patricia** portion of Kenora District.

*Maon* (62 F/10) Southeast of Virden. A former Canadian National railway point on 11-9-25W. Douglas (1933) noted that it was named in 1908. Rescinded in 1967. Maon is a given name, a French/Belgian surname, the name of a desert region first mentioned in the Old Testament and the name of a king in Irish mythology.

*Maple Grove* (62 G/4) Southwest of Killarney. A former School District on NE 26-2-19W. Originally known as Albion, the name was changed because of duplication with another School District (Garland 1975). Albion is an ancient, poetic name for England. The school was named Maple Grove after the adjoining farm owned by W. R. Johnson. It opened in 1883.

**Maples** (62 F/15) Locality south of Virden. Located on the CNR line on 4-10-26W. It was named in 1904 after J. Buck's farm, so named because he planted maple trees around it (Douglas 1933). Whiteford and Moody (1970), however, referred to it as Maples Siding, noting that the farm was named by its original owner Colonel E. A. C. Hosmer.

*Mapleton* (62 I/2) Locality south of Selkirk. Named after the former Post Office which opened in 1871 on Township 13-5E (in St. Peters parish) and closed in 1876. Also a nearby School District. The name was rescinded in 1952.

*Marais Point* (62 H/3) Northwest of Emerson. This was a former post built by Alexander Henry (the younger) in the Letellier area (D. Brown 1974). This would imply a construction date in the very early 1800s, presumably around the Rivière aux Marais (see following entry).

**Marais, Rivière aux** also-aussi **Marais River** (62 H/3) Flows northeast into the Red River. Marais is French for *marsh* and this name was used by Alexander Henry (the younger) in 1800 (Coues 1897). Keating (1824) recorded the Chippewa name Petopek or Swampy River. Several maps showed Salt Brook or variations thereof flowing east into the Red River opposite the Roseau River (*i.e.*, around the Rivière aux Marais). Thompson (1798; in Coues 1897) and Arrowsmith (1802) *Brook of Swamps*; Clark (1805) seems *Pacnicw C*; Thompson (1813-14) *Salt Rivulet*; and also 1813-14 *Salt Brook*; Anonymous (1813) seems *River Aux Mareis* (possibly Marais); Thompson (1813-14; 1843 map) *Swamp Brook*; Lewis and Clark (1814) seems *Packnicow Creek*; Fidler (1819) *Swampy River*; Dawson (1859) *R du Marais*; Dennis (1870) *River Marais*; Dominion Lands Office (1875) *Marais R*.

**Marantz Lake** (54 K/4) Southeast of Churchill. Named in 1948 after World War II casualty Captain Harry Marantz of Flin Flon. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps and was mentioned in dispatches.

*Maravilla* (62 G/12) South of Brandon. A former Post Office that opened in 1893 on 35-6-19W and closed in 1911. The postmaster in 1897 was George A. Reynolds.

*Marble Ridge* (62 P/3,4) Southeast of Hodgson. A former Post Office that opened in 1914 on NW 23-25-1W and closed in 1922. Also a School District around SE 22-25-1W. A descriptive name (see next entry) approved in 1978. The first (and only) Postmaster was John Ross.

**Marble Ridge** (62 P/4) The Post Office (see previous entry) was named after this feature. Apparently there used to be pits here that yielded limestone for building blocks.

**Marchand** (62 H/8) Community southeast of Steinbach. Named in 1899 as a Canadian National railway point after a local hunter or settler (Douglas 1933). GBC records (1928) reported that the Post Office opened in 1906 on 1-6-8E under Postmaster E. F. Carter. The School District on SE 1-6-8E was named St. Etienne.

**Marchand Creek** (63 A/14) Flows west into Lake Winnipeg south of the Poplar River. Adopted in 1937, the creek was shown on earlier maps from Dawson (1859) to Burland (1885) as the Pelican River. Fieldwork revealed the local Native name Kakaychikapakwonk Creek meaning *sand covers the mouth of the creek in the spring*. **Marchand Lake** (63 A/14) At its headwaters, was presumably named after the creek and was noted on a Department of the Interior map (1902). Possibly named after a local fisherman or trapper. **Marchand Point** (63 A/14) South of the creek mouth.

**Marchello Lake** (63 O/12) West of Apeganau Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John Marchello of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Regiment of Canada.

**Marchisky Lake** (63 N/2) East of Kississing Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Trooper Michael Marchisky of McCreary. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Marco** (62 K/10) Locality north of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1913 on 16-20-23W and closed in 1969. A municipal map (1966) noted the School District name Marconi on NW 23-20-23W. The Post Office was opened by Marten Hachkowski on his farm (Oakburn History Committee 1970) and GBC records (1928) confirmed that it was he who changed the name to Marco, possibly due to name duplication with a Post Office in Saskatchewan at that time.

*Marconi* (62 H/14) In East Kildonan in the City of Winnipeg. A Canadian Pacific railway point named in 1904 after the inventor (Douglas 1933). Guglielmo Marconi (1874 - 1937) was the first to construct an apparatus for wireless telegraphy which led to the invention of the radio (Garland 1975). He shared the Nobel Prize for physics in 1909. The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1969.

**Marcotte Lake** (63 N/12) South of Sisipuk Lake. Named in 1981 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Paul J. L. Marcotte of Transcona. He served aboard the HMCS *Fraser*.

**Margaret** (62 G/5) Community south of Brandon. A Post Office, Canadian National railway point and School District name first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1890). GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster John Magwood) indicated that the Post Office name first proposed in 1891 was Greenfield, the current School District name. When a petition was presented to the "sitting member" for Lisgar electoral district T. Daly, he found that a Greenfield Post Office already existed and so suggested a change. Residents decided on Margaret, the name of the wife of Postmaster David Nixon. The Post Office opened in 1891 on 21-5-18W. When the CPR arrived, a railway point called Margaret Siding was built near the Post Office, and later became simply Margaret. Greenfield School District was established in 1884, about one mile southeast and the school moved several times (Riverside Rural Municipality Centennial Committee 1967). It became Margaret in 1943 and consolidated in 1953.

**Margaret Lake** (52 L/4) Southeast of Lac du Bonnet. GBC correspondence (1931; from F. H. Martin, Chief Engineer of the Northwestern Power Company) indicated that the lake was named after Margaret Marr. Her father is believed to have been here with the township survey party.

**Margaret Lake** (53 K/11) East of Gods Lake. GBC records (1936) indicated that the name was suggested by Dr. McMurchie, after Margaret, wife of Eldon Brown, the Superintendent of Gods Lake Mines. Fieldwork revealed the local Native name Kapeepakotik Lake meaning *blocked up* (probably with branches or beaver dams). **Margaret Lake** (53 L/9) To the southeast on Elk Island, in Gods Lake. Probably also named after Margaret Brown, since GBC records (1937) noted that the name was supplied by M. Cameron (DLS) who had taken it from a report published by Gods Lake Mines.

**Marg Lake** (52 E/14) Northeast of Brereton Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that it was named ca. 1934 by a group of cottagers out looking for new canoe routes. One of them was Margaret Pincock (later Gallimore) daughter of Dr. J. C. Pincock, who built a cottage in this area ca. 1930. With "her approval," the nickname Marg was adopted by the CPCGN in 1974.

**Maria Creek** (62 I/7) East Channel of Straight Creek. Probably named after the fish species.

**Maria Creek** (63 K/4) Flows northwest into an unnamed creek which empties into Rocky Lake. Its course is said to resemble the head of this species of fish.

**Maria Lake** (64 K/11) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. CPCGN records (1961) indicated that the name was submitted by a geologist as local usage. Possibly a person's name, but more likely after the fish species (a member of the cod family). The lake is still fairly heavily used for fishing, especially in the summer months.

**Mariapolis** (62 G/7) Community southeast of Glenboro. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1890). The Post Office opened in 1891 on 2-5-12W under Postmaster Léon Roy. Also a Canadian National railway point. This district was settled by French-speaking farmers from Belgium who wanted to name the village Ste. Marie. Railway officials said that they had "enough saints" on their line already, so they compromised on Mariapolis which means *Mary's City* (Garland 1975; from the *Baldur Gazette* 1940). Postal Guide (1892) *Mariopolis*; Rand McNally (1904) *Marieapolis*; GBC (1946) *Marieapolis (Mariapolis Post Office)*.

*Maria Portage* (53 E/15) Trading post on the west shore of Island Lake. NTS map 53 (1952) indicated it to be a Hudson's Bay Company post on St. Mary Island, just north of St. Theresa Point (see entry). Presumably named after the Maria Portage (origin unknown) shown across St. Theresa Point on a Robertson survey map (1925). Perhaps named after this local fish species.

**Marie Lake** (63 K/15) North of Cormorant Lake. Named after Marie Moen, wife of Art Moen.

**Marion Lake** (62 H/3) Southeast of Morris. A small oxbow lake first noted on a Dominion Lands map (1875) as *Marion's Lake* and correctly on an SGO map (1895). Named after Roger Marion, MLA who represented Carillon from 1866 to 1899 (Douglas 1933).

**Marius** (62 J/10) Post Office northeast of Neepawa. Located on Sandy Bay Indian Reserve 5 (see entry). Prior to 1914, it was called Sandy Bay which was first noted in the 1900 Postal Guide on 4-18-9W under Postmaster William G. Gow (Douglas 1933). Oscar Chagnon was listed as the Postmaster of Marius Post Office. Marius School District was just off the reserve on SE 4-19-9W. The origin is unknown, but it was probably named after a local resident.

**Markland** (62 I/12) Locality northeast of St. Laurent. A former Post Office that opened in 1897 on 6-19-2W under Postmaster B. S. Lindal and closed in 1940. Also a School District to the northwest on SE 24-19-3W. Possibly Scandinavian in origin. Markland was the name given by Leif Eriksson to one of the places (possibly Labrador) he visited in the New World. The name means *woodland*.

**Markle Island** (53 E/10) Island Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Jack W. Markle of Shoal Lake. He served in No. 408 Hampden Squadron.

**Markle Lake** (53 E/7) South of Island Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Orin C. Markle of Shoal Lake. He served in No. 1 Beaufort Delivery Unit.

**Markoskie Lake** (64 I/11) North of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Gunner Lorne Markoskie of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Marks Island** (53 K/11) Edmund Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Radio Officer William K. Marks of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Air Force Ferry Command.

**Marks Lake** (64 G/14) East of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Edward R. Marks of Winnipeg. He served in No. 426 Halifax Squadron.

**Marks River** (64 K/15) Flows east into Chatwin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Bert A. Marks of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

*Marney* (62 K/8) Southeast of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1882 on 2-16-22W under Postmaster Peter Butchart, moved to 32-15-21W in 1889 and closed in 1927. Listed on 22-15-21W by the CPCGN and rescinded in 1952. Rosedale School

District opened in 1883, changed to Marney in 1926 and closed in 1960 (Blanshard Centennial History Committee 1970).

**Marnie Lake** (64 C/16) West of Barrington Lake. CBGN records (1957) indicated that the lake was probably named after a daughter of one of the engineers working here (presumably on the CNR line to Lynn Lake).

**Marquardt Lake** (64 F/5) East of Reindeer Lake on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Signalman Edward G. Marquardt of Artland, Saskatchewan. He served with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

**Marquette** (62 I/4) Community northeast of Portage la Prairie. First noted on a CPR plan (1882) with the railway point name Marquette Station. Ham (1980) stated that it was named in 1882 after Jacques Marquette (1637 - 1675), a Jesuit missionary (Douglas 1933). Born in France, he arrived in Canada in 1666. Soon thereafter, he founded missions at Sault Sainte Marie, La Pointe and Point Saint Ignace. In 1673, French explorer Louis Jolliet invited him to join an expedition to explore the Mississippi River and so they became the first Europeans to travel on that river. The Post Office opened in 1871 on 6-13-2W as Baie St. Paul under Postmaster Felix Chenier and changed to Marquette in 1891. Also a School District name.

*Marringhurst* (62 G/3) Northwest of Pilot Mound. The Post Office opened in 1881 on 19-3-12W, moved to 30-3-12W in 1906 and closed in 1916. The first postmaster was M. McQuarrie. Also a School District on 30-3-12W. Bulman (1902; error) *Maringhurs*, and in 1910, *Maringhurst*.

**Marringhurst Creek** (62 G/3) Flows east into the Pembina River. Named after Marringhurst School District (see previous entry). Also called Muskeg Creek.

**Marshall Creek** (53 M/6) Flows northeast into Gowan River. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Gunner Stanley J. Marshall of Roseisle. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Marshall Island** (64 C/4) Russell Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer William J. Marshall of Winnipeg. He served in No. 3502 Conversion Unit.

**Marshall Lake** (63 O/8) Southwest of Paint Lake. According to a local Conservation Officer, it was named in 1966 after an exploration crew chief so that various camps in the area could be located easily during "nickel exploration days" (CPCGN records 1972). The lake is in the Thompson area, with its major nickel-producing mines.

**Marshall Lake** (64 C/8) South of Eden Lake. CPCGN records indicate that the lake was named after Marshall Colomb. No further information is available.

**Marshall Point** (63 K/11) North shore of Simonhouse Lake. Named after a local fisherman.

**Mars Sand Hills** (62 I/2) Northeast of Selkirk. Formerly known as Mars Hill, probably named after the hill near Athens where St. Paul addressed the Greeks (KJV Acts 17:22).

**Marsh Island** (64 N/10) Tice Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Alfred J. Marsh of Dauphin. He served in the Anson Ferry Training Unit.

**Marsh Peninsula** (64 I/4) Ashley Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Gordon G. Marsh of Souris. He served with the 14th Canadian Hussars.

**Marsh Point** (54 F/1) Northeast of York Factory on Hudson Bay. Located at the tip of the peninsula between the mouths of the Nelson and Hayes rivers. Many early maps applied the name to the whole peninsula, while some even considered it an island. Correctly noted on a Naval Services map (1912). The earliest reference to this feature was that of Jaillot (1685) who called it Pointe aux Dauphins. Anonymous (1719; to Le Marechal) seems *Prisnors I*; Jefferys (1752; in J. Robson) *Point of Marsh*, and in 1753, *Hay I*; Bellin (1755) *I Deshayes*; Mansuy (1782) *Isle des Hayes* for the peninsula, with *Pointe des Marais* on the tip; maps from GSC (1878) to Copp Clark (1914) as *Beacon Point*.

**Marsh Rapids** (64 A/11) Rasp River. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Private Clifford J. Marsh of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Marsh Wren Bay** (62 J/1) In Delta Marsh, south of Lake Manitoba. CPCGN records (1977) indicated that the bay was named after this small bird which had been sighted here by University of Manitoba researchers.

**Martell Lake** (63 N/2) East of Kississing Lake. CBGN records (1950) noted the name *Martel Lake* on a geological map, but adopted it as Wood Lake since origin data were lacking. The CPCGN reasserted the local name in 1972. According to a local Conservation Officer, the lake had been named after Paul Martell, an early trapper in the area. He is known to have prospected locally in 1908.

**Marten Lake** (52 L/11) Southwest of Black Lake. This was part of the trap line of William MacDougall. Three other nearby lakes were named after fur-bearing mammals.

**Marten Rapids** (64 P/14) Roberts River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Lionel C. Marten of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Martin Bay** (64 O/10) South shore of Askey Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 Lawrence G. Martin of Winnipeg. He served in No. 11 Hudson Squadron.

*Martindale* (62 K/8) Northeast of Shoal Lake. A former School District on 24-17-21W. The school was first built on NE 29-17-20W in 1908 and was named after a resident of the area (Strathclair Centennial History Committee 1970). In 1913 it moved to NE 24-17-21W and closed in 1958 following consolidation with Sandy Lake.

**Martin Hill** (64 I/16) South of Meades Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Squadron Sergeant Major (Warrant Officer 2) William Martin of Winnipeg. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Martini Lake** (63 O/4) North of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Gunner Anton A. Martini of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Martin Island** (64 O/12) Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal William J. Martin of Marquette. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Martin Moore Lake** (64 O/7) Southeast of Sandhill Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Martin Moore of Lockport. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Martin Peninsula** (64 N/16) Nahili Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Burnett H. Martin of Winnipeg. He served in No. 37 Wellington Squadron.

**Martins Lake** (62 G/15) Southwest of Portage la Prairie. Land records indicate that Alfred Martin homesteaded SW 14-9-10W in 1901, about two miles south of the lake.

*Martinville* (62 G/13) Southeast of Brandon. A former Canadian National railway point on 22-9-18W. First noted on a McKellar map (1893). Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1977. Department of the Interior (1904) *Martin*.

**Marvin Island** (62 N/10) Whitemud Lake. Named in 1987 after Frank G. Marvin (1919 - 1986). He joined the Royal Canadian Air Force during World War II and earned two Distinguished Flying Crosses. He was an active member of a number of environmental organizations and was a vocal advocate of forest conservation.

**Marych Lake** (64 K/10) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman Frederick Marych of Fisher Branch. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

*Mary Hill* (62 J/9) Northwest of St. Laurent. The Post Office opened in 1895 on 29-19-5W and closed in 1930. GBC correspondence (1906) indicated that the Post Office (then on 22-19-5W) was believed to have been named by the first postmaster after the "Virgin Mary," plus Hill, from "its situation on an elevation a few feet high." The 1887 Postal Guide listed it on 22-19-5W under Postmaster Henri Lenglet. Also a School District on SW 22-19-5W on a "colonization road."

**Mary Island** (64 F/13) Northeast of Boundary Island in Reindeer Lake. Named after a young girl who became lost on the island over 100 years ago.

**Mary Jane Creek** (62 G/2) Flows southwest into the Pembina River. CPCGN records (1974) indicated it to be a local name, apparently dating to 1878. Two local girls named Mary and Jane were the first two Euro-Canadian girls to cross the creek.

**Mary Lake** (64 B/15) South of Southern Indian Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated it to be a local name originating with Mary Dysart, the wife of a trapper.

**Mary Lake** (54 K/6) Southeast of Churchill. CBGN records (1948) indicated this to have been named after the ship *Mary* which, with the *Hannah*, brought Richard Norton and the masons, labourers and equipment to Churchill for the building of Fort Prince of Wales in 1731.

*Maryland* (62 H/12) North of Carman. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1884) around 7-8-4W on (or near) the CPR line between Elm Creek and Carman.

**Mary Millar Island** (54 D/7) Stephens Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Mary I. Millar of Brandon. She served with the Canadian Women's Army Corps.

**Maseenapeekeenekin Lake** (53 E/13) Southeast of Stevenson Lake. A local Native name meaning *(fancy) beaded rock*.

**Maskakowan Creek** (54 F/1) Flows north into Hudson Bay. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *swampy*.

**Maskawata** (62 F/15) Locality east of Virden. A former Post Office that opened in 1884 on 16-10-23W under Postmaster D. McCallum, moved to 29-10-23W about 1906 and closed in 1939. The name is Cree meaning *oak* and the locality is about four miles from Oak River (Douglas 1933). Codd (1885) *Makawta*.

**Maskeekemo Creek** (63 A/15) Flows south into Weaver Lake. A local Native name meaning *berry picking*. **Maskeekemo Lakes** (63 A/15) Northwest of Wrong Lake.

**Maskichikwan Narrows** (53 M/2) Knee Lake. A Cree name meaning *bent knee*.

**Maskiko Lake** (52 M/13) West of Family Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *little muskeg*.

**Maskokupawitwin Bay** (64 C/7) Northern Granville Lake. A Cree name meaning *bear place*.

**Maskoseemin Rapids** (63 A/7) In the North Etomami River. A local Native name meaning *wild rice*.

**Maskosis Island** (53 N/4) Gods River. CPCGN records (1976) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *grass*.

**Maskwa River** (62 I/9) Flows west into the Winnipeg River. First noted correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1902). The name is Cree for *bear* (Douglas 1933). *Bear River* was noted here on maps as early as Dawson (1859) and is still used locally. Bulman (1897) *Maskawa River*; Thibaudeau (1908) *Mashawa River*. **Maskwa Lake** (52 L/12) Located along the Maskwa River and similarly named although not noted until 1931 on a GSC map. Shown on earlier maps from Dawson (1859) as *Bear Lake*.

**Mason Creek** (64 P/8) Flows south into Caribou River. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Gunner Charles S. Mason of Glenella. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Mason Hill** (64 J/5) West of Sprott Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Rifleman David Mason of Bagot. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Mason Lake** (64 L/1) North of Reindeer Lake on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. Named in 1962 after World War II casualty Private Alexander Mason of Maple Creek, Saskatchewan. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Mason Peninsula** (64 I/7) Beganili Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Henry J. Mason of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

**Mason Rapids** (64 P/8) Caribou River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Leonard E. Mason of Winnipeg. He served in No. 57 Lancaster Squadron.

*Masters Junction* (62 H/14) North of Winnipeg. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on Township 12-3E. First noted on a SGO map (1921) at the junction with the Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Railway. Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1974.

**Mast River** (54 K/11) Flows northeast into La Pérouse Bay in Hudson Bay. CPCGN records (1972) identified it as a local name, also called Mistigokan River, a Cree name meaning *flagstaff*, *beacon* or *lobstick*. Possibly so named because the old Knights Hill beacon is located just northwest of the river's mouth. Prior to adoption, a suggested name had been Norton River, after the nearby lake on this river.

**Matago** (63 P/11) Locality southeast of Thompson. Located on the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) railway line on 11-76-2E and named in 1928 (Douglas 1933). It is a Cree word meaning *limestone*. First noted earlier as Helmar on a Scarborough map (1916) and as Hilmar on Stovel (1917). Hilmar was changed to Matago because of its similarity to Willmar, Saskatchewan on the CPR line (Munro 1978). CBGN (1950) *Matago Station*.

**Matamusko Creek** (63 H/10) Flows northwest into McLaughlin River. CPCGN records (1974) indicated this to be a local Cree name probably meaning *hay at the junction*. Matawa means *junction* in Cree and muskoseu (ou) means *hay* (Garland 1975).

**Matanagama River** (53 E/13) Flows north into Stevenson Lake. GBC records (1928) identified this as a local name, submitted by M. Cameron (DLS) as *Matanagimou River*, which the GBC altered to Matanagama. It is a Native word meaning *waters*. Fieldwork revealed the similar local Native name Matowokamank River, meaning *point where one body of water flows into another*.

**Matawak** (53 K/11) Locality northeast of Red Sucker Lake. A local Native name meaning *where two rivers join*.

**Matawank Rapids** (63 A/1) In the Berens River. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *forks of the river*. The river branches around several islands north and south of the rapids.

**Matawa Place** (53 D/12) Locality northwest of Fishing Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a Saulteaux reference point, meaning *joining of the river*. It is located at the junction of the Poplar and Assapan rivers.

**Mather** (62 G/3) Community southeast of Killarney. A Post Office, Canadian Pacific railway point and School District on 6-2-13W. The Canadian Pacific Railway arrived in 1897 (Douglas 1933). The Post Office opened in 1898 and was named after a Mr. Mather of the Keewatin Flour Mills (GBC correspondence 1928). He had promised the town a flour mill if they named the town after him. This they did, but the mill never materialized.

*Matheson* (around 62 G/13, J/4) North of Brandon. The precise location is not known, but the Elton Historical Committee (1973) reported that this School District was established in 1903 and operated until 1920. It reopened 1938 and closed permanently in 1945. It was named after the Matheson family who resided a mile west of the school.

**Matheson Bay** (64 H/11) Small Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sapper Arnie P. Matheson of Winnipeg Beach. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Matheson Island** (62 P/10) Community on Matheson Island in Lake Winnipeg, northeast of Hodgson. The Post Office opened in 1926 (Douglas 1933). The island was named in 1903 after D. Matheson, the lighthouse keeper on nearby Black Bear Island. It was formerly called Snake Island, but was changed because the settlers did not like Snake Island as an address (Garland 1975). Rainboth (1872) one of *Black Bear Islands*; Burland (1885) *Black Bear Island* (should be the one to the north); Bulman (1897) *Snake Island*.

**Matheson Lake** (64 C/5) South of Laurie Lake. Named in 1947 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Donald J. Matheson. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery and was awarded the Military Cross. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Numaypin Lake meaning *sucker* (the fish species).

**Matheson Peninsula** (63 N/4) Duval Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Dougal K. Matheson of Kenville. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Mathesons Slough** (62 G/13) Northeast of Brandon. Land records indicate that Alexander Matheson homesteaded SW 2-12-17W in 1881.

**Mathews Point** (62 J/15) East shore of Lake Manitoba southeast of the Narrows. Land records indicate that S. J. Mathews homesteaded SE 24-22-10W in 1901.

**Matlock** (62 I/7) Post Office south of Gimli. A Post Office and Canadian Pacific railway point established in 1910 (Douglas 1933). Named after Matlock, a town in Derbyshire, England. Located in, and part of the larger summer community of Dunnottar (see entry).

**Matonabee Creek** (54 L/6) Flows northeast into South Knife River. CBGN records (1948) identified it as a the name of a northern Native guide who accompanied Samuel Hearne on his third expedition (1770) to the Arctic. Matonabee was born in Churchill, and had been a protégé of the Governor there. Because of Matonabee's resourcefulness and the respect which the rest of the party showed him, Hearne's third expedition reached the mouth of the Coppermine River successfully.

**Matoo Lake** (64 G/3) Southeast of Big Sand Lake. A Cree name meaning *he cries*. **Matoo River** (64 G/3) Flows south into Southern Indian Lake.

**Matowokamank Narrows** (53 E/13) Stevenson Lake. A Native name meaning *the point where one body of water flows into another*.

**Matskows Sloughs** (62 I/12) Northeast of St. Laurent. Land records indicate that Simon Matskow homesteaded SW 6-18-1E in 1905.

**Matte Bay** (63 N/12) Sisipuk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Thomas Matte of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Matte Lake** (63 O/8) West of Paint Lake. CPCGN records (1972) indicated that it was named by T. T. Quirke of the International Nickel Company after an exploration survey crew chief here during "Canadian nickel exploration days." Such naming was done to help crews locate camps more readily. Several lakes in this area were similarly named.

**Matte Island** (63 N/12) Sisipuk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Clarence F. Matte of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Matthews Island** (64 J/12) Jamie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Stanley W. Matthews of Winnipeg. He served in No. 403 Spitfire Squadron.

**Matthews Lake** (64 F/2) South of Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Philip M. Matthews of Langruth. He served in No. 408 Halifax Squadron.

**Mattress Ridge** (62 H/8) West of Whitemouth Lake. E. Bourgeois and J. Maynard found an old mattress on the ridge while out hunting. The ridge is a popular spot for local hunters.

**Mattson Lake** (53 M/3) Northwest of Knee Lake. GBC records (1937) noted that the local name was Black Duck Lake, but because this was so common, Mattson Lake was suggested (by Dr. Stone, Department of Indian Affairs) after a well-known miner at Oxford Lake. GSC (1926) *Black Duck Lake (Kaskatasip Lake)*. The latter was presumably intended as a local Native (equivalent) name.

**Matychak Drain** (62 I/1) Named for a family that is well-known locally and has been in the area since the 1920s.

**Matynia Lake** (64 G/6) Northeast of McPherson Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Flying Officer George T. Matynia of Poplarfield. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron.

**Maughan Lake** (64 N/2) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Leading Seaman Edward J. Maughan of Winnipeg. He served aboard the SS *Cornwallis*.

**Maurice Ridley Bridge** (62 G/2) Pembina River. Named after the former Member of Parliament from Manitou.

**Mavor Lake** (64 N/9) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Sergeant Grant J. Mavor of Portage la Prairie. He served in No. 9 Wellington Squadron.

**Mawbys Hill** (62 G/11) Southeast of Glenboro. Land records indicate that George T. Mawby homesteaded SW 32-6-12W in 1880.

**Mawdesley Lake** (63 K/2) East of Clearwater Lake. Named after Group Captain Frederick J. Mawdesley who flew forestry patrols from Cormorant Lake prior to 1930. He was later awarded the Air Force Cross for his performance as the Commander of Bombing and Gunnery School No. 5 during World War II.

**Maw Island** (64 C/6) Kaykayk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Franklin L. Maw of Winnipeg. He served in No. 20 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Maw Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Arthur D. Maw of Arrow River. He served in No. 76 Lancaster Squadron.

**Mawson Lake** (64 P/4) South of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant James A. Mawson of Sanford. He served in No. 1648 Halifax Conversion Unit.

**Max Bee Island** (53 L/16) Gods Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated that it was named after local resident Max Bee.

**Max Lake** (53 L/12) South of Oxford Lake. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1883) as *Lake Max*, and correctly on a Hudson Bay Railway map (1913). GBC records (1928) noted the former names Sidepine Lake and Whitearth Lake on early maps (ca. 1800), adding that Max Lake was sometimes applied incorrectly to nearby Pine Lake (Opiminegoka Lake). It was apparently named by T. T. Quirke of International Nickel after Max Hamilton, the Hudson's Bay Company inspector in that area. Fidler (1807, 1808) simply placed the word *sidepine* beside Max Lake. Thompson (1820) *Side Pine Lake*.

**Maxwell Bay** (64 G/15) Sandberg Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Captain Robert D. Maxwell of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Paymaster Corps.

**Maxwell Island** (52 M/12) Sasaginnigak Lake. Named in 1991 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Arnold G. Maxwell of Portage la Prairie. He served in No. 16 Hampden Operational Training Unit.

**Maxwell Lake** (62 K/10) Northwest of Gundy Lake. Named after William and Euphemia Maxwell who arrived at Rossburn in 1927 with their eight children and settled on NW 24-20-25W.

**Maxwell Lake** (64 G/13) North of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1963 after World War II casualty Private Ralph C. Maxwell of Transcona. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Maxwell Point** (64 A/11) Campbell Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Wallace K. Maxwell of Winnipeg. He served in No. 434 Halifax Squadron.

**Mayakamak Creek** (64 C/8) Flows south into Granville Lake. CPCGN records (1979) observed that the name was Cree meaning *it is poor (for fishing)*. Apparently whitefish here had cysts.

**May Bay** (64 J/9) In Tadoule Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Alan E. May of Sprague. He served in No. 424 Halifax Squadron.

**Mayers Island** (63 K/14) Naosap Lake. Named after fisherman Louis Mayers who arrived in Cormorant ca. 1930.

**Mayfeld** (62 J/2) Community southeast of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1909 on 23-13-12W as Mayfeld Station, changed to Mayfeld in 1953 and closed in 1970. CBGN records (1953) noted that "Station" was dropped by the Postal Department at the request of local residents. Douglas (1933) reported that it was named after early settler John Mayfield. SGO (1903) *Mayfield*; Bulman (1908) *Mayfeld*; Department of the Interior sectional map (1916) *Mayfeld (Mayfeld Station Post Office)*; GBC (1939) *Mayfield Station*.

*Maygrove* (62 J/10) Southeast of McCreary. A former Post Office which opened in 1918 on 17-19-4W under Postmaster Fred Brandon and closed in 1926.

**May Island** (64 C/8) Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Harold May of Wellwood. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Maykasi Island** (53 E/16) Island Lake. A local Native name meaning *fox*.

**May Lake** (62 J/12) Southeast of Clear Lake. Named after Jack May who was promoted to Park Warden in 1930.

**Maymaykwachewapisk Point** (64 C/2) South shore of Granville Lake. A Cree name meaning *little people rock*. These are mythological creatures who live inside large rocks and cliffs.

**Maynard Island** (53 E/15) Island Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Percy Maynard of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

*Mayne* (62 F/16) Northwest of Brandon. The Post Office opened in 1892 on 16-11-21W under Postmaster Robert Dustan and closed in 1915. Also a School District on 27-11-21W. Possibly named after T. Mayne Daly, then MP for Selkirk (1892 - 1896) and appointed Minister of the Interior in 1892 (see Daly entry).

**Mayo Lake** (63 O/4) North of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Private Cyril A. Mayo of Pointe du Bois. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Mayor Lake** (64 B/13) West of Southern Indian Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer George W. Mayor of Selkirk. He served in No. 424 Halifax Squadron. CPCGN records (1975) noted the name *Island Lake* on a 1972 Manitoba geological report.

**Mayukomayo Bay** (63 N/9) In Highrock Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *unlucky* or literally, *he curses him*.

**Mazick Lake** (64 J/1) South of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Joseph Mazick of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Regiment of Canada.

**Mazier Lake** (64 P/6) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Michael W. Mazier of Justice. He served in No. 19 Whitley Operational Training Unit.

**McAmmond Lake** (64 I/1) Northeast of Etawney Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Company Sergeant Major Kenneth I. McAmmond of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**McAree Lake** (64 B/13) West of Southern Indian Lake. CBGN records (1956) indicated that it was named after John McAree (DLS) who conducted surveys in Manitoba in 1879. It replaced the name Rainbow Lake which appeared on a geological report.

*McArthur* (62 G/16) Railway station southwest of Portage la Prairie. A former Canadian National railway point on 29-11-7W. Douglas (1933) observed that it was named in 1905 after a secretary to the Superintendent of the CNR.

**McArthur Bay** (64 L/16) In Kalheim Lake on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. Named in 1962 after World War II casualty Private Edward McArthur. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**McArthur Falls** (52 L/5) Locality on the Winnipeg River northeast of Lac du Bonnet. CPCGN records (1978) indicated that the name was adopted for the area on 3-17-11E around the McArthur Falls Generating Station (see next entry).

*McArthur Falls* (52 L/5) Northwest of Pointe du Bois. First and Second McArthur Falls disappeared with hydroelectric construction. They were named after J. D. McArthur who was one of the largest contractors when the power plant was constructed.

**McArthur Island** (64 K/15) Chatwin Lake. Named in 1986 after World War II casualty Flying Officer William J. McArthur of Winnipeg. He served in No. 103 Lancaster Squadron.

**McArthur Lake** (62 N/3) Southeast of Roblin. Land records indicate that Donald McArthur homesteaded SE 4-25-27W in 1920 and George Wagner homesteaded SW 4-25-27W in 1923, both around the north end of the lake. Also called Mink Lake and Wagner Lake.

**McAulay Harbour** (63 B/4) West of Waterhen Lake on the east shore of Lake Winnipegosis. First noted on a SGO map (1918) and apparently named after a lumberman (Douglas 1933). CPCGN correspondence (1995; from local historian Edna Medd) indicated that he was Dugald McAulay (1858 - 1916), a fish merchant and farmer who arrived from Southampton, Ontario around the turn of the century. GSC (1921) *McAuley Hr*; Fisheries Department (1928) *McAulays Harbour*.

**McAuley** (62 K/6) Community northwest of Virden. GBC correspondence (1905) indicated that the Canadian Pacific railway point was named after the owner of the townsite. The Post Office was called Rutherglen, after a place near Glasgow, Scotland from which some of the settlers had come. Douglas (1933) noted that the railway point was named by the CPR in 1904 and that the community (Post Office) was called Rutherglen until 1906. The postmaster here in 1905 was George W. McAuley (probably the townsite owner as well). The School District was Rutherglen on SW 11-15-29W. Maingy (1903) *Ruther Glen*.

**McAuley Bay** (63 P/8) Goulet Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Raymond H. McAuley of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**McAuley Island** (53 E/15) Island Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Douglas E. McAuley of Winnipeg. He served at No. 2 Manning Depot in Brandon, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**McBain Creek** (63 J/3) Flows south into William River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flying Officer William E. J. McBain of Winnipeg. He served in No. 8 Vengeance Squadron.

*McBeth* (62 H/14) North of Winnipeg. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on Township 11-3E. First noted on a SGO map (1921) as *McBeths*, listed by Douglas (1933) as McBeth and by the CBGN (1952) as McBeth Settlement. Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1974.

**McBeth Point** (63 A/3) West shore of Lake Winnipeg southwest of Berens River. Shown correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1902) and as *Macbeth's Point* on a Hind map (1858). Earlier maps showed an elongated point and called it Cat Head as on Lean (1811) or Cat Point as on Arrowsmith (1814). Cat Head is located a few miles west on 63 A/4. According to Hind (1860), McBeth Point was named after Angus Macbeth who trimmed a spruce tree here into a lobstick (Douglas 1933). CPCGN (n.d.) *MacBeth Point*.

**McBratney Lake** (63 K/13) East of Manistikwan Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer William T. B. McBratney of Flin Flon. He served in No. 22 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**McBride Bay** (64 I/11) Northwest shore of Quinn Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Private William F. McBride of Carman. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**McBride Island** (64 O/16) Baralzon Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Charles W. McBride of Winnipeg. He served in No. 619 Lancaster Squadron.

**McBride Lake** (64 F/6) Northwest of Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John L. McBride of Winnipeg. He served in No. 356 Liberator Squadron.

**McBride Lakes** (62 N/6) South of Childs Lake. Named after an early settler and timber operator who at one time owned timber berths in the Merridale - San Clara area.

**McBride Point** (64 N/1) George Stewart Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Able Seaman John L. McBride of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Athabascan*.

**McCafferty Point** (63 J/12) East shore of Wekusko Lake. Named after an early prospector.

**McCallum Bay** (64 N/3) Colbeck Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 John M. McCallum of Oakner. He served in No. 166 Lancaster Squadron.

**McCallum Island** (64 I/13) Shethanei Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Harvey G. McCallum of Dugald. He served at No. 20 Elementary Flying Training School.

**McCallum Lake** (64 C/4) Southeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1947 after World War II casualty Major Douglas H. McCallum of Carberry. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. Manitoba Gazette (1964) *South McCallum Lake*.

**McCallum Peninsula** (64 J/13) In Nicklin Lake. CPCGN records (1974) indicated that the peninsula was named after Horace McCallum, a trapper from Brochet who established his main camp here. His abilities as a woodsman were renowned.

**McCallum Point** (53 L/8) Wechesawan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant P. Thompson McCallum of Winnipeg. He served in No. 429 Halifax Squadron.

**McCammon Lake** (53 L/12) East of Windy Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Samuel J. McCammon of Winnipeg. He served in No. 200 Hudson Squadron.

**McCann Island** (64 I/7) Klazi Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William A. McCann of Transcona. He served in No. 115 Wellington Squadron.

**McCann Lake** (64 P/2) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John W. McCann of Winnipeg. He served in No. 405 Halifax Squadron.

**McCartney Lake** (53 L/2) North of Island Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Joseph T. C. McCartney of Winnipeg. He served with the Three Rivers Tank Regiment.

**McCaskill Lake** (64 P/13) North of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Richard L. McCaskill of Gladstone. He served in No. 24 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

*McCaskills* (62 J/2) East of Neepawa. First noted on a Rand McNally map (1912) as a Canadian National railway point between Gladstone and Golden Stream.

**McCasky Lake** (64 P/11) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Edward S. J. McCasky of Winnipeg. He served in No. 22 Wellington Squadron.

**McClarty Island** (53 K/12) Gods Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Edward J. McClarty of Gilbert Plains. He served in No. 432 Halifax Squadron.

**McClarty Lake** (63 K/8) North of North Moose Lake. Named in 1948 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Stanley M. McClarty of Winnipeg. He served in No. 411 Spitfire Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Ministik Lake meaning *island*.

**McClay Lake** (63 I/9) Northeast of Lawford Lake. Named in 1988 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Murton L. McClay of Belmont. He served in No. 102 Halifax Squadron.

**McClelland Island** (64 A/13) Gauer Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Wilfred G. McClelland of Killarney, Manitoba. He served in No. 576 Lancaster Squadron.

**McClelland Lake** (64 I/8) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant David S. McClelland of Stonewall. He served in No. 76 Halifax Squadron.

**McClintock Lake** (64 F/3) North of Vandekerckhove Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Archibald McClintock of Winnipeg. He served in No. 408 Hampden Squadron.

**McCluskey Lake** (64 N/1) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Henry McCluskey of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Guysborough*.

**McColl Lake** (64 O/9) North of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Hugh McColl of Winnipeg. He served in the Canadian Scottish Regiment.

**McColm Island** (53 L/7) Goose Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Harold W. McColm of Deloraine. He served in No. 77 Whitley Squadron.

**McConnell** (62 K/7) Community south of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1882 on 36-14-23W as Viola Dale, changed to McConnell in 1911 on 12-15-23W with the arrival of the CNR and closed in 1970. Postal records indicate that Viola Dale reopened in 1911 on 36-14-23W and closed in 1916. McConnell was named after A. D. McConnell, an early settler and Member of Parliament (Douglas 1933). He "instigated" the securing of a Canadian National branch line here (Hamiota Women's Institute 1956). Viola Dale had been named for Mable Viola, daughter of Frank Middleton, a pioneer here in 1879. McConnell School District was on 12-15-23W. Department of the Interior (1904) *Violadale*.

**McCormick Bay** (64 N/9) Shannon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private George A. McCormick of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry.

**McCormick Island** (63 P/3) McCormick Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John G. McCormick of Flin Flon. He served in No. 172 Wellington Squadron.

**McCormick Lake** (63 P/3) East of Sipiwesk Lake. Named in 1968 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Joseph McCormick of Flin Flon. He served at No. 11 Harvard Service Flying Training School.

**McCorrister Lake** (64 J/3) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Mervin S. McCorrister of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**McCowan Lake** (64 F/2) Southeast of Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman James G. McCowan of Winnipeg. He served at No. 11 Cessna Flying Training School.

**McCrae Peninsula** (53 L/8) Murray Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private George I. McCrae of Grandview. He served with the North Nova Scotia Highlanders.

**McCreary** (62 J/14) Village southeast of Dauphin. The Post Office opened as Chamberlain on 4-21-15W in 1897, changed to Elliot Station in 1897 and became McCreary in 1899. McCreary was named in 1897 by the CNR, after William F. McCreary, Member of Parliament for Selkirk who brought out Ruthenian and Doukhobor settlers (Douglas 1933). It was originally called Elliott after homesteader George Elliott, but was changed because of duplication. The 1898 postmaster was James Elliot. Also a School District name here. Department of the Interior (1896) *Elliot*; Bulman (1897) *Elliott*. **McCreary** (62 J/14) Rural Municipality named after the community in 1933.

*McCreary Junction* (62 J/14) Railway point south of McCreary. First noted on a Stovel map (1908) on the Canadian National line on 34-20-15W, about three-quarters of a mile southeast of McCreary. CPCGN records (1963) noted it as Neepawa Junction in the 1963 Canadian National timetables and listed Elliott as a former name.

**McCruden Lake** (52 L/6) East of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Robert J. McCruden of Pointe du Bois. He served in No. 404 Beaufighter Squadron.

**McCuaig Lake** (63 I/16) West of Oxford Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Eric S. McCuaig of Bethany. He served in No. 247 Typhoon Squadron.

**McCulloch Lake** (64 G/11) East of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Robert L. McCulloch of The Pas. He served in No. 158 Halifax Squadron.

**McCumber Lake** (64 I/4) West of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Trooper Guy P. McCumber of Selkirk. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**McCurdy Lake** (64 H/9) North of Freeman Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Archibald R. McCurdy of Winnipeg. He served in No. 83 Spitfire Squadron.

**McCurlys Bay** (63 N/3) East of Groves Island in Kississing Lake. Named after Jim McCurly who trapped around this portion of Kississing Lake and made his home on the bay.

**McDennon Lake** (64 J/12) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Sergeant Thomas R. McDennon of Winnipeg. He served in No. 53 Liberator Squadron.

**McDonald** (62 I/2) Locality southwest of Selkirk. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on Township 13-4E named in 1900 (Douglas 1933). First noted as *Donald* on NTS map 62 I (1938) while an Eade map (1942) noted Donald School District on the Red River, about three miles southwest.

**McDonald Creek** (64 I/2) Flows southeast into South Knife Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Dougald A. McDonald of Boissevain. He served with the Lanark and Renfrew Scottish Regiment.

**McDonald Esker** (64 B/6) Northeast of Pemichigamau Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman William M. McDonald of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**McDonald Hill** (63 N/4) West of Kississing Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Joffre K. McDonald of Elkhorn. He served in No. 113 Canadian Hudson Squadron.

**McDonald Island** (64 H/4) Gauer Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Robert J. McDonald of Lakeland. He served with the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada.

**McDonald Island** (64 H/6) Northern Indian Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal George M. McDonald of Pilot Mound. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**McDonald Lake** (63 C/12) South of Red Deer Lake. Named after Charlie McDonald, a trapper from Birch River. Noted as *Macdonald Lake* on a 1974 provincial forestry map.

**McDonald Lake** (64 P/9) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal John C. McDonald of Selkirk. He served with the Royal Regiment of Canada.

**McDonald Narrows** (63 N/6) Kississing Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Richard A. A. McDonald of West Kildonan. He served aboard the HMCS *Valleyfield*.

**McDonald Point** (64 O/3) Mistahi Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Donald S. McDonald of Selkirk. He served in No. 58 Whitley Squadron.

**McDonald Drain** (62 G/2) Flows north into McDonalds Slough. Land records indicate that William McDonald Jr. homesteaded NW 34-2-10W in 1879.

**McDonalds Lake** (62 G/6) Northeast of Pelican Lake. Land records indicate that Duncan McDonald homesteaded NW 7-5-15W in 1890.

**McDonalds Slough** (62 G/2) Southeast of Pilot Mound. Land records indicate that John McDonald homesteaded SE 34-2-10W in 1880.

**McDougall Lake** (64 G/5) South of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Private Donald J. McDougall of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Regiment.

**McDougall Peninsula** (64 N/4) Quasso Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer George McDougall of Transcona. He served in No. 106 Lancaster Squadron.

**McDougalls Landing** (52 E/14) Locality southeast of Brereton Lake. A name in use by area cottagers on 35-9-17E. It is located on West Hawk Lake and named after a cottage owner of that name. **McDougalls Bay** (52 E/14) In West Hawk Lake, was similarly named in 1976.

**McDougalls Point** (63 K/15) South shore of Elbow Lake. Named after early trapper Joe McDougall.

**McEachern Dam** (62 H/12) Boyne River east of Carman. Named after the McEachern family who have lived in the area for the past 60 or 70 years.

**McEachnie Lake** (64 I/15) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Corporal Morell McEachnie of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers and was awarded the Military Medal.

*McElheran* (62 I/10) North of Gimli. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on 5-20-4E. Named in 1922 after Archdeacon McElheran of Winnipeg (Douglas 1933). Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1978.

**McElroy Lake** (64 O/16) Northwest of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Lloyd W. McElroy of Darlingford. He served in No. 415 Halifax Squadron.

**McEwen Island** (53 L/4) Odee Smith Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William T. McEwen of Winnipeg. He served in No. 12 Wellington Squadron.

**McEwen Lake** (54 M/12) Northwest of Long Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Private Seeley B. McEwen of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

**McFadden Bay** (63 N/9) Highrock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Hugh C. McFadden of Rivers. He served in No. 168 Heavy Transport Squadron.

**McFadden Island** (64 C/16) Barrington Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Captain John A. McFadden of Dauphin. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

**McFadden Lake** (64 B/13) West of Southern Indian Lake. CBGN records (1956) indicated it to be a suggested name to replace Soulier Lake (French, meaning *shoe*) in a geologist's report. Moses McFadden (DLS) conducted surveys in Manitoba in 1873.

**McFadden Valley** (62 J/12) Southwest of McCreary. CPCGN records (1974) indicated that the name was proposed by staff at Riding Mountain National Park after J. H. McFadden. He was instrumental in lobbying the federal government for the creation of a national park at Riding Mountain.

**McFeat Lake** (64 J/4) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Alexander R. McFeat of Winnipeg. He served with the Canadian Provost Corps.

**McFee Bay** (63 K/12) North shore of Thompson Bay in the northern arm of Athapapuskow Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Private Samuel McFee. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**McFeetors Lake** (53 N/1) East of Red Cross Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Albert S. McFeetors of Newdale. He served in No. 428 Lancaster Squadron.

**McFetridge Lake** (64 J/2) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Henry H. McFetridge of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**McGavock Lake** (64 C/11) Southeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1947 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John J. McGavock of Winnipeg. He served in No. 420 Wellington Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

**McGeachie Lake** (64 O/1) East of Munroe Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Sergeant Donald W. McGeachie of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**McGhee Lake** (63 N/2) East of Kississing Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Corporal George W. McGhee of Hamiota. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**McGibney Lake** (64 N/13) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Electrical Artificer 4 Frank McGibney of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Fraser*.

**McGill Bay** (63 I/6) In Butterfly Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Edmund T. McGill of Winnipeg. He served in No. 405 Halifax Squadron.

**McGill Island** (64 F/1) Barrington Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Captain Hugh R. McGill of Norwood. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**McGillivray Lake** (52 E/14) Southeast of Brereton Lake. CPCGN records (1962) indicated that the lake was named after Archibald McGillivray, Manitoba Highway Commissioner for the Good Roads Branch in 1929. He later served as Deputy Minister of Highways, Manitoba Department of Public Works. He died in 1936. **McGillivray Creek** (52 E/14) Flows east into Caddy Lake. Named after the lake in 1974. **McGillivray Falls** (52 E/14) On McGillivray Creek west of Caddy Lake.

**McGillivray Slough** (62 K/2) East of Arrow River. The family name of early residents who owned and operated the first store in the area.

**McGill Lake** (64 K/14) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Harold E. McGill of Wingham. He served with the Fort Garry Horse. Locally known as Big Stone Lake.

**McGill Stewart Lake** (64 C/4) West of McCallum Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer William McGill Stewart of Goodlands. He served in No. 429 Lancaster Squadron.

**McGookin Lake** (64 I/4) West of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Rifleman Cecil J. McGookin of East Kildonan. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**McGorman Lake** (64 I/5) South of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Harvey A. McGorman of Neepawa. He served with the Royal Rifles of Canada.

**McGowan Bay** (64 I/15) Wither Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Robert C. McGowan of Gladstone. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**McGowan Island** (64 J/11) Wilkie Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant John D. McGowan of Carman. He served in No. 576 Lancaster Squadron.

**McGowan Lake** (53 E/16) North of Island Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Samuel W. McGowan of Winnipeg. He served in the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion. Fieldwork revealed the local Native name Intahogan Lake, meaning *searching the bay*, as for a body.

**McGrath Island** (64 G/13) Big Sand Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Joseph E. McGrath of Winnipeg. He served in No. 418 Mosquito Squadron.

**McGrath Lake** (64 N/2) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Leading Seaman James D. McGrath of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Alberni*.

**McGregor Bay** (63 I/7) Mukutasip Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Robert M. McGregor of Winnipeg. He served at No. 23 Elementary Flying Training School.

**McGregor Island** (63 I/1) Little Bolton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sapper Michael H. McGregor of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**McGregor Lake** (52 L/11) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1923). Named after K. McGregor, a member of the Manitoba - Ontario boundary survey party in 1921 (Douglas 1933).

**McHaffie-Gow Lake** (63 P/2) Northwest of Cotton Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Corporal G. James McHaffie-Gow of Rounthwaite. He served with the Canadian Scottish Regiment.

**McHugh Island** (53 E/16) Island Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Gerald F. McHugh of Winnipeg. He served in No. 149 Stirling Squadron.

**McInnes Lake** (64 I/3) West of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Gunner Gordon McInnes of Killarney, Manitoba. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**McInnes Point** (64 N/11) North Arm, Kasmere Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant John G. McInnes of Carroll. He served in No. 149 Stirling Squadron.

**McIntosh Bay** (63 N/10) Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman James D. McIntosh of Headingley. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**McIntosh Island** (53 M/2) Seller Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant James W. McIntosh of Winnipeg. He served at No. 7 Tiger Moth Service Flying Training School.

**McIntosh Lake** (64 J/14) Northwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Garnet McIntosh of Brandon. He served in No. 219 Mosquito Squadron.

**McIntosh Point** (64 O/13) Nueltin Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Colonel Forbes T. McIntosh of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

*McIntosh Siding* (62 K/14) Northwest of Russell. A Canadian National railway point first shown on a Department of the Interior map (1909). It was probably the name of a local resident.

**McIntyre Island** (64 C/8) Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Robert J. McIntyre of Carman. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**McIntyre Lake** (54 E/5) Northeast of Embleton Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Sergeant Donald V. McIntyre of Winnipeg. He served in No. 101 Lancaster Squadron.

**McIvor Bay** (64 B/15) In Southern Indian Lake at the community of South Indian Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated it to be a local name originating with H. B. McIvor, a Hudson's Bay Company post manager.

**McIvor Creek** (53 L/16) Flows east into Gods River. GBC records (1937) indicated that this name was suggested to replace the name Stinking Rock River, noted on an 18th Base Line sketch by Sharpe (DLS) in 1936. McIvor was a survey crewman under Mr. Sharpe during that survey. **McIvor Lake** (53 L/16) North of Gods Lake.

**McIvor Island** (53 M/4) Bear Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Private William McIvor of Gladstone. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**McIvor Peninsula** (53 L/13) Oxford Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John K. McIvor of Winnipeg. He served in No. 4 Kittyhawk Squadron.

**McIvor Point** (63 I/16) Leguee Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Albert W. McIvor of Carman. He served with the Cape Breton Highlanders.

**McKay Bay** (52 M/14) Southeast end of Family Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant James P. McKay of St. Boniface. He served in No. 214 Wellington Squadron.

**McKay Creek** (53 M/11) Flows northeast into Bigstone River. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Douglas G. McKay of Portage la Prairie. He served in No. 408 Halifax Squadron.

**McKay Falls** (64 I/10) North Knife River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Norman H. McKay of Pilot Mound. He served with the Royal Regiment of Canada.

**McKay Hill** (64 O/4) Southwest of Blackfish Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Eugene J. McKay of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**McKay Lake** (62 K/8) Southeast of Salt Lake. Land records indicate that Angus McKay homesteaded NW 34-15-19W in 1878.

**McKay Lake** (62 I/7) South of Lake Winnipeg. Adopted by the CBGN in 1949. Land records indicate that Neil McKay homesteaded SW 13-16-4E in 1893. **McKay Creek** (62 I/7) A channel between Salamonia Channel and Netley Lake.

**McKay Lake** (63 B/11) North of Waterhen Lake. GBC correspondence (1916; from T. Plunkett, DLS) indicated that it was identified on a sketch of the 11th and 12th Base Lines (1916) and named after a merchant at Grand Rapids.

**McKay Lake** (63 G/6) Southeast of South Moose Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to have been named after Henry McKay, a Grand Rapids resident and Hudson's Bay Company employee who killed a moose here just after the turn of the century.

**McKay Narrows** (53 L/5) Bolton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman James A. McKay of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1 Harvard Operational Training Unit.

**McKay Peninsula** (64 P/6) West shore of Jethe Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Sergeant Martin N. McKay of Selkirk. He served in No. 4 Stranraer Squadron.

**McKay Point** (63 C/1) West shore of Lake Winnipegosis. First noted in CBGN records (1957) with the alternate form *MacKay Point* in 1958 records. Located on Pine Creek Indian Reserve 66A. It is a local family name.

**McKay River** (64 I/13) Flows south into Shethanei Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Donald B. McKay of Killarney, Manitoba. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**McKays Island** (53 K/13) Gods Lake. Named after Johnny McKay, a local fisherman.

**McKechnie Lake** (53 M/4) South of Bear Lake. CBGN records (1953) indicated that the lake was named after William McKechnie of Oxford House. He was a trapper, freetrader, Hudson's Bay Company employee and mail runner in the area for many years. He operated his last trading post on an island in nearby Utik Lake.

**McKellar Bridge** (62 G/5) Souris River. Land records indicate that Lachlan McKellar homesteaded NE 6-6-18W in 1881.

**McKellar Island** (64 C/13) McMillan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Malcolm A. McKellar of Winnipeg. He served in No. 419 Halifax Squadron.

**McKellar Lake** (64 K/7) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Alexander J. McKellar of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

*McKelvie* (62 F/9) Southwest of Brandon. A former Great Northern Railway point on 13-9-20W. Named in 1906 (Douglas 1933) and rescinded by the CBGN in 1955.

**McKelvie Island** (53 L/12) Max Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Charles D. McKelvie of Winnipeg. He served in No. 90 Stirling Squadron.

**McKennie Lake** (64 G/16) Southeast of Chipewyan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Gerald B. McKennie of Winnipeg. He served in No. 21 Ventura Squadron.

*McKenzie* (62 G/2) Southeast of Pilot Mound. A former Post Office that opened in 1898 on 24-2-10W and closed in 1916.

**McKenzie Bay** (63 N/6) In Kississing Lake. The name of an early prospector in the area.

**McKenzie Beach** (52 E/11) South shore of West Hawk Lake. First noted on a 1948 map as a beach and cottage area. Fieldwork revealed it to be part of a small resort started some years ago by a Mr. McKenzie.

**McKenzie Creek** (63 F/7) Flows south into Cedar Lake. Named after Conservation Officer Norman McKenzie who worked in this region for many years.

**McKenzie Creek** (64 P/7) Flows northwest into Guest Creek. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Orville W. McKenzie of Winnipeg. He served in No. 408 Hampden Squadron.

**McKenzie Esker** (53 L/2) North of Island Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Lewis C. McKenzie of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**McKenzie Hill** (64 I/7) North of Allan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Lorne K. McKenzie of High Bluff. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**McKenzie Island** (64 H/5) Missinipi Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sapper Richard M. McKenzie of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**McKenzie Narrows** (63 N/7) Guthrie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Morris A. McKenzie of Cartwright. He served in No. 426 Lancaster Squadron.

**McKenzie Point** (63 K/2) West shore of Little Cormorant Lake. Named after early Cormorant resident Norman McKenzie Sr.

**McKerrells Lake** (62 J/5) South of Otter Lake. Land records indicate that John McKerrell homesteaded NW 24-16-18W in 1880.

**McKillop Lake** (63 P/14) Northeast of Paint Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Orville W. McKillop of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**McKillop Meadow** (62 F/2) West of Turtle Mountain. Land records indicate that Daniel McKillop homesteaded NE 33-1-24W in 1901.

*McKinley* (52 E/12) Southwest of Brereton Lake. A former Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway point on 7-8-13E. First noted on a GSC map (1931). It was named after W. H. McKinley, railway superintendent in charge of the aqueduct and for fuel and woodcutting operations along the right of way (Hadashville Women's Institute 1970).

*McKinnel* (62 I/6) Northwest of Selkirk. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on 9-17-2E. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1914) and rescinded by the CPCGN in 1978.

**McKinney Island** (64 B/6) Karsakuwigamak Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Bernard E. McKinney of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**McKinney Lake** (64 H/12) North of Wood Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Robert F. McKinney of Winnipeg. He served in No. 9 Lancaster Squadron.

**McKinnon Bay** (64 O/2) Southwest shore of Munroe Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Lloyd G. McKinnon of Winnipeg. He served in No. 206 Liberator Squadron.

**McKinnon Island** (64 F/7) Wells Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant George E. McKinnon of Arrow River. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**McKinnon Point** (63 P/5) Wintering Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Campbell A. McKinnon of Winnipeg. He served in No. 426 Wellington Squadron.

**McKinnons Slough** (62 G/2) West of Manitou. Land records indicate that William McKinnon bought NE 29-3-9W in 1892.

**McKnight Lake** (64 C/3) Southwest of Granville Lake. GBC records (1932) indicated that the lake was named after C. E. McKnight, assistant to Lindsay Russell (DLS) during the survey of this area.

*McLachlan* (62 G/10) Southwest of Portage la Prairie. A former Post Office that opened 1899 on 2-9-10W and closed in 1901. Presumably named after Postmaster Archie McLachlan.

**McLachlin Lake** (64 K/1) South of Chartand Lake. Named in 1997 after World War II casualty Private William J. McLachlin of Souris. He served with the Veterans Guard of Canada.

**McLaren Bay** (64 P/1) Renault Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John B. McLaren of Portage la Prairie. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**McLaren Island** (53 L/9) Gods Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Alexander J. McLaren of Clearwater. He served at No. 7 Anson Service Flying Training School.

**McLaughlin Island** (64 O/13) Nueltin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Kenneth K. McLaughlin of Winnipeg. He served at No. 5 Tiger Moth Elementary Flying Training School.

**McLaughlin Lake** (53 L/14) Southeast of Oxford Lake. Named in 1983 after World War II casualty Private George R. McLaughlin of Hamiota. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**McLaughlin River** (63 H/13) Flows west into Gunisao River. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1902). Named by J. B. Tyrrell after Reverend McLaughlin, a Methodist missionary at Berens River who drowned in Lake Winnipeg (Douglas 1933). Fidler (ca. 1810) seems *Rice River*.

**McLaurin Lake** (64 P/5) South of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant George F. McLaurin of Brandon. He served in No. 50 Lancaster Squadron.

**McLean Creek** (53 N/9) Flows east into Gods River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant William J. McLean of McCreary. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**McLean Island** (63 P/3) Sipiwesk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private George I. McLean of Elphinstone. He served with the Saskatoon Light Infantry.

**McLean Peninsula** (64 N/9) Turner Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Paul McLean of Newdale. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**McLean Point** (64 J/11) Southeast shore of Clifton Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Lance Sergeant Harold W. McLean of Brandon. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**McLellan Bay** (64 F/6) Wachi Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Private William B. McLellan of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**McLellan Island** (64 G/6) Amiskoskotim Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Private Earle McLellan of East Kildonan. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

*McLennan* (62 I/3) Southwest of Selkirk. A former Canadian Pacific railway point first noted on a Chataway map (1921) northeast of Larter. Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1952.

**McLennan Lake** (62 K/14) North of Russell. Land records indicate that Archibald McLennan homesteaded NE 36-21-28W in 1882.

**McLennan Lake** (63 C/15) East of Dawson Bay. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be the family name of people who logged and ranched in the area.

*McLeod* (around 62 I/3) Northwest of Winnipeg. A former School District (location not given) established in 1882 and named after Dugald McLeod (Proctor 1960). He came from Argyllshire, Scotland.

**McLeod Bay** (64 H/4) North shore of Gauer Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Norman S. McLeod of Balmoral. He served in No. 426 Lancaster Squadron.

**McLeod Creek** (63 O/2) Flows southeast into Ferguson Creek. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Angus J. McLeod of Kinosota. He served with the Carleton and York Regiment.

**McLeod Hill** (63 P/3) East of Sipiwesk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John C. McLeod of Minnedosa. He served in No. 82 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**McLeod Island** (63 G/16) Playgreen Lake. Adopted by the GBC in 1939. Named after Donald McLeod of Norway House who arrived here in 1903 (Dennis Allen 1980).

**McLeod Lake** (52 L/14) Southeast of Bissett. Adopted by the GBC in 1939. Possibly named after D. A. McLeod who was mentioned in a mining newsletter (CPCGN 1975). He was one of two men who staked the "GX holdings" owned by the GX Syndicate, a group composed of Winnipeg Grain Exchange members. He (and a Mr. McRae) supervised exploration work in the Slate Lake area in 1927.

**McLeod Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. Named after R. McLeod, a prospector here in 1919 (Douglas 1933). Shown earlier as Echo Lake on a sketch by B. Waugh (DLS) while McLeod Lake appeared on his 1920 sketch.

**McLeod Narrows** (53 L/5) Franklin Murray Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Donald C. McLeod of Blackdale. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**McLeod Peninsula** (64 H/4) East shore of Gauer Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Allister C. McLeod of Balmoral. He served in No. 426 Halifax Squadron.

**McLeod Point** (64 B/12) West shore of Opachuanau Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Private Robert McLeod of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**McLeods Island** (62 O/13) Between West Waterhen River and Waterhen Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local family name. Also called Rabbit Island or Wapus Island (Cree, meaning *rabbit*).

**McLeods Island** (63 H/13) Playgreen Lake. Named after Donald McLeod, a local employee of the Hudson's Bay Company.

**M'Clintock** (54 E/16) Railway point south of Churchill. A Hudson Bay (CNR) railway point named in 1929 (Douglas 1933) after Admiral Sir Francis M'Clintock (1819 - 1907) famous Arctic explorer. The GBC (1929) noted that as a Captain on Lady Franklin's yacht *Fox*, he had brought back precise information on the fate of explorer Sir John Franklin's ships the *Erebus* and *Terror*. GSC (1936) *McClintock*.

**McLung Creek** (62 J/11) Flows east into Correction Line Drain. Land records indicate that John McLung homesteaded SW 28-18-15W in 1909.

**McMahon Lake** (63 I/7) North of Molson Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Edward E. McMahon of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**McManus Lake** (64 K/5) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant William W. McManus of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**McMillan Bay** (64 A/4) Rock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sapper William D. McMillan of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**McMillan Creek** (54 D/9) Flows east into Limestone River. Named in 1974 to commemorate pioneer aviator Stanley R. McMillan. He was born in 1904 in Dryden, Ontario and joined the Royal Canadian Air Force in 1927. In 1929 he and another pilot were the first airmen to penetrate the Barren Lands on a 4000 mile flight from Winnipeg to a point north of the Arctic circle. He made many long and difficult flights in northern Canada. **McMillan Lake** (54 D/10) Northeast of Stephens Lake. Named due to its proximity to McMillan Creek.

**McMillan Island** (63 N/7) Guthrie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 John A. McMillan of Winnipeg. He served in No. 411 Spitfire Squadron.

**McMillan Lake** (64 C/13) East of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1947 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Lawrence McMillan of Miami, Manitoba. He served in No. 400 Spitfire Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

**McMillan Point** (53 L/15) Knee Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Colin W. McMillan of Winnipeg. He served in No. 432 Lancaster Squadron.

**McMullin Lake** (53 K/12) East of Gods Lake. Named in 1997 after World War II casualty Private Walter G. McMullin of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Infantry Corps.

**McMunn** (52 E/12) Community southwest of Brereton Lake. The Post Office opened in 1918 on 2-8-13E and closed in 1949. Also a railway point on the Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway line and a School District name. Named after the first postmaster and Justice of the Peace, James A. McMunn who settled here in 1914 (Hadashville Women's Institute 1970). GSC (1921) seems *Siding No 7*.

**McMurachy Island** (54 M/5) Caribou River, west of Long Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William D. McMurachy of Elphinstone. He served in No. 101 Lancaster Squadron.

**McMurachy Lake** (52 L/11) West of Flintstone Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Private Allan S. D. McMurachy of McConnell. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**McMurchy Lake** (64 P/7) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Kenneth C. McMurchy of Reston. He served in No. 424 Lancaster Squadron.

**McMurdy Lake** (64 F/6) West of Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Wing Commander Gordon A. McMurdy of Winnipeg. He served in No. 419 Halifax Squadron.

**McMurray Lake** (52 M/12) Southwest of Family Lake. Named in 1980 after World War II casualty Sergeant Gerald H. McMurray of Winnipeg. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**McMurtry Lake** (63 K/13) North of Kisseynew Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Sergeant Allan F. McMurtry of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1664 Halifax Heavy Conversion Unit.

**McNab Bay** (64 N/10) Graves Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John McNab of St. Boniface. He served with the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

**McNabb Island** (53 M/5) Atik Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Arthur C. McNabb of Minnedosa. He served in No. 407 Wellington Squadron.

**McNaughten Lake** (62 K/9) Northeast of Shoal Lake. Named in 1921 after an early settler (Douglas 1933).

*McNaughton* (62 H/14) North of Winnipeg. A former Canadian Pacific railway point first noted on a Chataway map (1921). Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1974.

**McNeil Island** (63 N/10) Churchill River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer William Y. McNeil of Winnipeg. He served in No. 179 Wellington Squadron.

**McNeill Lake** (63 O/3) West of Setting Lake. Named in 1967 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Bernard J. McNeill of Brandon. He served aboard the HMCS *Valleyfield*.

**McNevin Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Lance Bombardier Earl D. McNevin of Swan River. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**McNichol Island** (63 K/14) Naosap Lake. Named in 1979 after trapper, fisherman and resident Fred McNichol.

**McNicol Lake** (64 H/16) Southwest of Condie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sapper Francis B. McNicol of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**McNichols Lake** (63 C/1) Northwest of Duck Bay. A local family name.

**McNight Lake** (64 C/3) Southwest of Granville Lake. GBC records (1932) indicated that the name was suggested by M. G. Cameron (DLS) after C. E. McNight, assistant to Mr. Russell (DLS) during the survey of this area. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Numakosis Lake, meaning *little trout*.

**McPhail Island** (53 E/16) Island Lake. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Private Walter C. McPhail of Selkirk. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**McPhail Lake** (53 F/12) South of Hilton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant William H. McPhail. He served in No. 409 Mosquito Squadron. McPhail Lake was named in conjunction with Donoghue Lake as requested by Mr. Robert D. Hocking, a resident of Mitchell, Ontario. These two lakes are in close proximity to one another and Flight Lieutenants Donoghue and McPhail were close friends who died in the same Mosquito aircraft.

**McPhail River** (63 A/9) Flows west into Poplar River. GBC records (1928) indicated that the river was named after Miss Agnes McPhail. In 1921, the first year in which women were allowed to vote or run for office, she became the first woman elected to the Canadian House of Commons. When the Ontario CCF party was established in 1932, Agnes became its first president. She entered provincial politics in 1943 and became one of the first two women to sit in the Ontario Legislature. Fieldwork revealed the local Native name Kweekweesew River meaning *whisky jack* (or Gray Jay).

**McPherson Bay** (63 P/15) Goose Hunting Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Murray L. McPherson of Myrtle. He served in No. 626 Lancaster Squadron.

**McPherson Island** (64 C/10) Willis Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer William H. McPherson of St. Vital. He served in No. 434 Halifax Squadron.

**McPherson Lake** (64 G/6) Southeast of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1963 after World War II casualty Stoker 1 Harold G. McPherson of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMS *Algerine*.

**McPherson Peninsula** (64 O/14) Nueltin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Rudolph McPherson. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**McPherson Point** (64 N/11) Kasmere Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant John R. McPherson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 113 Canadian Hudson Squadron.

*McPhillips* (around 62 H/14) North of Winnipeg. A former Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg railway point first recorded on a SGO map (1917) southeast of Emesville.

**McQueen Lake** (54 K/12) Southeast of Churchill. Named in 1948 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Lewis J. McQueen of St. James. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles and was mentioned in dispatches.

**McRae Bay** (64 O/10) Askey Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Christopher F. McRae of Grande Pointe. He served in No. 75 Stirling Squadron.

**McRae Hill** (64 N/10) Southwest of Sucker Lake. Named in 1997 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Lynds F. McRae of The Pas. He served in No. 102 Halifax Squadron.

**McRae Island** (64 C/12) Laurie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner J. Alan McRae of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**McRae Lake** (63 J/9) West of Cross Lake. Named in 1981 after World War II casualty Gunner Alexander McRae of Kelwood. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**McRae Lake** (52 L/11) Southeast of Bissett. First noted on NTS map 52 L (1932) but in the location of Little Flintstone Lake. CPCGN records (1975) noted that Dan McRae and D. McLeod staked the "GX claims" in this area in 1926. They were backed by the GX Syndicate, a group from the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

**McRae Lake** (62 J/15) Southwest of Ashern. Named in 1894 after an early settler (Douglas 1933). First shown on a Department of the Interior map (1896). Topographical Survey (1920) *Lake McRae*.

**McRae Peninsula** (53 E/13) Stevenson Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Captain Hugh S. McRae of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada.

**McRae Point** (64 P/15) Northwest shore of Arksey Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Engine Room Artificer 4 Harry S. McRae of Souris. He served aboard the HMS *Jervis Bay*.

**McRae Rapids** (64 P/10) Adam Creek. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant William G. McRae. He served in No. 354 Liberator Squadron.

**McRorie Lake** (52 L/13) South of Bissett. CPCGN records (1974) indicated this to have been named after pioneer aviator Stewart J. McRorie. He was one of the five original pilots to obtain their licenses in 1927 from the first school of Western Canada Airways. He flew a great deal in Manitoba, later joining Canadian Pacific Air. He also flew a Prairie Air Mail route in the early 1930s. Fieldwork revealed the local name Black River Lake.

**McTavish** (62 H/6) Community north of Morris. The Post Office opened in 1907 on 2-6-1E under Postmaster William Beattie and closed in 1970. Named as a Canadian Pacific railway point in 1895 after J. H. McTavish (Douglas 1933). He was born in Grafton, Ontario in 1837 and joined the Hudson's Bay Company in 1865. He entered the Manitoba Legislature in 1870, was a member of the Executive Council, Northwest Territories, Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1874 and finally Chief Land Commissioner for the CPR in 1881. Possibly also a School District name on SW 11-6-1E. GBC correspondence (1928; from Postmaster John D. Gorby) indicated that the name originated when a petition to the CPR from area farmers was handed to a man named McTavish. When it was granted, the siding was named after him.

**McTavish Bay** (64 O/13) Nueltin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Donald J. McTavish of Rapid City. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**McTavish Drain** (62 H/6) Southwest of Osborne. Land records indicate that Hugh J. McTavish homesteaded NW 18-6-1E in 1878.

**McTavish Island** (64 C/8) Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Stanley E. McTavish of Solsgirth. He served with the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders.

**McVeigh** (64 C/11) Railway point southwest of Lynn Lake. CBGN records (1953) indicated that it was named by the CNR after Austin McVeigh, the prospector who discovered the Lynn Lake mineral deposit. **McVeigh Lake** (64 C/15) Southeast of Lynn Lake. Named in 1947, presumably after the same man.

*McVey* (63 C/4) North of Crestview. A former School District on NW 16-37-29W. Presumably the same origin as for the following entry.

**McVey Creek** (63 C/4) Flows south into Woody River. First noted on a SGO map (1919). CPCGN records indicated that the creek and School District were named after John McVey. He was a timber cruiser for the Burrows Lumber Company.

**McWhirter Lake** (64 C/12) Southwest of Lynn Lake. Named in 1951 after World War II casualty Major Samuel J. McWhirter of West Kildonan. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order and the Canadian Efficiency Decoration. The alternate name Crichton Lake originated with Dr. M. S. Stanton, a geologist. He recorded it on a 1948 map and named the lake after a friend in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Meades Lake** (64 I/16) Northeast of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Private Raymond A. Meades of La Rivière. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Meadowlands** (62 O/12) Locality southeast of Winnipegosis. The Post Office opened in 1930 on 18-30-16W, closed 1948, reopened 1949 and closed permanently in 1960. The first Postmaster was Michael Ohryn. Also a School District name. GBC records (1931) indicated it to be a descriptive name, as the community was surrounded by meadows.

**Meadow Lea** (62 I/4) Locality northwest of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1875 as Woodlands (now a separate community), changed to Meadow Lea in 1879 and closed in 1916. Located on 30-13-2W and first shown on a Westmacott map (1876). GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster T. Collier) indicated that it was named by David Scott

> ... on account of the natural appearance of this part ... "Meadow" since there was a large tract of low lying grassy land, and "Lea" because it lies under the shelter of a large bush about three and one-half to four miles north.

Proctor (1960), however, argued that the name was suggested by Mrs. J. M. Robinson, as there was a grassy meadow in the lea of the higher ground which was alluded to as "the Ridge." Also a School District name. Department of the Interior (1881) *Meadowlea*; Department of Agriculture (1884) *Meadowlee*.

**Meadow Portage** (62 O/12) Community east of Winnipegosis. The Post Office opened in 1918 on 24-31-16W and closed in 1976 (Douglas 1933). Named after Meadow Portage which connects Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipegosis. The portage name (rescinded in 1967) was descriptive of the country through which it ran. J. B. Tyrrell referred to it as "Meadow Carrying Place, 2760 yards in length" while it was shown as Meadow Portage on a Thompson map (1813-14). Peter Fidler (1809) observed that the portage was nine miles long, and simply called it *barren ground portage*. The School District on SW 24-31-16W was Nowell.

**Meadows** (62 I/4) Community northeast of Portage la Prairie. The Post Office opened in 1906 on 19-12-1W and closed in 1973. It was established in 1882 as a Canadian Pacific railway point (Douglas 1933) and first noted on a Schreiber map (1882). Also a School District name. GBC correspondence (1928) indicated that it was descriptively named as at the time "the land was a vast prairie of luxuriant grass, which grew to heights that suggested a land of hay meadows."

**Meadowvale** (62 H/15) Locality southeast of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1895 on 24-10-5E and closed in 1933. Also a School District on NE 12-10-6E. The school was built in 1883, and was so named because the surrounding area, especially to the east, was hay meadow (Dugald Women's Institute 1974).

**Meakin Island** (64 B/5) Pemichigamau Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal George E. Meakin of Bernie. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Meakin Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Frank V. Meakin of Bernie. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Meandrine Lake** (53 D/11) On the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1923). **Meandrine River** (53 D/11) Drains Meandrine Lake west into the Assapan River. GBC records (1929) indicated that the river was named after the lake, adding that it was previously called Slemon River (see Slemon Lake). Meandrine is synonymous with meandering meaning winding or crooked. Fieldwork revealed the local Native name Omameekwakopamioweemink River, meaning *little creek*, between Kagipo and Assapan lakes.

**Mears** (62 K/15) Community east of Russell. The Post Office opened in 1925 under Postmaster William H. Butler on NW 16-21-24W and closed in 1967. It was named by the postmaster after one of the several villages named Mere in England (Douglas 1933). He then modified the name slightly. **Mears Creek** (62 K/15) Flows southwest out of Riding Mountain National Park and then northwest into Birdtail Creek. CPCGN correspondence (1988) indicated that the name may have originated in Scotland.

**Meat Lake** (53 D/6) North of Fishing Lake. CPCGN records (1964) indicated that the name was reported to be in local use by forester J. G. Somers. Fieldwork revealed the local Native name Konchenawi Lake, meaning *meat*. Game was probably slaughtered here, or meat hung to dry.

**Mechekan Lake** (53 K/5) North of Red Sucker Lake. A local Native name meaning *fish trap*.

**Mechiso Lake** (63 G/3) Southeast of Moose Lake. A Cree name meaning *eating point*.

**Medard** (63 J/15) Locality east of Setting Lake. Located on the Hudson Bay (CNR) Railway line on 12-69-8W. Named in 1928 after explorer Medard Chouart des Groseilliers whose fur-trading career was bound up with that of his brother-in-law Pierre Esprit Radisson (Douglas 1933). Both had considerable influence in the founding of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1670. Niska had been a proposed name from the Cree word meaning *goose*, but this was felt to conflict with Nisku, Alberta on the CPR line (Munro 1978). Niska was recorded here on a Scarborough map (1916) and *Niski* on Stovel (1923). Both spellings appeared in GBC lists (1918).

**Medicine Creek** (62 I/7) Flows north into Wavey Creek. First noted on a Secretary of State map (1873). GBC correspondence (1891; from Indian Agent A. M. Muckle at Clandeboye) reported that Medicine Creek (or River) was a translation of the Native name Muskeke Sepee. It was so named because there were many medicinal plants growing along its banks.

**Medika** (52 E/12) Community southwest of Brereton Lake. The Post Office opened in 1918 on 15-9-12E and closed in 1969. GBC correspondence (1928; from Postmaster John Stechyshan) indicated that he had named the Post Office after his home in Europe (Russia). Settlers came here from Poland and Ukraine in 1904 - 1905 (Hadashville Women's Institute 1970). The settlement was first called Hadashville (see entry) after the first postmaster, Charles Hadash. When he learned about the Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway, he moved to a place on the line which he called Hadashville. The community he left then took the name Medika, the former Ukrainian home of the postmaster and other settlers. The School District on 16-9-12E was Whitemouth River. Department of the Interior (1923) *Mekida*.

**Medlicotts Lake** (62 P/12) West of Fisher Bay. Land records indicate that James H. Medlicott homesteaded NW 20-29-1W in 1920. An alternate name was Forty Five Lake (numbered on a trap line map for reference purposes).

**Medora** (62 F/7) Community northwest of Deloraine. Postal records indicated that the Post Office opened in 1890 as Emerald Hill on 18-3-24W, changed to Medora Station in 1896 and then to Medora in 1915. A McKellar map (1893), however, showed Emerald Hill Post Office on 18-3-24W, with Medora as a Post Office three miles north in its present location of 31-3-24W. GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster James Dandy) indicated that Medora was the district name when he had come here 20 years before, and when the railway (CPR) arrived, they adopted the name. The Post Office was then (1906) called Medora Station, because there was another Medora Post Office elsewhere (see Menota). The community was named after Medora May Campbell, born in 1851 at Henfryn, Ontario (Medora Women's Institute 1970). She married Robert Campbell in 1872 and moved west to the Minto area. A group of surveyors stayed with them during the first survey of the area, and they named the village Medora in Mrs. Campbell's honour. The School District formed in 1889 as Medora and was changed in 1915 to Menota at the request of the Department of Education (Medora Women's Institute 1970). SGO (1894) *Emeraldhill*. **Medora Creek** (62 F/7) Flows into the Souris River and was named after Medora in 1977. Its East and West branches were named in 1989.

**Medrick Bay** (63 K/5) Northeast end of Namew Lake. Named after storekeeper and long-time resident Medrick Pourrier of Sturgeon Landing and The Pas.

**Meegeesi Bay** (53 E/15) Northeast of Confederation Island in Island Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning *eagle*. **Meegeesi Rapids** (53 D/3) In the Berens River. **Meegeesi Rapids Lake** (53 E/13) South of Stevenson Lake. **Meegeesi River** (53 F/12) Flows northwest into Sagawitchewan Bay, Island Lake.

**Meegeesiwaseeson Island** (53 E/16) Okasanmeekanan Lake. A local Native name meaning *eagle nest*.

**Meehawaneeneek Lake** (64 G/7) Southeast of Big Sand Lake. A Cree name meaning *hairy* in reference to a mythological tribe of cannibals. See Wetiko Hills entry.

**Meekeeseepanink Lake** (53 D/4) West of Fishing Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *marble*.

**Meekinako Lake** (62 P/9) East of Lake Winnipeg. A Native name meaning *turtle*. **Meekinako Rapids** (62 P/8) Bloodvein River.

**Meekisiwi Rapids** (62 P/10) Bloodvein River. A Native name meaning *eagle nest*.

**Meemeekeeseeweeswaseeni Lake** (53 D/6) Northeast of Family Lake. A Native name meaning *eagle's nest*.

**Meenaeeki Point** (53 D/4) In Family Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning *spruce*.

**Meeskwapeenakopaweeti Rapids** (53 D/6) In the Poplar River. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *red willow*.

**Meestakamik River** (64 G/2) Flows northeast into Southern Indian Lake. A Cree name meaning *big lake*.

**Meeswi Rapids** (53 D/12) Southeast of Weaver Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *maria*, a species of fish. **Meeswi Portage** (53 E/15) Between Island Lake and Dussault Bay. This species is also known as "catfish," "burbot," "mudpout," etc.

**Meethachos River** (64 H/3) Flows north into Gauer River. A Cree name meaning *maria*, a fish species. Compare with previous entry.

**Meharry** (62 N/2) Railway point east of Roblin. Located on the CNR line on 1-26-25W and named in 1904 (Douglas 1933). Named after Edward Meharry, a settler who owned the land on which the station was built (Garland 1975). CPR (1912) *McHarry*.

**Mekeeseeweeswani Lake** (53 D/6) North of Fishing Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *little eagle*.

*Mekiwin* (62 J/3) Southeast of Neepawa. A Post Office that opened as McGregor on 16-14-13W in 1883, changed to Mekiwin later that year and closed in 1946. Shown as McGregor on a Hudson's Bay Company map (1883). GBC correspondence (1905; from A. McGregor) indicated that this district was named after the first settlers here in 1874. The name Mekiwin was assigned by the Postal Department when the old name was given to another office on the CPR (MacGregor). Mekiwin apparently meant *gift* in Cree. The 1905 postmaster was John McGregor. Also a School District name. Stovel (1908) *Mikiwin*; Richards (1953) *McGregor Settlement*.

**Melbourne** (62 G/14) Locality east of Brandon. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 32-10-13W, closed 1887, reopened 1893 and closed permanently in 1969. Douglas (1933) noted that it was a "new settlement" in 1874 and the name was shown on the CPR line on an American Bank Note Company map (1882). Garland (1975) added that it was named after Lord Melbourne, Prime Minister of Great Britain (1834, 1835 - 1841). Also a School District established in 1882 (Carberry Plains Book Committee 1959). Codd (1885) *Melbourn*.

**Meleb** (62 I/11) Community northwest of Gimli. The Post Office opened in 1913 on 14-20-2E as Jadek and changed to Meleb in 1913. Jadek may be a phonetic rendering of the first Postmaster's name, Andrew Dziadak. Anton Dziadek (sp.) homesteaded SW 14-20-2E. Douglas (1933) reported that Meleb was named by the Canadian Pacific in 1911, a combination of portions of two settlers' names. **Melnik**, a farmer, and **Leib**man, a storekeeper, both donated a portion of their land to the CPR for a station (Garland 1975). Also a School District name. CNR (ca. 1918) *Jadek Spur*.

*Melgund* (62 F/7) Southwest of Souris. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 36-5-24W and closed in 1900. The Post Office opened under W. J. Higgins and was named after Lord Melgund "who had come out from Scotland" (Parkinson 1957). Lord Melgund was Major General Middleton's Chief of Staff during the 1885 Resistance. The School District was originally called Rose and was established in 1884 but changed to Melgund in 1901. Phillips (1978) mentioned that a Grand Pré School District in this area was formerly called Rose. A Maingy postal map (1882) showed a proposed Post Office near here named Ogilvie, while Melgund was on his 1884 map.

**Melita** (62 F/7) Town northwest of Deloraine. A Post Office, Canadian Pacific railway point and School District on 1-4-27W. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 36-3-27W under Postmaster R. M. Graham, although a Maingy postal map (1882) showed the proposed Post Office of Manchester on NW 36-3-27W. Garland (1975; from G. W. Lamont, wife of the former Melita mayor) noted the controversy surrounding its origin. Settlement of the area began in 1879. By 1884 settlers were ready for a Post Office and so the name Manchester was forwarded to postal authorities in Ottawa, but as there was a Manchester Post Office elsewhere, they sent back a list of alternatives. Residents decided to discuss the matter following church the next Sunday. Not caring for any of Ottawa's suggestions, the Sunday School Superintendent, a Scottish Presbyterian, proposed the name of the island upon which the apostle Paul was shipwrecked (Melita), and which just happened to be the theme of the day's lesson (KJV Acts 28:1). The vote was unanimous and the name was accepted by Ottawa. The original Manchester townsite was surveyed on NW 36-3-27W in 1882 and the CPR station was later built on 1-4-27W and named Melita (Saunderson n.d.). Buildings in Manchester were moved (about one mile north) to the railway location in 1890.

**Mellenville** (62 G/16) Neighbourhood within the city of Portage la Prairie. CPCGN correspondence (ca. 1970; from Owen H. Mellen) claimed that it was named after Amasa E. Mellen, a former alderman on the Portage la Prairie city council (ca. 1932 - 1944). He fought for the rights of the poorer people of the area and convinced the city to give them some land for gardens. By 1936, 11 families settled here, and they named their settlement after him.

*Mellonville* (62 J/14) East of McCreary. A former Post Office which opened in 1918 on 9-21-12W under Postmaster Albert Crocker and closed in 1925. Also a former School District on SW 17-21-12W.

**Melnice** (62 I/6) Locality southwest of Gimli. The Post Office opened in 1938 on NW 7-17-4E and closed in 1956. Named after Melnycia in the western Ukraine from where many early settlers had come (Rudnyckyj 1970). Also a School District on 13-17-3E.

**Melnychenko Lake** (64 F/6) North of Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Private Walter Melnychenko of Shortdale. He served with the Canadian Provost Corps.

**Melnyk Lake** (62 K/15) Northeast of Russell. Land records indicate that Alexander Melnyk homesteaded SE 30-21-26W in 1906.

**Melosinskys Lake** (62 N/3) Southeast of Roblin. Land records indicate that Stody Melosinsky homesteaded SW 3-24-27W in 1926. Formerly adopted as Bluewing Lake in 1949, the name was changed in 1977. Also called Fish Lake. Nearby Pleasant Valley Lake (62 N/3) was changed to Bluewing Swamp in 1977. Both Bluewing Post Office and School District were in the vicinity (see entry). Possibly named after the Bluewinged Teal - a duck species popular with hunters.

**Melrose** (62 I/2) Locality southeast of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1900 on 30-12-6E, moved to 36-12-5E and closed in 1962. Also a School District on 25-12-5E. GBC correspondence (1906; from first postmaster W. S. Eades) indicated that it was named by a Mr. Jackson from Oldham, Lancashire, England, home of the Melrose cotton mills.

*Melton* (62 O/5) Northeast of Dauphin. The Post Office opened in 1899 on 30-26-18W under Postmaster Herbert L. Short and closed in 1918. Also a former School District on NE 25-26-19W.

**Melvin Lake** (64 F/1) Southwest of Big Sand Lake. GBC records (1947) indicated that the lake was named after J. Melvin, a fur examiner for the province.

**Menauhswun Lake** (63 G/11) North of Grand Rapids. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *nice, pleasant*. Apparently local resident Baldy Cook came here to pick seneca root after getting married. Also called Honeymoon Lake.

**Mencini Lake** (64 K/10) East of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Louis D. Mencini of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Menisino** (62 H/1) Community southeast of Steinbach. A Post Office, Canadian National railway point and School District on 35-1-10E. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1906). Douglas (1933) reported that it was named by the CNR in 1907. The Post Office opened ca. 1911 on 36-1-10E under Postmaster O. T. Hougen. **Menisino Hill** (62 H/1) Named after the community in 1976.

**Menkekosakekones Lake** (62 P/9) East of Lake Winnipeg. A Native name meaning *little spruce*.

**Mennell Lake** (64 N/13) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Able Seaman William R. Mennell of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Wentworth*.

**Mennie Lake** (64 O/6) East of Booth Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant William Mennie of Reston. He served with the British Columbia Dragoons.

*Mennonite* (62 H/4) Southeast of Morden. A former Great Northern Railway point, first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1906) between Gretna and Plum Coulee. Presumably so named because of Mennonite settlers or communities in the area.

*Menota* (62 F/2) Southeast of Melita. A former Post Office, first noted on a Maingy postal map (1884) and on Burland (1885) on 4-3-26W. Postal records, however, indicated that the Post Office opened as Medora in 1887, changed to Menota in 1897 and closed in 1900. Campbell (1972) listed Menota Post Office as operational from 1883 to 1891. The Medora Women's Institute (1970) claimed that Medora School District had become Menota School District in 1915 (although the former name was shown on recent maps). See also Medora. Codd (1885) *Menola*.

**Menteith** (62 F/9) Railway point southwest of Souris. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 7-7-22W and closed in 1951. Located on the CPR line. Also a School District name (as *Mentieth*) on NW-11-7-23W, established in 1890 (I. Robson 1967). Named after Menteith in Perthshire, Scotland (Rudnyckyj 1970). Codd (1885) *Menleith*; Carter (1886) *Monteith*.

*Menteith Junction* (62 F/9) Southwest of Souris. First noted as a CPR junction point northeast of Menteith on a Mortimer map (1902).

**Mentmore** (62 J/4) Locality and former railway point southwest of Neepawa. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1909) on the CNR line on 26-13-16W. GBC records (n.d.) indicated that it was named by Thomas H. Drayson who donated the land for the townsite. It was understood that he "meant" to get settlers "more" for their grain. Also a former Post Office here that opened in 1927 and closed in 1966, and a School District about a mile north on 35-13-16W. There is a town named Mentmore in Buckinghamshire, England.

**Menzie** (62 K/9) Community northeast of Shoal Lake. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point on 7-18-22W. The railway point was named in 1905 after settler J. Menzie or Menzies (Douglas 1933). The Post Office was first noted in the 1911 Postal Guide under Postmaster James R. Muir. The School District name was Menzies (location not specified). See also Menzies Lake (62 K/16).

**Menzies Island** (64 A/13) Gauer Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flying Officer James A. Menzies of Carberry. He served in No. 42 Wellington Squadron.

**Menzies Lake** (62 K/16) Northeast of Menzie and named in 1975. CPCGN records indicated it was probably named after early settler John E. Menzies who homesteaded SE 32-17-22W in 1885. Possibly the same individual for whom Menzie was named (see entry).

**Menzies Lake** (64 I/6) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private James K. Menzies of MacGregor. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Menzoski Lake** (64 I/16) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Mack Menzoski. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Merasty Lake** (64 F/11) East of Reindeer Lake. Named after Baptist Merasty, a trapper from Brochet who had a camp on this lake.

**Mercer Island** (63 O/2) Setting Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Stanley J. Mercer of Wabowden. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Mercer Lake** (63 H/15) West of Stevenson Lake. GBC records (1937) indicated that the Native name was Wachask Lake (meaning *muskrat*) but since it was too common, Mercer Lake was suggested. Mercer was the name of a crewman on Sharpe's (DLS) survey of the 18th Base Line in 1936.

**Mercier Bay** (62 I/5) In Lake Francis, south of St. Laurent. A local family name.

**Meridian River** (64 A/3) Flows south into the Odei River. First noted on a survey map by A. H. Hawkins (DLS) in 1916. Probably named by the survey crew as the river crosses the Principal Meridian. **Meridian Lake** (63 A/6) Northwest of Split Lake, was similarly named in 1916. It too lies on the Principal Meridian.

**Merkley Lake** (63 I/1) South of Little Bolton Lake. Named in 1988 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Edwin A. Merkley of St. Vital. He served in No. 57 Spitfire Operational Training Unit.

*Merle* (62 F/16) Southwest of Brandon. A former Canadian National railway point on 22-9-21W named in 1908 (Douglas 1933). Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1967.

**Merle Atkinson Island** (64 N/16) Nueltin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Merle W. Atkinson of Hartney. He served in No. 76 Halifax Squadron.

**Merriam Lake** (64 I/1) Northeast of Etawney Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Driver Norman Merriam of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps. Locally known as Big Lake.

**Merrick Lake** (54 C/12) Southwest of York Factory. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Private Charles E. Merrick of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Ministik Lake, meaning *island*.

**Merridale** (62 N/6) Community northeast of Roblin. The Post Office opened in 1909 on 28-27-27W and closed in 1970. The School District and Post Office were named by the first postmaster, William Cockerill in memory of his home on Merridale Road in Staffordshire, England (Townsin and Townsin 1963). Postal Guide (1910) *Meridale*.

**Merrifield Lake** (64 J/10) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant William E. Merrifield of Winnipeg. He served in No. 228 Sunderland Squadron.

**Merritt Johnston Lake** (64 H/13) Northwest of Currie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Merritt E. Johnston of Selkirk. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery and was awarded the Military Medal.

**Merry, Cape** (54 L/16) At the mouth of the Churchill River. First noted on a Dobbs map (1741). Also called Battery Point because there were six 24-pound guns there to defend Fort Prince of Wales against attack (Garland 1975). These were in addition to the 42 guns within the fort. When La Pérouse attacked in 1782, Governor Samuel Hearne, with more guns than men, surrendered to the French without firing a shot. Cape Merry itself was probably named after either Captain John Merry, Hudson's Bay Company Deputy Governor (1760 - 1765) or Robert Merry, Deputy Governor from 1770 to 1774. Rossi (ca. 1746; Italian) *Capo Merry*; J. Rocque (ca. 1765; 1960 reprint) *C Merey*; Mansuy (1783) *Cap Merry*; T. Thompson (1820) *C Mary*; Anonymous (ca. 1893) *Battery Point*; GSC (1918) *Merry Point*. **Merry Rock** (54 L/16) Located just off Cape Merry and presumably named after it. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1927).

*Merry's House* (53 K/5) On Sharpe Lake. First noted on a Swain map (1815) as *Mirrys House* on an unnamed lake at the head of *Mirrys House River* which flowed north into Sturgeon Lake (presumably the lake just east in Ontario). Another Hudson's Bay Company map (ca. 1815) marked "M. H." on the north shore of Merry's Lake (now Sharpe Lake). "Merry" was the common spelling of this name. Probably named after one of the two Hudson's Bay Company officers mentioned in the previous entry.

**Meskanau Lake** (63 B/5) North of Waterhen Lake. First noted correctly on a SGO map (1918). GBC correspondence (1916; from T. Plunkett, DLS) referred to the Native word escanow (or miscanow) meaning *trail*. 1967 road map *Lake Meskanau*.

**Meskwatasee Lake** (52 M/14) South of Family Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *turtle*.

**Messner Lake** (62 G/7) Northeast of Pilot Mound. An old family name here. Apparently German settlers arrived in this area before the French. Land records indicate that Anthony Messner bought NE 13-5-9W in 1880, just south of the lake. It is also called Jones Lake.

**Metcalf Bay** (64 C/7) In Granville Lake. CBGN records (1950) indicated that this name was proposed by geologist J. Allan after Edith Metcalf, an independent fur trader who was killed accidentally while felling a tree in 1949. She took over the trading post at Southern Indian Lake in 1925 and in 1928 became Hudson's Bay Company post manager at Granville Lake. When it closed in 1929, she established herself as an independent trader at Pickerel Narrows.

**Metcalf Lake** (52 L/11) Northwest of Bird Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Gunner Lyle E. Metcalf of Virden. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Metchanais Island** (63 J/8) In the Nelson River between the east and west channels. It was locally named after Metchanais Rapids in 1971. See following entry.

*Metchanais Rapids* (63 J/8) In the Nelson River north of Kiskittogisu Lake. First noted on a GSC map (1878) as *Metchanai's Rapid* and correctly on a Copp Clark map (1914). Garland (1975) noted that the name was Cree, meaning *doll* or *good for nothing child*. Fieldwork revealed the local meaning as *stupid or foolish man*. Department of the Interior (n.d.) possibly *Whiskey Jack Rapids*.

*Methley* (62 O/3) Railway point northeast of Dauphin. Located on the CNR line on 2-26-15W and first noted on a Stovel map (1921). The Post Office opened in 1923 on 35-25-15W as *Locre* under Postmaster H. A. Roberts, changed to Methley in 1937 and closed in 1960. GBC records (1923) indicated that Methley had been suggested for the Post Office name but was rejected, while the second choice, Locre, was accepted. Locre was the name of the Canadian Forces Base in Belgium during World War I, while Methley was a town in Yorkshire, England (Douglas 1933). Methley School District was on SW 2-26-15W.

**Methven** (62 G/12) Locality southeast of Brandon. Located on the CPR line on 32-7-17W. The Post Office opened in 1891 and closed in 1964. Rome (1970) and Douglas (1933) concurred that it was named by the CPR after Methven, a village in Perthshire, Scotland. GBC records (1928) suggested that it was named after an English nobleman. The School District, about one-quarter mile northeast on SW 4-8-17W was named Sourisburg. In the early 1900s, Methven began to wane due to the availability of goods and services at nearby Wawanesa. Today, it is another of Manitoba's ghost towns (Mulligan and Ryder 1985).

*Methven Junction* (62 G/12) Southeast of Brandon. A former CN/CP railway junction point first noted on a SGO map (1903) about one and one-quarter miles southwest of Methven and presumably named after it.

**Metigoshe** (62 F/1) Locality southeast of Deloraine. A camping and summer resort area around Metigoshe Lake. Garland (1975) stated that it is a Native name meaning *large body of water surrounded by oak trees* although Kirkness (n.d.) suggested that in Saulteaux, it may mean *white man*. **Metigoshe Lake** (62 F/1) On the international boundary, was first noted on a SGO map (1922) and is also called Fish Lake locally. The CPCGN reported that it was formerly named Lazzie Lake.

**Metikkapasetawint Rapids** (63 A/1) In the Berens River. A local Native name meaning *jump the log*.

**Metis Island** (63 I/12) North of Ross Island in Cross Lake. This island was the site of a Métis settlement prior to its relocation to the east bank of the Nelson River in the community of Cross Lake. The name is still used by some older residents who recall the settlement.

**Metro Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that this was locally named after trapper Metro Holowachuk.

**Metros Reef** (52 L/6) In the Winnipeg River. Recorded as the nickname of a local resident with a cabin on the point near the reef.

**Meyer Bay** (63 N/6) Kississing Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Melvin M. Meyer of Winnipeg. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron.

**Meyer Island** (53 E/16) Island Lake. Named in 1997 after World War II casualty Sapper Alex Meyer of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Meyers Bay** (63 I/1) Little Bolton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Norman C. Meyers of Winnipeg. He served in No. 150 Wellington Squadron.

**Meyers Lake** (64 J/5) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Melvin H. Meyers of Bowsman. He served with the Westminster Regiment.

**Meyestowan Creek** (54 B/6) Flows north into Kaskattama River. CPCGN records (1977) indicated that this is a local Cree name meaning *beard*.

*Mézières* (62 G/16) Former Post Office southwest of Portage la Prairie. The Post Office opened in 1912 on 25-9-8W under Postmaster A. H. Augonbart and closed in 1933. Named after Mézières, France, home of the first postmaster. Rescinded by the CBGN in 1953. The nearby School District name, about one mile away around 24-9-8W was Bell. Department of the Interior (1913 sectional map) *Mezieres*.

**Miami** (62 G/8) Community northwest of Morden. The Post Office opened in 1877 on 5-5-6W (Douglas 1933). It is also a Canadian National railway point and School District name. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster R. Paterson) indicated that it was named after a Native tribe in the United States, adding that the name was assigned by the Postal Department. It is a Native word meaning *mother* and was the name of a Band living southeast of Lake Erie (Thompson History Committee 1967). Government surveyors from 1880 - 1890 put many Native names on their maps. The CNR arrived in 1889. It was formerly called Thompsonville, after William Thompson, early settler and first postmaster (Garland 1975). Dominion Lands map (1890) *Miand*.

*Micawber* (62 O/6) Northeast of Dauphin Lake. A former Post Office that opened in 1921 on 16-29-14W under Postmaster C. G. Deighton and closed in 1926. Also a School District on NW 12-29-15W. Probably named after nearby Micawber Lake (62 O/6) first noted on a 1919 SGO map.

**Michael Lake** (64 H/15) North of Etawney Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer James P. Michael of Winnipeg. He served in No. 148 Wellington Squadron.

**Michalkow Lake** (64 I/12) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Trooper Orest Michalkow of Flin Flon. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Michalski Lake** (52 L/11) East of Black Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Private Boleslaus Michalski of Arborg. He served with the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry.

**Micheekun River** (53 K/10) Flows northeast into Musketkwatik River. A Cree name meaning *fish trap*.

*Michie* (62 F/15) Northeast of Virden. A former Post Office that opened in 1884 on 28-11-25W and closed in 1903. Presumably named after the first postmaster, Alex Michie. Dominion Lands map (1890) *Miche*.

**Michie Island** (63 I/8) Harold Wilson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Ernest W. Michie. He served in No. 420 Halifax Squadron.

**Michie Lake** (52 E/14) Southeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Stanley R. Michie of Souris. He served with the Fort Garry Horse. Locally known as Otter Lake.

**Michikinabish Lake** (53 L/11) South of Oxford Lake. First noted correctly on a GSC map (1926). Garland (1975) indicated that the name was Cree meaning *fish trap made of stones* (a weir). Department of Railways and Canals (1914) *Chriss Lake*.

**Michiskan Creek** (54 C/2) Flows northwest into Yakaw River. A Cree name meaning *fish trap*. **Michiskan Lake** (53 N/11) Northeast of Knee Lake. Same origin. **Michiskan River** (53 N/11) Flows west into West Niska Lake.

**Michiskun Narrows** (53 L/14) In Knee Lake. CPCGN records (1975) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *big fish trap*, and was so named as there was a fish weir made of wooden stakes in the narrows. **Michiskun Rapids** (53 L/6) Joint River.

**Michlosky Lake** (64 K/15) Northeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Trooper Steve Michlosky of Ladywood. He served with the Royal Canadian Dragoons.

**Middlebro** (52 E/3) Southeast of Whitemouth Lake. A Post Office, Canadian National railway point and School District on 7-1-16E. Douglas (1933) noted the name as *Middleboro*, established in 1921. Recorded as Middlebro on a Department of the Interior map (1923). CPCGN records (1966) suggested that it may have been named after Middlebrough, England. **Middlebro Pond** (52 E/3) Named after the community in 1976.

**Middlechurch** (62 H/14) Community north of Winnipeg on the west side of the Red River. The Post Office (as *Middle Church*) opened before 1871 (1870 according to Campbell 1972) in the parish of St. Pauls and closed in 1963. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster Hugh Pritchard) indicated that Middle Church Post Office was named after a church here (now called St Pauls) which was the "middle church" between St. Johns and St. Andrews churches. Dawson (1859) showed Middle Church, but as a church. It is also a Canadian Pacific railway point. The one word form was adopted in 1952. The nearby School District about one-half mile to the north was West St. Paul. In 1825, Reverend David Jones built a church here because St. Johns was too far from the settlers, and he conducted services at both (Garland 1975). He called the new church St. Pauls, but after St. Andrews Church was built in 1829, it became locally known as Middlechurch since it was half way in between. The community grew up around it. The area here was formerly called Image Plain. Image Plain was shown on an Amos map (1816) which indicated that there was a good landing place here. Gunn (1845 - 1847) described the Image Plains as a large meadow or plain around Middlechurch, but no origin was given. McPhillips (1907) *Middlechurch Station*; American Bank Note Company (1882) seems *Middleton*.

**Middleton Bay** (53 D/5) In Carr-Harris Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Trooper Robert Middleton of Carberry. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**Middleton Island** (53 L/15) Seller Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Douglas D. Middleton of Dauphin. He served in No. 9 Wellington Squadron.

**Middleton Lake** (52 L/3) Northeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Lance Sergeant Melvin C. Middleton of Carberry. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**Middleton Point** (64 O/13) Nueltin Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Norman C. Middleton of Winnipeg. He served with the Canadian Forestry Corps.

**Mid Lake** (63 O/9) Northeast of Setting Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that the lake was named by exploration crews working in the area. It was descriptive of its location halfway between Ospwagan Lake and Paint Lake.

**Mikanagan Lake** (63 K/13) Northeast of Flin Flon. First noted on a GSC map (1919). It is a Cree name meaning *it looks reddish*. **Mikanagan Falls** (63 K/13) In the Pineroot River near Flin Flon. Probably named after Mikanagan Lake. First noted on an NTS map (1924).

**Mikeeseewapeeko River** (52 M/12) Flows southwest into Sasaginnigak Lake. A Saulteaux name meaning *eagle rock*.

**Mikes Island** (53 K/13) Northeast end of Gods Lake. Named after local trapper Mike Yellowback.

**Miklavik** (62 I/10) Locality south of Gimli. This name is well established locally as confirmed by the Rural Municipality of Gimli.

**Mikolash Lake** (54 M/13) West of Hudson Bay. CPCGN records (1977) indicated that the lake was named after Theodore Mikolash, an early Polish pioneer in the Ladywood area. Entirely self-educated, he served as a Justice of the Peace for 28 years, a Councillor for the Rural Municipality of Brokenhead and Secretary Treasurer of the Ladywood School District.

**Mikwapiskaw Bay** (64 G/3) Southern Indian Lake. A Cree name meaning *red* used when speaking of metal or stone.

**Milburn Lake** (64 P/15) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Francis L. Milburn of Decker. He served in No. 408 Halifax Squadron.

**Miles Portage** (53 N/6) South of Whitefish Lake. Miles was the name of a local resident.

*Milkhouse* (62 H/14) North of Winnipeg. First noted on a SGO map (1921) as a Canadian Pacific railway point. Probably a depot for milk collected from area farms. Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1974.

**Millar Creek** (62 J/6) Flows southeast into Snake Creek. Land records indicate that William Millar homesteaded SE 19-15-14W in 1883.

**Millar Peninsula** (64 C/3) Elvyn Lake. Named in 1993 after World War II casualty Flying Officer James B. Millar of Snowflake. He served in No. 357 Liberator Squadron.

**Mill Bay** (63 C/15) East of Dawson Bay, Lake Winnipegosis. CPCGN records (1952) indicated it to be a local name. There were sawmills located on both sides of the bay (ca. 1906 - 1908). They were owned and operated by P. D. McArthur, a pioneer lumberman and owner of the Standard Lumber Company. Fieldwork revealed the variant names Sawmill Bay and Mills Bay.

**Millbrook** (62 H/15) Railway point east of Winnipeg. Located on the Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway on 20-10-6E. The Post Office opened in 1879 on 24-10-6E and closed in 1927. It was described as a "new settlement" in 1876 (Douglas 1933). Also a School District on NW 21-10-6E. GBC correspondence (1905; from M. Holloway of Richland) indicated that the name of this township was a misnomer since it was "without either a mill or a brook." Maingy (1882) *Milbrook*; Stovel (1917) *Millbrooke*.

*Mill Creek* (62 H/13) East of Portage la Prairie. The Post Office opened in 1900 on 10-12-4W under Postmaster Thomas Irvine and closed in 1922. Also a School District on SE 10-12-4W. Named after the creek which bears its name (see next entry).

**Mill Creek** (62 H/13) Flows east into the Assiniboine River. Presumably a mill was once located on it (see previous entry).

*Millendean* (62 J/3) Southeast of Neepawa. First noted on a Maingy postal map (1882) as a proposed Post Office.

**Millen Lake** (52 E/11) Southeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Howard Millen of Wawanesa. He served with the Carleton and York Regiment.

*Miller* (62 I/3) Southwest of Selkirk. A former Canadian Pacific railway point first noted on a SGO map (1921). Rescinded by the CBGN in 1952. Chataway (1921) *Millers*.

**Miller Bay** (64 F/2) Northeast shore of Dunsheath Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Private Clifford L. Miller of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Miller Creek** (64 A/5) Flows southeast into Warnews River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Leonard H. Miller of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Miller Esker** (64 I/15) Northeast of Wither Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Allen E. Miller of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Miller Hill** (64 O/8) South of Baird Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Howard G. Miller of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Miller Island** (53 E/15) Island Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Lance Sergeant Harry G. Miller of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

**Miller Lake** (64 K/13) North of Reindeer Lake on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. Named in 1962 World War II casualty Captain Theodore A. Miller of Weyburn, Saskatchewan. He served with the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

**Miller Peninsula** (64 H/6) Northern Indian Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private James Miller of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

**Miller Rapids** (53 E/14) Stevenson River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant William J. Miller of Sanford. He served in No. 1659 Halifax Heavy Conversion Unit.

*Millerway* (62 F/8) South of Souris. A former School District recorded on a municipal map on 24-6-21W. The Elgin Centennial Committee (1970) listed it on 30-6-21W, stating that it was named following a romance between the first Secretary Treasurer of the school, Mr. C. W. Miller and the first teacher, Miss Way. The school was built in 1884. It was also an old church name here (closed in 1898).

*Millford* (62 G/11) Northwest of Glenboro. First noted on a community survey plan by E. C. Caddy, DLS (1879) at the junction of the Souris River and Oak Creek. The Post Office opened in 1880 on 3-8-16W under Daniel H. Britt and closed in 1892. It was once a thriving settlement and in 1880 had the first gristmill in western Canada as well as three livery stables (Garland 1975; from D. Morrison). By 1890, however, it had virtually disappeared. CPCGN records (1974) indicated that the name was derived from the fact that one of the best fords across the Souris River was adjacent to a small gristmill. The community was established by Major R. Z. Rogers, brother-in-law of F. C. Caddy, after the latter had informed him of a suitable place for a sawmill (MacVicar 1946). Millford gave up its hopes for survival when it was bypassed by the CPR in 1886. Many residents put their homes and businesses on skids and moved them to Glenboro and other locations (Mulligan and Ryder 1985). Two of the town's earliest residents were John and Letitia Mooney, and their daughter Nellie McClung (née Mooney) has described early life there in *Clearing in the West: My Own Story* (1937). A stone marker now stands on the site of this former community. It is dedicated to those

> ... who travelled hopefully in spite of everything. They had something that kept them from despair when the crops failed, the cow died, the payment on the binder was due, the children were sick and the nearest doctor was eighty miles away. They trusted in God and went on triumphantly....

Hudson's Bay Company (1883) *Milford*.

*Millhaven* (around 62 F/16) Northwest of Brandon. First noted on Maingy postal map (1882) as a proposed Post Office on the east bank of the Little Saskatchewan River near Pendennis.

**Millidge Lake** (64 H/8) West of Hogg Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 Edwin G. Millidge of Winnipeg. He served in No. 7 Lancaster Squadron.

**Milliken Lake** (63 K/12) South of Embury Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Private John Milliken of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Million** (62 O/5) Locality on the east shore of Dauphin Lake. The Post Office opened in 1907 on 30-26-16W under Postmaster J. E. McCormick, moved to 18-27-16W and later to 17-27-16W. It closed in 1969. The name expressed "the limit of desire of the early settlers, who thought that they had found an Eden or the end of their quest" (Douglas 1933).

**Million Dollar Bay** (62 O/14) North end of Lake Manitoba. So named due to the value of the substantial catches of fish made here. During the winter, onshore winds increase water depth. Many fish are driven towards the shore and remain here due to good feeding conditions. Local fishermen discovered this and do well as a consequence.

**Million Dollar Creek** (62 F/15) Flows south towards the Assiniboine River. Named after the "Million Dollar Bridge," so named because it cost so much to build.

**Millon Lake** (64 G/15) Northwest of Trout Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Lloyd F. Millon of Winnipeg. He served with the Canadian Dental Corps.

*Mill Park* (62 J/12) West of McCreary. The Post Office opened in 1939 on 36-20-16W and closed in 1945. GBC records (1939) indicated this to have been named due to the fact that there was a sawmill in the area and Riding Mountain National Park was nearby.

**Mill Rapids** (63 K/15) East of Elbow Lake. An old mine crusher and dam are located on the south bank of the river here.

**Mills Island** (63 K/13) Lac Aimeé. Named in 1997 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William F. Mills of Emerson. He served with the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Mills Lake** (64 I/11) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Charles E. Mills of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Millwater** (63 K/12) Locality southeast of Flin Flon. Located on the CNR line on 3-65-28W. GBC records (1934) added that according to the CNR's Vice President, it was so named because there was a sawmill located on a body of water at this point (i.e., the narrows of Athapapuskow Lake).

**Millwood** (62 K/11) Community southwest of Russell. The Post Office opened in 1887 on 2-20-29W and closed in 1970. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point and School District name here. Douglas (1933) claimed that it was so named by two men, Mitchell and Bucknall, because they established a large sawmill here. Bily (1970), on the other hand, suggested that it was named after Henry Millwood Mould (according to his niece), an early settler who lived on SE 30-19-28W in 1883. When the railway was being constructed, he would go down and talk to the workers. There he met some railway officials who told him that he could have the honour of naming the station. He gave it his middle name. The School District was established in 1887.

**Milne Bay** (64 J/13) Nicklin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Arthur L. Milne of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Milne Island** (64 I/4) Ashley Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Company Sergeant Major James S. Milne of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Canadian Intelligence Corps.

**Milne Lake** (62 K/2) Southwest of Shoal Lake. CPCGN records (1969) indicated this to be a local family name. Land records indicate that Robert Milne homesteaded SW 4-15-24W and John Milne SW 2-15-24W on the east and west sides of the lake. Fieldwork revealed the variant names Alexanders Lake and Milnes Lake.

**Milner Ridge** (62 I/1) Community southwest of Lac du Bonnet. The Post Office opened in 1917 on 12-14-9E as Cedarkine, changed to Milner Ridge in 1929 and closed in 1964. The CPR station (as Milner) was named in 1901 after Alfred Milner, the 1st Viscount Milner (1854 - 1925) who held the office as High Commissioner of South Africa from 1897 to 1905 and was Secretary of State for Colonies in 1919 (Douglas 1933). The School District of Milner Ridge was on NW 12-14-9E. Department of the Interior (1902) *Milner*. **Milner Ridge** (62 I/1) A glacial feature named after the community in 1978.

**Milnes Lake** (64 G/2) Southeast of Numakoos Lake. Named in 1983 after World War II casualty Rifleman Cecil A. Milnes of Brandon. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Milton Lake** (53 L/5) North of Bolton Lake. Named in 1999 after World War I casualty Sergeant Thomas Milton of Norwood. He served with 1st Battalion, Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada.

**Milton Peninsula** (53 E/15) Island Lake. Named in 1997 after World War II casualty Aircraftman 2 Gerald M. Milton of Sinclair. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

*Mimosa* (around 62 F/2) Southwest of Deloraine. A former School District name, location unknown. The area was settled between 1885 and 1895 (Waskada Women's Institute 1967). Land for the school was donated by Colin McKinnon, who asked that it be named Mimosa after his bride who had died shortly before. The school closed in 1959.

**Minago River** (63 J/9) Flows northeast into Cross Lake. First noted correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1901) and on earlier maps by Fidler (1806) as Pine River. The Cree name Minego Sipi means *Spruce River* (Tyrrell 1915). Department of the Interior (1901) *Minigo River*.

**Minaker Creek** (54 B/10) Flows northeast into Kaskattama River. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Corporal Ronald G. Minaker of Morris. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Minako Bay** (64 H/5) Partridge Breast Lake. A Cree name meaning *jack pine*.

**Minako Rapids** (63 H/10) Gunisao River. A Native name meaning *big spruce*.

**Minaposkitay River** (53 L/13) Flows southeast into Oxford Lake. A local Native name meaning *river with shorelines burned right to the bedrock*. **Minaposkitay Lake** (53 L/13) West of Gods Lake.

**Minayhapan Bay** (53 K/13) Northeast end of Gods Lake. A Cree name meaning *maria* (the fish species).

**Mineeoskatakaw Island** (53 M/2) Knee Lake. A Cree name meaning *many evergreen trees*.

**Mineewatim Lake** (64 F/15) West of Big Sand Lake. A Cree name meaning *here the portage cuts across the point*.

**Mines Point** (53 M/2) At the north end of Knee Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *berry*.

**Minestos Creek** (54 G/7) Flows north into Hudson Bay. A local Cree name meaning *whiskers*; the reason was not noted.

**Minlay Lake** (54 E/7) Northeast of Split Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *maria* (a species of fish).

**Minikwakunis Lake** (64 H/9) Southeast of Etawney Lake. CPCGN records (1976) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *drinking cup*. Submitted as Cup Lake in 1973 by an area Conservation Officer, who added that a cup was once found here by trappers. Compare with Minnewakan entry.

**Miniota** (62 K/2) Rural Municipality north of Virden. The first settlers arrived in 1879 and until 1881, the area was part of the Northwest Territories (Arrow River and Miniota Women's Institutes 1967). W. A. Doyle (the first postmaster at Beulah, 1882) discussed a name for this region with surveyor Mr. Bulger. As the surveyor had just had the "best drink of water in his life" from a spring here, they decided on the name Miniota, a Sioux word meaning *plenty of water*, from minnie (*water*) and ota (*plenty*). Mr. Doyle became the first warden of Miniota County and when the municipality was formed in 1884, it took the name of the county. **Miniota** (62 K/3) Community northwest of Virden. The Post Office opened in 1885 as Parkisimo on 36-13-27W and changed to Miniota in 1900. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point. Stovel (1914) showed two railway points here, about a mile apart. One was on the CPR, the other on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (now CNR) which NTS map 62 K (1953) called Miniota Station. The community was named after the Rural Municipality and developed after the CPR arrived in 1899 (Arrow River and Miniota Women's Institutes 1967). The Post Office moved to the railway, although the name was already in use for the Miniota School District on SW 18-14-26W. The new community was in the School District of Sarahville, but the name was changed to Miniota School District in 1914 (on SW 36-13-27W on a 1965 municipal map). Burland (1885) *Parkissimo*.

**Miniskampakitayakanik Point** (53 L/13) In Oxford Lake. A local Native name meaning *spring fishing*.

**Ministik Lake** (64 C/9) Southeast of Reindeer Lake. Adopted by the CPCGN in 1973. Garland (1975) noted that it was Cree and meant *island*.

**Ministikoskow Creek** (54 F/1) Flows southeast into Hudson Bay south of Owl River. A local Cree name meaning *island of trees*.

**Ministikos Lake** (53 E/16) North of Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *little island*.

**Ministikpukatawagan Narrows** (53 E/9) In Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *fishing island*.

**Ministos Creek** (54 A/13) Flows northeast into Hudson Bay. A Cree name meaning *whiskers*.

*Minitaw* (around 62 F/1) Northeast of Deloraine. First noted on a Maingy postal map (1884) as a Post Office on the north half of Township 3-20W, east of Whitewater Lake.

**Minitonas** (63 C/3) Town east of Swan River. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point around 12-36-26W, first noted on a Bulman map (1900). GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster James Pocock) indicated that the name was derived from Minitonas Hill, three and one-half miles away, which was named by the "Sota" [Saulteaux] and meant *Home of Little God*. He added that the first settler here was William M. Sifton in 1898. A Bulman map (1905), however, showed Swan River as a Post Office on 11-36-26W, around Minitonas. **Minitonas** (63 C/2) Rural Municipality named after the community and adopted in 1933. **Minitonas Hill** (63 C/3) Southeast of Swan River and first noted on a GSC map (1888). Tyrrell (1915) gave the meaning for this Native name as *isolated*. **Minitonas Creek** (63 C/3) Named after Minitonas Hill. Flows northeast into Roaring River, and was adopted by the GBC in 1924. The name on a SGO map (1900) was *Minitonas Hill Creek* and on a 1904 map it was *Minitonas-hill Creek*.

**Mink Creek** (62 N/8) Locality northwest of Dauphin. The Post Office opened in 1913 on 21-28-22W under Postmaster Harry Bihun and closed in 1954. Located on and named after Mink Creek (62 O/5) which flows east into Dauphin Lake. Presumably named after the small, fur-bearing animal. Mink Creek was first noted on a GSC (1891) map, while Hind (1858) seemed to show Travelling Creek here. Mink River was originally adopted for this feature (Anonymous map ca. 1902) but was changed to Mink Creek in 1977. Mink River was a School District name around 22 and 27-28-20W, while a 1965 municipal map showed Borshaw School District about one mile north of the locality on NW 27-28-22W.

**Minnedosa** (62 J/4) Town west of Neepawa. A Post Office and Canadian Pacific railway point on 1 and 2-15-18W. The first Post Office in this area was Little Saskatchewan (named after the river), established in 1876 (Campbell 1972). It changed to Hallsford in 1880 (then in the Northwest Territories) and became Minnedosa in 1882. Several origin accounts of this interesting name exist, but according to Postmaster Joseph S. Armitage (GBC correspondence 1905), the story is as follows:

> ... from 1876 - 1879, this district was called Tanner's Crossing, at the point where the trail from Portage la Prairie to Edmonton crossed the Little Saskatchewan River. John Tanner had homesteaded the west half of 1-15-18W.

The postmaster himself (Armitage) came here in 1879 from Newmarket, Ontario, looking for a mill site, and so bought part of this half section and had it surveyed into town lots. He asked Tanner to suggest some Native names for it, from which he chose "Minnedouza," a Sioux word meaning *rapid water* (and also the translation of Saskatchewan in Cree). The name was then slightly changed to Minnedosa. He picked this because his wife's name was Minnie and when their daughter was born in 1880, they named her Minnedosa "as she was the first white child born on this survey." E. Brown (1965) gave the meaning of Minnedosa as *running water*, and added that this area was formerly called Little Saskatchewan Valley. Garland (1975) claimed that Tanner was the first postmaster here, and had established a store for settlers on the trail. Hambley (1971) also noted that the first white boy born here (the son of Dr. Kenning) was called Minnedosa, and went by the nickname "Mindo." The first girl was named Dosa Armitage (Ham 1980). Tanner also operated the (ferry) crossing over the river, hence Tanner's Crossing. It was also called Fourth Crossing as it was the next substantial settlement west of Third Crossing (Gladstone) on the Edmonton Trail (Garland 1975). Smith (1933; Public Works) *Minedosah*; Douglas (1933; presumably an error) *Farmer's Crossing*. **Minnedosa Beach** (62 J/5) Locality northwest of Neepawa. A cottage, beach and municipal recreation area on Minnedosa Lake, north of Minnedosa and named by the CPCGN in 1977. **Minnedosa Lake** (62 J/5) A man-made lake on the Little Saskatchewan River. **Minnedosa Dam** (62 J/5) On the Little Saskatchewan River. In 1913, a dam was built on the river creating the lake. In 1948, after prolonged rains, the dam burst and the lake disappeared, engulfing the town. It was rebuilt (Neufeld 1973).

**Minnewakan** (62 J/9) Locality northwest of Lundar. The Post Office opened in 1887 on 36-19-6W and closed in 1951. Douglas (1933) claimed that it was a Cree word meaning *drinking cup or vessel*, while GBC records (1916) gave the translation of the name as *whiskey*. In the Lakota language, mini wakan means *altar water*. Department of the Interior (1904) *Minniwakan*.

*Minnewashta* (62 G/1) Near Morden. The Post Office opened in 1879 and closed in 1884 First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1881) on 15-3-5W, just northeast of Morden. Garland (1975), however, felt that it was southwest of Alvey Morden's farm (around Morden) and was run by Postmaster James Conner on his farm. The situation is somewhat confusing as Alvey Morden owned three quarter-sections on Township 3-5-5W, but land records include the notation "Minnewashta" for NW 17-2-6W and NW 5-3-5W — land owned by Albert and Franklin Morden respectively. James Connor (who homesteaded SE 6-3-5W) was the Postmaster for the five years that the Post Office remained open. It served the settlement of Morden until 1884 when it became Morden Post Office (on 5-3-5W). Minnewashta is a Sioux word meaning *good water*.

*Minnewasta, Lake* (62 G/1) Named after Minnewashta (note variant spelling) in 1955. It is a man-made lake formed by the damming of Deadhorse Creek. It is a Lakota name meaning *good water*.

**Minnewasta Creek** (62 K/3) Flows south into the Assiniboine River. First noted correctly on a SGO map (1894) and on earlier maps from the Department of the Interior (1883) as *Minniwaste Creek*. It is a Sioux name meaning *good water* (Douglas 1933). Fieldwork revealed the local variant Minnewashta Creek (also noted on an Anonymous, undated map). The Beulah Women's Institute (1970) acknowledged the latter spelling, and offered the spelling "Mini Waste" (Creek). Burland (1885) *Minniwaste Creek*.

*Minnewawa* (62 G/12) South of Brandon. The Post Office opened in 1886 on 24-7-19W and closed in 1892. Rome (1970) also identified it as a School District, established in 1884 on SE 25-7-19W. Probably derived from a Sioux word "minne" meaning *water* as noted in the previous entries.

*Minniska* (62 K/14) Northeast of Russell. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 30-21-27W and closed in 1897. Also a School District on SE 28-21-27W. The Russell Women's Institute (1967) noted that it was a Native name meaning *place of berries*. Garland (1975) stated that it was Cree and meant *land of many berries*. Brownlee (1887) seems *Munnaska*; Mortimer (1902) *Miniska*.

**Minnow Lake** (63 N/3) Southeast of Kississing Lake. First noted on a Department of Mines and Resources map (1946). GBC records (1944) indicated that the name Jumping Minnow Lake was suggested by geologist J. D. Bateman because of the large number of minnows seen jumping in the lake. The GBC preferred the shorter name.

**Minter Lake** (64 P/3) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Sidney A. Minter of Winnipeg. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron.

**Minto** (62 F/8) Community northeast of Deloraine. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point on 19-5-19W, named in 1899 after Sir Gilbert John Murray Kynynmond Elliot, the 4th Earl of Minto and Governor General of Canada from 1898 to 1904 (Douglas 1933). Also a School District name here. **Minto** (62 J/5) Rural Municipality northwest of Neepawa which was incorporated in 1902., It was also named after the Earl of Minto (Garland 1975).

**Minton Lake** (64 C/15) Northeast of Lynn Lake. CBGN records (1957) indicated that the lake was named after M. C. Minton, a consulting engineer who did extensive work here from 1946 to 1949.

**Minuhik Lake** (64 N/1) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. A Cree name meaning *spruce tree* or *pine tree*.

**Misayakow Creek** (54 C/2) Flows north into the Yakaw River. A Cree name meaning *big sand*.

**Mischachemakose River** (63 N/13) Flows southwest into Britton Lake. A local Cree name meaning *little big whitefish*. **Mischachemakose Lake** (63 N/13) North of Sisipuk Lake.

**Misery Point** (62 P/11) West shore of Lake St. George, west of Fisher Bay. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local nickname. Apparently some guests at a nearby hunting and fishing lodge got lost and had to stay on this bare, rocky point during a snowstorm without a fire.

**Misiwashe Creek** (54 C/2) Flows northwest into Yakaw River. A Cree name meaning *big hill*.

**Miskamaypin Rapids** (53 K/3) South of Red Sucker Lake. A Cree name meaning *red sucker*.

**Miskawtay Creek** (63 A/9) Flows south into Poplar River. A Native name meaning *turtle*.

**Miskimmin Lake** (63 P/2) North of Cross Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Hugh Miskimmin of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps. An alternate name was Trout (South) Lake, so named by Fisheries staff for reference.

**Miskomapinna Rapids** (63 A/7) North Etomami River. A Native name meaning *red sucker*.

**Miskow Lake** (62 N/11) South of Childs Lake. A Cree name meaning *red* (Ham 1980).

**Miskow Lake** (64 J/8) Southeast of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Sergeant Wesley W. Miskow of Shoal Lake. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Miskwa Lake** (53 E/11) Southwest of Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *red water*.

**Miskwataseewi Creek** (62 P/9) Flows south into Bloodvein River. Probably from the Ojibwa name for *turtle*.

**Mispetoon Lake** (63 C/9) East of Swan Lake. First noted on a Topographical Survey map (1924). The name is Cree meaning *arm of land* (Garland 1975; from Kirkness). Probably descriptive of the fact that most of the north shore forms a large point extending out into the lake.

**Mispun Creek** (63 O/8) Flows northeast into Halfway River. First noted on a Topographical Survey map (1914). It is a Cree name meaning *snowing* and was so named by surveyors in 1914 because it was snowing heavily the day the creek was explored (Douglas 1933).

**Misseepastikwayakos Lake** (64 B/7) South of Southern Indian Lake. A Cree name meaning *little great branch*.

**Misseministik Island** (63 N/9) Nelson Lake. A Cree name meaning *big island*. The full name therefore, would be *Big Island Island*.

**Missewaitay River** (64 A/7) Flows southeast into Hunting River, north of Split Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *going in many directions*. The name applied to several branches of a river, the main one was named by the CPCGN.

**Missi Island** (63 F/15) In Landry Lake east of The Pas. A Cree name meaning *big*.

**Missinipi Lake** (64 H/5) On the Churchill River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated that the lake was given the oldest known name for the river on which it is located. (Douglas 1933). *Missinipi (Big River)* appears in the York Factory journal for 1714.

**Mission Point** (63 C/7) In the south end of Swan Lake. A local name. Apparently there used to be a Roman Catholic mission here.

**Missipisew River** (63 O/4) Flows south into Grass River. First noted correctly on a GSC map (1902). Tyrrell (1915) recorded the full, Cree name Misipisew Otupewin, meaning *lions den*. He probably derived "lion" from the literal meaning of missipisew, which is big cat. The Missipisew (or Water Lynx) is a mythological creature which is believed to be responsible for creating turbulent water and overturning canoes. Anonymous (early 1900s) *Missipiseio Brook*; SGO (1918) *Missipisew Brook*.

**Mistache Lake** (54 C/2) East of Split Lake. A Cree name meaning *big*.

**Mistahamisk Lake** (54 D/5) Northeast of Split Lake. A local Cree name meaning *big beaver house*.

**Mistahi Lake** (64 O/3) West of Munroe Lake. This is a Cree name meaning *big* (CPCGN records 1978). Compare with Mistuhe entries.

**Mistamisk Lake** (64 B/8) South of Southern Indian Lake. A Cree name meaning *big beaver*.

**Mistasini River** (54 G/3) Flows northwest into Hudson Bay. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *big rock*.

**Mistataykamik Bay** (64 G/3) Southern Indian Lake. A Cree name meaning *big whitefish*.

**Mistatikamik River** (53 K/11) Flows north into Wapikapow Lake. A local Native name meaning *big whitefish*. **Mistatikamik Lake** (53 K/11) Named in 1978.

**Mistatim Lake** (63 B/12) North of Waterhen Lake. First noted on a SGO map (1918). This is a Cree word meaning *horse* (Garland 1975). Perhaps surveyors kept horses here during the survey of the area.

**Mistatimokameekonk Bay** (53 E/13) In Stevenson Lake. A local Native name meaning *horse shed*.

**Mistay Amos Island** (53 K/13) Northeast end of Gods Lake. A Cree name meaning Big Amos Island.

**Mistik Creek** (63 K/12) Flows southwest into Athapapuskow Lake. The GBC (1924) indicated that it was a Cree name meaning *big tree*. Douglas (1933) offered the translation as simply *tree*.

**Mistikewapi Lake** (63 F/14) Southeast of The Pas. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *wooden tent* (made of split poles).

**Mistikokan River** (54 G/4) Flows northwest into Hudson Bay east of York Factory. This form of the Cree name was adopted by the CPCGN in 1966. Tyrrell (1915) recorded it as Mistigokan Sipi, an Algonquian (Cree) name meaning *Beacon River*. Shown as *Mistigokan River* on the Nelson River Exploring Expedition map (1913) and as Ship River on earlier maps from Turner (1778 - 1779) onwards. Another translation is *flagstaff, lopstick, or pole* put up for worship (Garland 1975). Possibly a beacon for ships was erected here. Mansuy (1782) seems *R Beaacon*. Bell (1895) *Ships River*.

**Mistikowunaketchewun Island** (63 F/11) Saskatchewan River. A Cree name meaning *an island with a lake, water is trapped*.

**Mistuheethaykow Lake** (64 F/11) East of Reindeer Lake. A Cree name meaning *big sandy*.

**Mistuhekasookun** (64 A/9) Locality north of Split Lake. A Cree name meaning *big hiding place*.

**Mistuhe Lake** (53 F/13) South of Red Sucker Lake. A Native name meaning *big, abundance* or *plenty*.

**Mistuhe Lake** (53 L/7) Southwest of Gods Lake. CPCGN records (1975) indicated it to be a local Native name, originally submitted by a Conservation Officer as Mistahisagikan, meaning *big lake*. The present form was adopted to conform with the Cree dictionary spelling.

**Mistuskat Lakes** (64 A/3) West of Split Lake. A Cree name meaning *big muskeg*.

**Mistutaykamik Lake** (64 C/2) South of Granville Lake. A Cree name meaning *big whitefish*.

**Misty Lake** (64 K/13) North of Lac Brochet. GBC records (1925) indicated that the lake is an expansion of the Cochrane River and was so named because of the numerous, heavy mists experienced in the vicinity. Fieldwork revealed a similar Cree name — Kakuskawakamik meaning a *mist on the water*.

**Misztur Lake** (64 O/5) Northeast of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Rifleman Frank Misztur of Russell. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Mitas. Point** (62 I/9) Southeast shore of Lake Winnipeg. Changed in 1978 from Mitas Point to accord with local preference. Mitas Point was shown on a SGO map (1914) while the name was first noted on a David Thompson map (1813-14) as *Metasse Point*. Douglas (1933) gave the meaning of this Cree name as *leggings or pants*. Anonymous (early 1800s) *Pt Mittas*; Fidler (ca. 1810) *Pt. Foutre*; Arrowsmith (1814) *Foutre Point*; Bouchette (1815) *Pt Mitassi* (but on the point below the present one); Arrowsmith (1824) *Poutre Pt*; Thompson (1813-14; 1843 map) *Point of Metasse*; Dawson (1857) *Point de la Milasse* and in 1858, *Point a la Mitasse*; Hind (1858) *Mitasse Point* (with Fort Maurepas on the southeast side of it); Russell (1868) *Pt de la Melasse*; Lionais (1870) *Point a la Milasse*; Westmacott (1876; in Belden Atlas) *Pt Mittaise*; Department of the Interior (1884) *Metassé Pt*; SGO (1895) *Metass Pt*; Department of the Interior (1902) *Pt Metasse*; Copp Clark (1914) *Milas Pt*.

**Mitatut Lake** (63 K/14) Northeast of Athapapuskow Lake. First noted on a GSC map (1919). It is a Cree word meaning *ten* (Douglas 1933). It is the 10th in a series of numerically named (in Cree) lakes in a chain here. The first is Payuk Lake.

**Mitchell** (62 H/10) Local Urban District northwest of Steinbach. First noted in the 1961 census and presumably named after the School District on SE 6-7-6E. Adopted by the CPCGN in 1966.

*Mitchell* (62 G/5) Northwest of Killarney. First noted on a Maingy postal map (1882) as a proposed Post Office about seven miles southwest of Langvale.

**Mitchell Bay** (64 B/12) Southwest shore of Rusty Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William G. Mitchell of Killarney, Manitoba. He served in No. 22 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Mitchell Creek** (62 N/2) Flows northeast into Harper Creek. The CPCGN approved the name in 1968, noting that it was also called Wilson River. Named after pioneer Sam Mitchell, but it is locally considered to be the headwaters of Wilson River (Garland 1975; from W. Crossley).

**Mitchell Esker** (64 O/6) Southeast of Shannon Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Eric L. Mitchell of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Mitchell Hill** (64 B/3) West of Mynarski Lakes. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Alexander Mitchell of Winnipeg. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron.

**Mitchell Island** (64 O/4) Blackfish Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Lieutenant W. Vaughan Mitchell of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Mitchell Lake** (63 K/6) North of Cormorant Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Banks E. Mitchell of Winnipeg. He served in No. 58 Halifax Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal.

**Mitchell Peninsula** (64 C/11) McGavock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Earl J. Mitchell of Morris. He served with the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.

**Mitchell Point** (63 H/9) In Gunisao Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flying Officer William A. Mitchell of Winnipeg. He served in No. 115 Lancaster Squadron.

**Mitchell Rapids** (64 N/1) North Seal River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant George W. Mitchell of Brandon. He served in No. 330 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Mitchells Hill** (62 K/2) North of Virden. Land records indicate that James W. Mitchell homesteaded SW 12-13-26W in 1894 and William W. Mitchell homesteaded NW 12-13-26W. Both farms were located on the east side of the hill.

**Mitchells Hill** (62 N/3) Southwest of Roblin. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be an old family name here. Land records indicate that James Mitchell homesteaded NE 4-25-29W on the southwest side of the hill.

**Mitishto River** (63 J/15) Flows northeast into Mitishto Lake. First noted on a GSC map (1902). Douglas (1933) indicated that it was a Native name (probably Cree) meaning *limestone*. Anonymous (early 1900s) both *Limestone R* and *Mitishle R* (along the east end); Department of Railways and Canals (ca. 1908) *Metishto River*; Topographical Survey (1914) *Limestone River*; Stovel (1921) *Mishto R*; Department of the Interior (1921) *Mitishco River*. **Mitishto Lake** (63 J/15) West of Pakwa Lake.

**Mitoskwunnis Rapids** (63 H/10) Gunisao River. A Native name meaning *elbow*.

**Mittler Lake** (64 O/14) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Johan Mittler of Sprague. He served with the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada.

**Moad Lake** (53 E/7) South of Island Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Harold A. Moad of Clanwilliam. He served in No. 57 Lancaster Squadron.

**Moak Creek** (63 P/14) Flows east into Odei River and was named in 1930. Moak is the Cree word for *loon*. **Moak Lake** (63 P/13) Community northeast of Thompson. A mining community located on (and named after) Moak Lake. Listed in the 1961 census. **Moak Lake** (63 P/13) First noted on NTS map 63 P (1930) while a Topographical Survey map (1914) labelled it Loon Lake.

**Moar Island** (52 L/13) Manigotagan Lake. Named in 1974 after pioneer aviator Jack Moar. He learned to fly with the Royal Canadian Air Force in 1924, joined Western Canada Airways in 1929 and flew their inaugural night airmail service through Lethbridge. He flew a Prairie Air Mail route for many years, was a pilot for Canadian Airways and was the founder of Skyline Express. He was elected to Canada's Aviation Hall of Fame in 1973.

**Moar Lake** (52 M/14) East of Family Lake on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. Named in 1922 after a Hudson's Bay Company officer at nearby Little Grand Rapids (Douglas 1933). GBC records (1929) indicated that John R. Moar, Hudson's Bay Company Manager at Little Grand Rapids Post was born there 60 years before and had been a resident ever since. Early maps from Arrowsmith (1796) onwards called this Eagle Lake (although many placed it southwest of Family Lake). Fieldwork revealed the local Native name Meegeesi Lake meaning *eagle*. **Moar Point** (63 A/6) At the mouth of Berens River, was named after the same man in 1935.

*Moberly* (around 62 F/1) Northeast of Deloraine. First noted on a Department of the Interior map as a settlement or possibly a Post Office near the railway.

*Moccasin Lake* (63 C/7) East of Swan Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local name. Apparently a moccasin was found here.

**Mockawcheestoone Lake** (63 I/3) West of Molson Lake. A local Native name meaning *loon's nest*.

**Modeen Lake** (53 K/11) South of Edmund Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Rifleman George Modeen of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Moe Lake** (62 N/15) Northeast of Childs Lake. Named in 1961 by a timber cruising party after caterpillar operator Mike "Moe" Moshenko of Dauphin.

**Moen Bay** (63 K/15) North end of Elbow Lake. Named after fire ranger, trapper and freighter Art Moen who had his main camp here.

**Moenaert Lake** (64 K/14) Northeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Robert L. Moenaert of St. Boniface. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Moffat Bay** (64 F/01) West shore of Barrington Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Lieutenant John J. Moffat of Winnipeg. He served with the Irish Regiment of Canada.

**Moffatt Island** (64 J/15) Stony Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Bertrum A. Moffat of Carberry. He served in No. 75 Stirling Squadron.

**Moffat Peninsula** (63 P/8) Pritchard Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Cyril B. Moffat of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Alberni*.

**Moffat Point** (64 P/13) Northwest shore of Spratt Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Archibald D. Moffat of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1666 Halifax Heavy Conversion Unit.

**Moffatt Rapids** (64 P/14) Caribou River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John A. Moffatt of Norwood. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Mogey Lake** (53 N/3) South of White Goose Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Captain Harold F. Mogey of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Moggey Lake** (64 N/15) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Corporal James G. Moggey of Ninette. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**Mogridge Slough** (62 G/2) Northeast of Pilot Mound. Land records indicate that Samuel Mogridge homesteaded SE 27-3-9W in 1884 and also purchased SW 27. Also called Demels Slough and Bannisters Slough.

**Mokanyk Lake** (64 G/15) West of Trout Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Alexander E. Mokanyk of Winnipeg. He served in No. 130 Spitfire Squadron.

**Mokomanikuskwuneew Rapids** (64 C/10) Keewatin River. A Cree name meaning *small like a knife from the cold*. A woman was pulling a birch bark canoe up the rapids and an elderly man commented that her legs were skinny like a knife from the cold.

**Mokomani Narrows** (53 L/9) In the Knife River. A local Native name meaning *knife*. **Mokomani Rapids** (53 L/9) Knife River.

**Mokoman Lake** (53 L/1) South of Gods Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *knife*.

**Mokomanis Lake** (64 H/10) Northeast of Northern Indian Lake. A Cree name meaning *little knife*.

**Moline** (62 K/1) Community southeast of Shoal Lake. First noted on a Maingy postal map (1882) although the Post Office didn't open until the following year. Listed in the 1885 Postal Guide on 20-14-20W under Postmaster David Dick. Also a Canadian National railway point and a School District on SE 17-14-20W. Douglas (1933) stated that it was named after Moline, Illinois while Neufeld (1973) argued that the Post Office was named after a farm implement being used by many farmers at that time. The Minneapolis Moline Plow Company Inc. was founded in 1870. It changed its name to Moline Implement Company in the 1920s and began producing a wider array of farm implements, including tractors. Formerly known as Huron Settlement.

*Mollard* (62 H/12) Northwest of Morris. This former Canadian National railway point on 11-7-2W was named in 1923 (Douglas 1933). Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1977.

**Mollard Lake** (64 P/8) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William J. Mollard of Stonewall. He served in No. 115 Wellington Squadron.

**Mollie Lake** (52 E/14) Northeast of Brereton Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that the lake was named after Mary "Mollie" Gordon, one of the early cottagers in this area (ca. 1938) while out on a hike with neighbours. Also called Reef Lake locally.

**Molly Creek** (63 P/15) Flows northwest into Grass River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local name, after early trapper Molly Hall (a partner of H. Hansen and Easter Thomas).

**Moloneys Slough** (62 G/1) West of Little Pembina River. Land records indicate that William Moloney homesteaded NE 5-2-8W in 1884. Together with George Moloney, he also owned the west half of 14-2-8W.

**Molson** (62 I/1) Community southwest of Lac du Bonnet. The Post Office opened in 1896 on 22-12-9E and closed in 1968. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point formerly called Monmouth and noted on a Department of the Interior map (1877). Named after F. W. Molson of Montreal, Director of the CPR (Douglas 1933). Also a School District name. **Molson Bog** (62 I/1) Named after the community in 1978.

**Molson Lake** (63 I/2) Northwest of Stevenson Lake. GBC records (1930) indicated that it was named in 1880 by Dr. Robert Bell (GSC) after his assistant Charles A. Molson. First correctly shown on a Burland map (1885). Tyrrell (1915) reported the local Native name Winipegosis Sakahigan meaning *little nasty water lake*. The CPCGN (1976) listed the local Cree name as Winipekosis meaning *little ocean*. Arrowsmith (1821) *Winnepagosses Lake*; De Smet (1844) *L Ouinnepagoses*; Hebert (1846) seems *Winnipagossis Lake*; Department of the Interior (1877) *Winnipegosis Lake*; Dawson Brothers (1880) *Winepagosses Lake*; Anonymous (listed ca. 1875; presumably post 1880) *Molsons Lake*; Ross (1892) seems *Lake Winepegoosis*; Quebec Government (1918) *Lac Molson*. **Molson River** (63 I/2) Flows north into Molson Lake. First noted on a GSC map (1934). CPCGN records reported that in his 1880 report, Dr. R. Bell called it White-water River, and that it was renamed after Molson Lake. G. Taylor (1828) *White Mud River*; Herbert (1846) *White Water Creek*.

**Monaasanani Creek** (53 D/6) Flows southwest into Assapan River. A local Saulteaux name meaning *stone hole*. **Monaasanani Lake** (53 D/11) Northeast of Family Lake.

**Monaghan Lake** (64 C/3) East of Russell Lake. Named in 1993 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Allan D. Monaghan of Morden. He served in No. 57 Lancaster Squadron.

**Monck Bay** (64 P/2) Thekakaya Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Russell M. Monck of Winnipeg. He served at No. 12 Service Flying Training School.

**Monette Lake** (63 J/12) East of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Louis A. W. Monette of Marquette. He served at No. 3 Service Flying Training School.

**Money Lake** (64 K/7) Southeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Samuel A. G. Money of Belmont. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Moniakatiksechink Island** (63 A/15) Poplar River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *white man lying down*. The significance is unknown.

**Monique Lake** (64 C/11) Southwest of Lynn Lake. CBGN records (1955) indicated that the lake was named after the wife of one of the engineers working on railway construction.

**Monkhouse Lake** (64 H/9) North of Freeman Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer William G. Monkhouse of Winnipeg. He served at No. 4 Service Flying Training School.

**Monk Island** (64 B/8) Roe Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer William G. Monk of Winnipeg. He served in No. 90 Stirling Squadron.

**Monk Lake** (64 C/7) North of Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Arthur J. B. Monk of Winnipeg. He served in No. 144 Hampden Squadron.

**Monkmans Point** (62 J/9) East shore of Lake Manitoba, southwest of Lundar. An old name first noted on a Hind map (1858) as the site of a fishery. Hind's narrative mentioned that the Monkman family worked salt springs on the northwest shore of Lake Winnipegosis. James Monkman had been there since 1818 and his son John was in charge when Hind visited. They shipped salt in birch bark "rogans" down the east shore of Lake Manitoba, and then to the Red River Settlement by cart. The name was confirmed during fieldwork as an old family name and was approved by the CPCGN in 1979. Land records indicate that Thomas Monkman homesteaded NE 24-19-6W in 1889. This is probably the same point identified by Hind. **Monkman Lake** (62 J/16) Southwest of Ashern. First noted on a SGO map (1904), it is probably named after the same family.

**Monnier Lake** (64 O/15) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Henry C. Monnier of St. Boniface. He served in No. 158 Halifax Squadron.

**Monominto** (62 H/15) Locality east of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1907 on 34-9-7E under George P. Jack, moved to 2-10-7E and closed in 1968 with the retirement of Postmaster Harold B. Derrick. Also a railway point on the Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway first noted on a Stovel map (1917) about one and one-half miles northwest of the Post Office. Douglas (1933) stated that the Post Office was named after Sir Gilbert John Murray Kynynmond Elliot, the 4th Earl of Minto and Governor General of Canada (1898 - 1904). GBC correspondence (1928; from Postmaster P. Jack) indicated that he had asked the Postal Superintendent in Winnipeg for the name. It derived from Lord Minto's name and the nickname of his daughter "Mono." CBGN records (1950) indicated that the railway point name was recommended as Monominto Station as it was not located around the Post Office. Monominto School District was on NE 28-9-7E. Some maps, presumably in error, showed Monominto as a Post Office on 35-9-7W on the wrong side of the Principal Meridian.

**Monroe Point** (62 O/11) Northwest shore of Lake Manitoba. First noted on a Bulman map (1897). Named in 1888 after Alex Monroe, a Hudson's Bay Company trader at Waterhen Lake (Douglas 1933).

**Monseigneur, Lac** (62 G/7) Northeast of Swan Lake. Land records indicate that Reverend A. A. Chevier and Reverend John T. Bitsche both owned land near here. This area was settled by many French speaking residents, and the term "Monseigneur" is often used as a title of honour.

*Monta Vista* (62 H/15) East of Winnipeg. A former Post Office which opened in 1888 on 9-11-4E and closed in 1898. The name would appear to be from the Latin meaning *mountain view*. Perhaps so named because Birds Hill was visible to the northeast. SGO (1895) *Montavista*.

**Montcalm** (62 H/3) Rural Municipality south of Morris. Located west of the Red River and incorporated in 1882 (GBC 1929). Douglas (1933) indicated that it was named after Joseph de St. Véran, Marquis de Montcalm (1712 - 1759), Commander in Chief of the French forces at Quebec. He died of his wounds after the Battle of the Plains of Abraham (1759).

*Montefiore* (62 F/2) Southwest of Deloraine. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 20-2-24W and closed in 1910. GBC correspondence (1906) indicated that the name originally proposed was Mountain View because of the fine view of Turtle Mountain about seven miles away but it was changed because of duplication. A Maingy postal map (1882) showed it as a proposed Post Office. Also a School District name (as *Montifiore*) on NW 15-2-24W. The Post Office was presumably named by Ottawa, possibly from the Italian meaning *mountain flower(s)*. A Burland map (1885) showed *Montefiore* as a settlement on Township 22-24W near Riding Mountain. Anonymous (n.d.) *Montefore*.

*Montgomery* (62 F/15) North of Virden. A former School District on SW 22-11-26W. It was established in 1885 and built on William C. Montgomery's farm (Clingan 1957).

**Montgomery Lake** (53 D/5) Northwest of Carr-Harris Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Richard G. Montgomery of Winnipeg. He served in No. 59 Fortress Squadron.

**Montreal Lake** (64 F/11) East of Reindeer Lake. So named because it was so far away from camp (it might as well have been Montreal).

**Montreal Point** (63 H/12) Northeast shore of Lake Winnipeg. First noted on a Dawson map (1858). Probably named by him or one of his party after the city of Montreal. Several maps, such as Palliser (1865) placed Montreal Point to the south around present Belanger Point, and a Rainboth map showed Rock Point around present Montreal Point. Codd (1870) *Point Montreal* (to the south).

**Monty Lake** (63 O/1) East of Setting Lake. First noted on a SGO map (1918). Named after the nearby railway point of Monty which the CPCGN noted was named after the resident engineer. The latter became Odhill (see entry).

**Monument Bay** (53 K/7) In Stull Lake on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. GBC records (1937) indicated that it was so named by a geologist because there was a survey monument (provincial boundary) at the entrance to the bay.

**Moodie** (52 E/4) Locality southwest of Whitemouth Lake. On the Canadian National line on 23-2-12E and named in 1919 (Douglas 1933). CBGN correspondence (1956; from A. J. Hill) indicated that it was named after an officer of the Canadian Northern Railway (later the CNR).

**Moodie Lake** (54 L/9) Southwest of Churchill. First noted on NTS map "Churchill" (1933) and in 1933 GBC correspondence as Lake Moodie. GBC records indicated that the name was recommended by the Department of the Interior. It was named after Inspector J. D. Moodie of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

**Moody Lake** (63 N/2) Southwest of Burntwood Lake. GBC records (1921) indicated that the lake was named by B. W. Waugh (DLS) after an old settler in the district. He had originally called it Sir Barton Lake after a race horse, although it was noted as simply Barton Lake on his 1920 sketch. Sir Barton was the first winner of horse racing's Triple Crown (1919). Jones (1968) added that Moody Lake was not named after Mr. Moody, archaeologist and storekeeper at Beaver Lake as was commonly believed. Mr. Moody himself claimed that it was named after the son of the first "mountie" in the Hudson Bay area. See previous entry.

**Mooney Lake** (64 H/16) Southwest of Condie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Frank W. Mooney of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1659 Halifax Heavy Conversion Unit.

**Mooneys Lake** (62 G/3) Southwest of Rock Lake. Land records indicate that Thomas Mooney homesteaded NE 4-2-15W in 1889.

**Moon Lake** (62 K/14) Northwest of Russell. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be an old family name. Land records indicate that John J. Moon homesteaded NE 12-21-28W in 1887, some three miles east.

**Moorby Lake** (64 N/6) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Robert G. Moorby of Winnipeg. He served in No. 32 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

*Moore* (62 H/14) West of Winnipeg. A former Canadian National railway point on 28-11-2E. Named in 1911 after an area landowner (Douglas 1933). Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1974. Walker, Bayne and Hyde (1926) *Moore Station*.

**Moore Dale** (62 O/3) Community northeast of Dauphin near Lake Manitoba. The Post Office opened in 1930 on SW 6-26-12W and closed in 1968. CPCGN records (1967) indicated that it was named after a local family — probably that of the first postmaster William E. Moore. Census (1961) *Mooredale*.

**Moore Esker** (53 N/5) Northeast of Swampy Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Charles R. Moore of Boissevain. He served as a Radio Mechanic in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Moore Hill** (53 M/7) North of Knee Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Howard D. Moore of St. Vital. He served with the Royal Canadian Regiment.

**Moore Island** (64 O/9) Croll Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Private Douglas H. Moore of Elgin. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Moore Lake** (52 L/14) Southeast of Bissett. Named in 1920 after E. S. Moore (GSC) who conducted surveys in this area in 1912 (Douglas 1933). GBC records (1920) *Partridge Lake*.

**Moore Narrows** (64 A/12) Baldock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Wilfred S. Moore of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Moore Park** (62 J/4) Community south of Minnedosa. The Post Office opened in 1895 as Selden on 14-13-17W, changed to *Moorepark* in 1906 and closed in 1970. It is also a Canadian Pacific railway point. The name changed to the two-word form in 1977 to accord with local usage. This area was formerly called Dooley. Moore Park was named by the Canadian Pacific in 1905 after Colonel W. P. Moore who homesteaded the quarter section which became the station (Douglas 1933). His son, Lieutenant Colonel Moore of Toronto donated five acres for a park when the village was surveyed. Moore Park school was built on SW 6-13-17W (Harland 1939). Department of the Interior (1904) *Seldon*.

**Moore Peninsula** (64 C/9) Eden Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer James E. Moore of Winnipeg, Royal Canadian Air Force. He was lost at sea when the Danish troop transport ship M.V. *Amerika* was torpedoed.

**Moore Point** (53 M/4) Utik Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Bertrand C. Moore of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Moore Rapids** (53 L/12) Hayes River south of Oxford House. Formerly known as Duck Rapids, a translation of the Cree name *Sisib Powistik*.

**Moore Rapids** (63 O/5) Erickson Creek. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant David S. Moore of Flin Flon. He served in No. 3 Ferry Unit, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Moores Slough** (62 G/2) South of Pilot Mound. Land records indicate that Alfred Moore bought NW 29-3-11W in 1907.

**Moor Island** (63 N/3) Kississing Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Maurice G. Moor of Winnipeg. He served in No. 464 Ventura Squadron.

**Moors Lake** (64 J/13) Northwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Sergeant Arthur A. Moors of Sanford. He served at No. 14 Oxford Advanced Flying School.

**Moose Bay** (62 O/5) Locality northeast of Dauphin. The Post Office opened in 1914 on NW 35-27-17W and closed in 1969. Also a School District on SW 11-28-17W.

*Moose Brisket* (around 63 C/3) Northeast of Swan River. This was a stopping place on the North Pelly Trail so named because there was a brisket bone of a moose set high up in a tree, a custom of the Natives (Twilley 1958). There was a house there, possibly on SW 6-38-25W.

**Moose Creek Provincial Forest** (62 P/6) North of Riverton. Townships 25 through 33 (inclusive) and Ranges 2, 3, 4 and 5 East of the Principal Meridian. Named after Moose Creek which flows north into Ebb and Flow Lake.

**Mooseekanik Narrows** (53 F/12) Sagawitchewan Bay in Island Lake. A Cree name meaning *moose*.

**Moosehead Lake** (52 E/14) Northeast of Brereton Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that it was named by long-time resident and trapper Alex Kolansky because the lake is shaped like a moose's head.

**Moosehorn** (62 O/8) Community northwest of Ashern. First recorded on a Conservation Commission map (1911). A Post Office and Canadian National railway point on 31-26-7W and a School District on 32-26-7W. GBC records (n.d.) indicated that the railway point was so named due to the large number of moose and elk which used to live in the area (presumably based on large numbers of antlers being found).

**Moose Lake** (52 E/3) Locality east of Whitemouth Lake on the shore of Moose Lake. CPCGN records (1976) indicated it to be a cottage and camping area named after the lake. The lake was first noted on a Napier map (1858). The name for this large mammal is derived from the Algonquin word Mooswu or Mooswa meaning *browser* or *stripper* since moose strip trees of leaves when feeding (Garland 1975).

**Moose Lake** (63 F/9) Community southeast of The Pas. First noted (as *Moose Lake Settlement*) as a Post Office on NTS map 63 F (1927). Located on, and named after Moose Lake (now North and South Moose Lakes). The form Moose Lake was adopted by the CBGN in 1950. This was also a Hudson's Bay Company post which a National Library manuscript (1979) reported was located on the west side of present (South) Moose Lake and in operation until 1856. Listed as Fort d' orignal (French for *Moose Fort*), it was also called Moose Lake House (on a Smith map 1878) and Shaw House. A National Library manuscript (n.d.) indicated that Shaw House was established in 1789. The North West Company was located on the north shore (ca. 1800) and the Hudson's Bay Company on the south shore (Voorhis 1930). NTS map 63 E (1927) *Moose Lake Settlement*.

*Moose Lake Indian Reserve No. 31* (around 63 K/1) On North Moose Lake. Bray (1894) reported that the original Indian Reserve 31 was surveyed by D. Sinclair in 1878 but was abandoned in favour of the present location at the southwest end of the lake near the Hudson's Bay Company post. A Department of Indian Affairs map (1882) showed *IR 77* at the west end of the original Moose Lake and on an 1891 map had *Moose Lake IR 31* here. Bray noted that reserves 31 A, B, D and E were substituted for this previously surveyed reserve, with 31A being the main one. See the following entries. Some of these areas disappeared with the flooding of Moose Lake. This was a Swampy Cree reserve (Douglas 1933).

**Moose Lake 31A** (63 F/9) Indian Reserve on the southwest shore of South Moose Lake. It is home to the Mosakahiken Cree Nation No. 312. This is the principal reserve containing the main community and noted here on Bray (1894) and on a Department of Indian Affairs map (1889) as simply *Moose Lake*.

*Moose Lake Indian Reserve 31B* (63 F/9) South shore of South Moose Lake. First noted by Bray (1894) as a hay reserve, part of the substitution for Indian Reserve 31. Named on NTS map 63 F (1927).

**Moose Lake 31C** (63 F/9 and 16) Indian Reserve on South Moose Lake. First noted by Bray (1894) as occupying all of Big Island. This was also part of the substitution for Indian Reserve 31. Shown on NTS map 63 F (1927) and a SGO map (1918). GSC (1902) *Big Island IR*.

*Moose Lake Indian Reserve 31D* (63 F/9) East shore of Traders Lake. Bray (1894) indicated it to be part of the original substitution and referred to it as *31d. Portage Reserve*. It provided access to Traders Lake via a portage route from Indian Reserve 31A. *Moose Lake Indian Reserve 31E* (63 F/9) Southwest shore of South Moose Lake. First noted by Bray (1894) south of the main reserve and Hudson's Bay Company post. It was also part of the substitution. Shown on NTS map 63 F (1927) but relinquished due to flooding. *Moose Lake Indian Reserve 31F* (63 F/9) South shore of South Moose Lake. First noted here on a LeBlanc survey (1916) to the east of Moose River.

**Moose Lake 31G** (63 F/16) Indian Reserve between South and North Moose Lake. The newest reserve addition, the name was adopted in 1971.

*Moosenose* (62 H/15) East of Winnipeg. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on 20-11-5E. Descriptively named *Moose-nose* in 1912 because the gravel ridge resembled the head of a moose with its large "nose" (Douglas 1933). First shown correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1914). The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1976.

**Moosenose Hill** (62 H/15) East of Winnipeg. GBC correspondence (1905) mentioned Moose Nose Hill and Garland (1975) added that the ridge area had been burned over (long ago). When new growth came up, it looked like a moose's nose.

*Moose Nose House* (around 54 D/6) On the Nelson River west of Gillam. Presumably a small Hudson's Bay Company post or depot, first noted on a Fidler map (1809). Named after Moose Nose Lake. See also Stephens Lake.

**Moose Nose Lake** (54 D/4) Southeast of Split Lake. Formerly known by its Native name Moosocoot (same meaning).

**Moosocheas River** (53 M/7) Flows northeast into Stupart River. A local Cree name meaning *small moose hill*.

*Moostustikwan* (63 F/14) Locality northwest of The Pas. CPCGN records (1978) noted this as situated across from the mouth of the Carrot River on the Saskatchewan River. It is Cree meaning *moose cow head*.

**Mooswa Lake** (62 I/1) Southwest of Lac du Bonnet. Adopted by the CBGN in 1950. It is Cree and means *moose*.

**Mooswuchi Lake** (63 O/15) Northeast of Wapisu Lake. A Cree name meaning *moose hill*.

**Morand Lake** (64 J/4) North of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Private George Morand of Marchand. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Keeskuyawow Lake meaning simply *deep*.

**Moran Lake** (53 E/16) North of Island Lake. Named in 1997 after World War II casualty Private Patrick J. Moran of East Lockport. He served with the Irish Regiment of Canada.

**Morass Point** (63 B/8) Southwest of Reindeer Island in Lake Winnipeg. First noted correctly on a Dawson Brothers map (1880). Morass is a synonym for marsh or boggy ground. Fieldwork revealed the local alternate Sandy Point. Arrowsmith (1796; in Douglas 1933) *Maskigon* (Point); Back and Hendall survey (1825; published 1828) *Pt of the Great Marsh*; Palliser (1865) *Point of the Marsh*.

**Morden** (62 G/1) Town southwest of Morris. First noted on a Pope map (1884). GBC correspondence (1905) from the Postmaster indicated that it was named after Alvey Morden who settled here in 1874 and homesteaded NW 9-3-5W until his death in 1891. The family was originally of Welsh extraction arriving in New York State in the 1690s. Alvey Morden himself had come to Manitoba from Bruce County, Ontario (Douglas 1933). Morden developed from two pre-railway towns nearby, Nelsonville to the northwest and Mountain City to the southwest. The Canadian Pacific railway point here (1882 - 1883) was named Cheval which became Morden after the first year, probably due to A. Morden's agreement with the CPR (Winkler 1971). In 1883, when prospects of a railway between Nelsonville and Morden were slim, the Canadian Pacific favoured the development of a large townsite at Morden and so a new station called Morden was constructed. Residents of Nelson (on the colonization trail) subsequently moved to Morden in 1884 - 1885 (Bowsfield 1956). Morden Post Office opened in 1884 and was listed in the 1885 Postal Guide on 5-3-5W under Postmaster M. C. Shipman (Campbell 1972). Prior to 1884, the community developing around Morden was served by Minnewashta Post Office which opened in 1878 (Garland 1975). The first school in the Morden area was Cheval, first noted on a 1965 municipal map on NW 16-3-5W, a mile north of Morden (Hambley 1956). Today, Morden is home to the Corn and Apple Festival each August and the local museum houses the largest collection of marine reptile fossils in Canada. Allen (1883) *Cheval Creek* (for the railway point). See also Mountain City, Nelson and Deadhorse Creek entries.

**More Creek** (63 N/5) Drains Dey Lake into an unnamed lake. CPCGN records (1974) indicated that it was named after pioneer aviator E. Alex More who flew with Wings Airways and helped organize the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company's air transportation system.

**More Lake** (64 C/16) South of Barrington Lake. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Andrew More of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Fraser*.

**Morfoot Lake** (64 N/10) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Lorne A. Morfoot of Beausejour. He served in No. 625 Lancaster Squadron.

**Morgan Bay** (64 H/2) Fidler Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Albert W. Morgan of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Morgan Creek** (63 C/11) Flows northeast into Moose Creek. Recorded as the name of a man who worked "in the bush" here. Also considered part of Moose Creek by some.

**Morgan Island** (63 P/11) Pikwitonei Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant John A. W. Morgan of Winnipeg. He served in No. 433 Halifax Squadron.

**Morgan Point** (64 K/1) Chartrand Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman James B. Morgan of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Morgans Lake** (64 P/5) South of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Edward A. Morgans of Brandon. He served in No. 434 Halifax Squadron.

*Morgans Rocks Portage* (around 53 N/5) On the Hayes River northeast of Swampy Lake. An old name first noted on a Franklin map (1819) as a portage of 200 yards, adjacent to Upper Burntwood Portage. Shown on a Taylor map (1828) as simply *Morgan's Rocks*. Rocks in the river probably necessitated the portage. Morgan may have been a member of Franklin's (Royal Navy) survey party.

**Morin Island** (64 O/12) Shannon Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Joseph G. G. Morin of St. Boniface. He served at No. 8 Bombing and Gunnery School.

**Morin Lake** (62 G/6) Southeast of Glenboro. CPCGN records (1966) reported that it was named after Avila Morin, an early homesteader (on SE 19-5-12W).

**Morin Lake** (63 N/11) Southeast of Sisipuk Lake. GBC records (1928) indicated that it was named after Louis Morin of Pukatawagan.

*Morisette Lake* (62 N/3) Southeast of Roblin. GBC correspondence (1922; from William Christie, DLS) indicated that the lake was named after J. B. Morisette, a member of his survey party. The CBGN (1949) noted the variant form *Lac Morisette* and fieldwork revealed the local alternate Clearwater Lake.

**Morison Lake** (64 F/6) Northwest of Wells Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Major Herbert C. J. Morison of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

*Moropano* (62 G/6) South of Glenboro. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 20-4-14W under Postmaster R. Johnston and closed in 1906. See also Neelin entry. Moropano is the old name for Buonopane, a village in Italy. Department of the Interior (1884) *Mororano*; Codd (1885) *Mororane*; Dominion Lands (1890) *Moropana*.

**Moroz Bay** (64 K/15) North end of Maria Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Trooper Michael Moroz of Transcona. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Moroz Hill** (64 K/15) Southeast of Chatwin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Hryhory Moroz of Flin Flon. He served in No. 408 Lancaster Squadron.

**Morran Lake** (64 O/2) Southwest of Munroe Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Sergeant Laurence V. Morran of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Morrice Lake** (64 H/3) East of Thorsteinson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Neville E. Morrice of Winnipeg. He served with the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment.

**Morrice Rapids** (64 I/14) Seal River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Walter Morrice of Winnipeg. He served with the Canadian Scottish Regiment.

**Morrier Islands** (54 L/9) In the Churchill River near its mouth. First noted on NTS map "Churchill" (1933). GBC records indicated that it was named after J. E. Morrier (DLS) who made a subdivision of the eastern peninsula area near Churchill in 1908. Possibly this is the Neverfail Island shown on a Copp Clark map (1906). When no ptarmigan were found in their usual haunts, hunters turned their attention here where there were always some of these elusive birds (McTavish 1963).

**Morris** (62 H/6) Town southeast of Carman. A Post Office and CN/CP railway point at the junction of the Morris River and Red River. GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster M. Lowrie) suggested that when Lord Selkirk came to Manitoba in 1816, there was a deep coulee full of thorn bushes which scratched and cut anyone trying to pass. Hence, the river and settlement were both called Scratching River. As Peter Garrioch (n.d.) was quoted as saying "...what an idea! Who ever heard of a river scratching?" Garland (1975) noted that it was also called Rivière-aux-Gratias (possibly the river only) as gratias was a French Canadian word for various plants with prickly burrs (Coues 1897). In 1882, application was made to have both the river and the town named Morris after the Honourable Alexander Morris (1826 - 1889) the first Chief Justice of Manitoba (1872) and Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories (1872 - 1877). Morris was then incorporated in 1883. The Post Office opened as Scratching River in 1874 and changed to Morris in 1881 (Campbell 1972). It was an important stopping place on the trail and mail delivery route to St. Paul (Minnesota). Early maps such as Russell (1871) showed Clines and Clines Tavern here, noting a J. and A. Cline in the area. In spite of dates already mentioned, Morris was shown on a Russell map (1878) while Belden (1881) had Morris on 8-5-1E and the Scratching River Post Office about two and one-half miles southeast on 2-5-1E. A Secretary of State map (1872) seemed to show the settlement and Post Office as Scratching River and the river as Riviere aux Gratias. **Morris River** also-aussi **Morris, Rivière** (62 H/6) Flows southeast into the Red River. First noted on a Department of Agriculture map (1900). Following the draining of a local marsh, its inlet and outlet became continuous and were subsequently both known as Morris River (Douglas 1933). A Department of the Interior map (1904) did, in fact, apply Morris River to both sections. The upper portion had locally been known as Boyne River and was later so adopted (see Boyne River). Coues (1897) called it Scratching River (a name in use since at least 1815) and recorded the alternate name *Gratias R*. He added that Thompson (1798) called it Burr Brook, while Keating (1824) rendered the name as Kaomenakashel – the Chippewa name (Douglas 1933). Alexander Henry (1800) called it Riviere aux Gratias, and applied the name Rivière aux Islettes de Bois to its upper reaches (now Boyne River). This latter name was probably the Buzz Brook on Arrowsmith (1802) although compilations on some maps placed it closer to the nearby Plum River as well as flowing northeast into Red River. Clark (1805; copied by King 1806) probably *Cucklebur Creek* or *Pond Creek* just to the south; Fidler (1808) *Gratia riv.*; Thompson (1813-14) has *Dirty Brook* here, probably intended La Salle River to the north; Selkirk (1817 grant map) seems *Grolias R*; Fidler (1819) *Scratching River*; Vandermalen (1827) *Scochman's R*; Farmer (n.d.) *Scotchman's River* (but a bit to the north); De Smet (1844) *R de l' Ecossais*; Palliser (1856) *Rivière qui Grate*; Dawson (1859) *R aux Gratias* and *R Gratias*; Hind (1860) *Gratias River*; Garnier (1860) *R. Ecossais*; Russell (1868) *Riviere Aux Gratias*; probably Dennis (ca. 1869) *Nettle River*, and in 1870, *Scratchly River*; Desbarats (1873) *Scratchin R*; Belden (1881) *River aux Gratias*; Ruttan (1882) *River aux Gratias*.

**Morris Bay** (64 G/15) Southeast shore of Trout Lake. Named in 1986 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Arthur J. Morris of Winnipeg. He served in No. 402 Spitfire Squadron and was awarded the Air Force Medal.

**Morris Esker** (54 M/6) Northeast of Long Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Gunner Frederick A. Morris of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Morris Hill** (64 H/7) North of Solmundsson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Regimental Quarter Master Sergeant Alfred J. Morris of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Morris Lake** (63 J/13) North of Wekusko Lake. CPCGN records (1972) indicated that the lake was named after George Morris, one of the original founders of the Seven Oaks Game and Fish Association. He was an ardent conservationist and while chairman of the association conceived of the idea of a wildlife sanctuary at St. Andrews Bay (now Oak Hammock Marsh).

**Morris Miller Lake** (53 N/5) East of Swampy Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Morris Miller of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Morrison Bay** (64 O/12) Larkin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Colin R. M. Morrison of Winnipeg. He served in No. 76 Lancaster Squadron.

**Morrison Creek** (64 P/16) Flows north into Nabel Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Kenneth P. Morrison of Minnedosa. He served with the Governor General's Horse Guards.

**Morrison Hill** (64 I/13) North of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Donald Morrison of Hartney. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Morrison Island** (64 O/13) Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Norman B. Morrison of Deloraine. He served in No. 426 Lancaster Squadron.

**Morrison Lake** (63 G/3) Southeast of Cedar Lake. Named in 1915 (Douglas 1933) after a merchant at Grand Rapids (GBC correspondence 1916; from T. Plunkett, DLS). Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Kakasik Lake meaning *crowduck* or *cormorant*.

**Morrison Peninsula** (63 I/6) Butterfly Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Donald Morrison of Winnipeg. He served in No. 419 Lancaster Squadron.

**Morrison Point** (64 N/6) Southeast shore of Catte Lake. Named in 1987 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Alexander J. Morrison of Winnipeg. He served in No. 103 Lancaster Squadron.

**Morrison Rapids** (64 P/4) Wolverine River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Murdoch I. L. Morrison of Russell. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Morrisons Lake** (62 N/9) West of Winnipegosis. Land records indicate that George Morrison homesteaded SW 3-31-18W on the shore of Lake Winnipegosis in 1921.

**Morris Peninsula** (53 L/11) Colen Lakes. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John I. Morris of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Morris Point** (64 C/6) Kaykayk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Willard J. Morris of Winnipegosis. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Morris Rapids** (53 L/4) Nikik River. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Sapper Frederick W. Morris of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Morrisseau Lake** (64 K/15) Northeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Private Edward J. Morrisseau of Pine Falls. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Morriss Lake** (64 F/3) East of Goldsand Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John H. Morriss of Winnipeg. He served in No. 9 Lancaster Squadron.

**Morrow Bay** (64 P/7) Wallbridge Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 James P. Morrow of Winnipeg. He served in No. 466 Halifax Squadron.

**Morrow Island** (64 F/5) Reindeer Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 Frederick J. Morrow of Melita. He served in No. 304 Beaufighter Squadron.

**Morrow Lake** (64 K/7) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Captain George D. Morrow of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Thaykowministik Lake meaning *sand island*.

**Morrows Lake** (62 G/2) Northeast of Pilot Mound. Land records indicate that William Morrow Sr. homesteaded SW 28-3-10W in 1879.

**Mortimer Lake** (64 O/7) Northwest of Sandhill Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Arthur Mortimer of Winnipeg. He served in No. 97 Lancaster Squadron.

*Morton* (62 G/8) Southwest of Carman. A former School District on 14-5-7W. Named after early settler John Morton (Thompson History Committee 1967). The school opened in 1890 and closed in 1917.

**Morton** (62 F/1) Rural Municipality east of Deloraine. Garland (1975; from the *Deloraine Times* 1951) indicated that this municipality was established in 1890 and formerly called Deloraine. It was named after George Morton who arrived in this district in 1880 intending to establish a dairy farm and cheese-making business. Attracted by the rich haylands of the Whitewater Lake area, he had come from Ontario, where he had been known as the "Cheese King" because he had influenced the government to place a 4% duty on American cheese. Through negotiations with the federal government, the CPR and Hudson's Bay Company, he gained control of two townships (72 square miles) plus the promise of a railway with a spur line to his farm. He built a sawmill on Max Lake in the Turtle Mountains to provide lumber for the farm buildings he planned to place on every quarter section and brought out settlers to look after the cattle and hay. His project failed for two reasons. First, the Canadian Pacific did not arrive in the area until 1886; second, he kept his cattle in corrals instead of turning them loose on the prairie with the result that many froze to death during the first winter. He stayed on, however, and in Boissevain he built an elevator and store and became the "King of Boissevain." He died in 1891. Douglas (1933) however, took a different view of the origin of this name, claiming that the Rural Municipality was named after T. L. Morton, Member of Legislative Assembly for Westbourne. T. L. Morton's descendants did not believe that the Rural Municipality was named after him (Garland 1975).

**Morton Lake** (62 K/9) Northeast of Shoal Lake. Land records indicate that Henry Morton homesteaded NE 13-18-22W in 1885.

**Morton Lake** (63 C/8) South of Pelican Lake. Named after trapper and prospector George Morton (see next entry).

**Morton Lake** (63 K/16) North of Reed Lake. First noted on a Topographical Survey map (1920). GBC records (1919) noted it as Methy Lake, but recommended the name Morton Lake after trapper and prospector George Morton. CPCGN files indicated that "Henry Morton (Morton's Lake bears his name)" joined with George Bartlett to try and raise silver foxes. See also previous entry. GSC (1902) *Methy Lake*; Department of the Interior (1921) *Marten Lake*.

**Morweena** (62 I/14) Southeast of Hodgson. The Post Office opened in 1915 on 21-23-1E and closed in 1931. GBC correspondence (1928) indicated that Morweena was a Native name selected by the Inspector of Post Offices. Also a School District on SE 20-23-1E. Department of the Interior (1916) *Morwina*.

**Mosawgun River** (53 E/12) Flows northwest into Bigstone River. A local Native name meaning *sisters*.

**Mosquito Point** (54 L/9) West shore of Churchill River near its mouth. An old name, first noted correctly on a Codd map (1885). This area probably provided one of the first encounters with mosquitoes for those arriving at Churchill by ship. Peter Fidler (1820) mentioned that "muskettos" were very numerous around the coast of Hudson Bay. Anonymous (n.d.) *Musquety Point*; Barrow (1852; from Coats 1741) *Muskeeta Point*; Robson (1752) *Muskettoe Point*; Fidler (1807) *Musketto point*; Dawson Brothers (1880) *Moskitto Pt*.

**Moss Bay** (53 L/10) Wanless Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Thomas Moss of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Canadian Forestry Corps.

**Mossey River** (62 O/12) Rural Municipality around Winnipegosis. Named after the Mossy River which flows through the area (see entry).

**Moss Lake** (64 G/10) North of Southern Indian Lake. An old name first noted on a Fidler map (ca. 1808). Presumably descriptive of mosses and lichens growing on trees and rocks around the shore of the lake. A Department of the Interior map (1877) shows a Moose Lake here which is probably the same. Vandermalen (1827) *Lac du Daim ou Moss* (daim is French for *deer* or *buck*); Garnier (1860) *L Moose*.

**Mosso Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that the lake was named after Jack Mosso, a prospector from Snow Lake.

**Moss Spur** (62 H/16) Locality southwest of Lac du Bonnet. Located on the CPR line on 10-12-10E and adopted by the CPCGN in 1976. Probably descriptive of the large peat bogs in the area. Several operations in this region harvest peat moss.

*Mossy Portage* (62 F/1) Between Cedar Lake and Lake Winnipegosis. See East Mossy Portage and West Mossy Portage.

**Mossy River** (62 O/12) Flows north into Lake Winnipegosis from Dauphin Lake. First noted correctly on a Russell map (1878). Douglas (1933) indicated that it was a translation of a Native name and that Bougainville (1757) called it Minanghenachequeke, or troubled water. Tyrrell (n.d.) mentioned that Fort Dauphin was situated on the river Minanghenachequeke, or "de l' Eau trouble." However, La Vérendrye (1740; possibly 1750) showed both a *R. de L'eau trouble* with Fort Dauphin at its mouth, and a *Petite R. de L'eau trouble* close together (flowing east into "lac des Prairies"). These same two rivers appear to be called *Great Muddy R* and *Little Muddy R*. respectively by Jefferys (1762). The latter was probably fictitious. Voorhis (1930) stated that the French in "La Vérendrye's era" called it *rivière de biches*, flowing from the west (which it does not, unless it included Valley River). Biche is French for the female red deer. See also Fort Dauphin. Annin and Smith (1820) and Thompson (1813-14; 1843 map) seems *Dauphin River*; Hind (1858) and Thompson (1858) *Moss River*.

**Mostos Falls** (53 M/6) In the Bigstone River. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *cow moose*.

**Mostosis Lake** (63 G/5) Southeast of South Moose Lake. A Cree name meaning *little cow*.

**Mostowy Lake** (64 P/12) Northwest of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Michael Mostowy of Domain. He served in No. 99 Liberator Squadron.

**Moswa Wachee Creek** (53 M/7) Flows northeast into Atikosis Creek. A local Cree name meaning *moose hill*.

**Motayapisk Lake** (54 D/5) Northeast of Split Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *bottle*.

**Motriuk Lake** (64 C/14) Southwest of Lynn Lake. Named in 1947 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer Stanley A. Motriuk of Winnipeg. He served in No. 50 Lancaster Squadron and was mentioned in dispatches. The GBC noted it as Evelyn Lake on a mining claim. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Amisk Lake, meaning *beaver*.

**Mouchet Lake** (64 O/13) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Maurice R. N. Mouchet of St. Boniface. He served in No. 12 Lancaster Squadron.

**Moulson Lake** (64 H/2) South of Holmes Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Aircraftwoman 2 Grace A. Moulson of Rossburn. She served in No. 6 R.C., Royal Canadian Air Force (Women's Division).

**Mountain** (63 C/2) Rural Municipality northwest of Dauphin. Probably a descriptive name as Porcupine and Duck Mountain are visible to the west.

*Mountain City* (62 G/1) Southwest of Morden. Postal Department records listed both a Mountain Post Office and a Mountain City Post Office on 24-2-6W, noting that the former opened here in 1884 and closed in 1895, while the latter opened in 1879 and closed in 1889. The 1885 Postal Guide listed it only on 24-2-6W under Postmaster W. C. Alderson. Mountain City was first noted on a McPhillips survey plan (1878) which he stated was being laid out on the property of F. T. Bradley and Alfred Codd (SE 24-2-6W) on the Boundary Commission Trail. McKellar (1893) and Maingy (1909) showed Mountain around 25-2-6W. The townsite was owned by F. T. Bradley, a customs collector at Emerson who gave it the name Mountain City (Morden 80th Anniversary Reunion Organization 1962). Presumably so named because the Pembina Hills (or Mountain) lies just to the west. This community died when bypassed by the Canadian Pacific about 1882 in favour of Morden (see entry). Residents of Mountain City moved, buildings and all, to Morden. This was accomplished during the winter with sleds (Winkler 1971). Also a School District name.

*Mountain Gap* (62 N/2) Southeast of Roblin. The Post Office opened in 1899 on 6-25-24W under Postmaster John J. Barnett, moved to 32-24-24W by 1905 and closed in 1914. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster Joseph Reid) indicated that it was named due to its proximity to "the gap between the Duck and Riding Mountains." Also a former School District in the area (exact location unknown).

**Mountain Road** (62 J/5) Locality northwest of Neepawa. A Post Office which opened in 1906 on 32-16-16W under Postmaster M. Csveresko. The Post Office and School District were both later shown on 18-17-16W.

**Mountainside** (62 F/1) Community southeast of Deloraine. The Post Office opened in 1916 on 24-2-22W and closed in 1969. The name is descriptive of its location a few miles north of Turtle Mountain. It was previously (1914) a Canadian National railway point named Anvers after the school on NE 24-2-22W (Douglas 1933). Stovel (1921) *Mountain Side*.

**Mounteney Lake** (64 C/6) Northwest of Granville Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Gunner William H. Mounteney of National Mills. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery. Local names included Loon Head Lake, Loon Lake and McDonald Lake.

*Mount Pleasant* (around 62 G/2 and 3) Southeast of Pilot Mound. First noted on a Maingy map (1882) as a proposed Post Office.

*Mount Royal* (62 H/14) North of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1902 on 27-11-2E and closed in 1920. Also a School District and possibly a railway point name. GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster J. J. Taylor) indicated that the Post Office received its name from Donald A. Smith, Lord of Strathcona and Mount Royal. In

1869, he was dispatched to Red River to quell the Riel Uprising and was imprisoned in 1870. In 1872, he was formally recognized as having averted much bloodshed during the confrontation. He owned much of the land here and his former residence was about three miles from the Post Office.

*Mount Vernon* (62 K/1) Northwest of Brandon. A former School District on NE 17-12-18W. It was established in 1892 on land owned by Mr. A. C. Stewart (Elton Historical Committee 1973). In 1959 it consolidated with Elton School District. Mount Vernon was the name of George Washington's estate in Virginia and a train station in Glasgow, Scotland.

*Mountview* (62 N/1) Southeast of Dauphin. A former School District established on SW 24-24-19W in 1898 (Dauphin Historical Society 1970). The trustees called it Mount View which later became one word. Presumably the name is descriptive of its location near Riding Mountain. The area was settled in 1887 and was called Skilligalee by some, referring to the plain fare pioneers were obliged to eat. Skilligalee or "skilly" is a thin soup or gruel usually made with oatmeal and is also synonymous with "worthless." Resident Bill Fee was the originator of the name.

*Moustrie* (around 67 J/SW) Northwest of Selkirk. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1877) as a proposed Canadian Pacific railway point on a never-built line between Carlyle and Eldon (see Acadie entry). CPR map by Burland (1878) *Menstrie*.

*Mowat* (62 O/5) South of Winnipegosis. A former School District on SW 7-29-18W. Established in 1903 and named after Sir Oliver Mowat (1820 - 1903) one of the Fathers of Confederation and Premier of Ontario for 24 years (Dauphin Historical Society 1970).

**Mowat Creek** (62 O/5) Flows east into Dauphin Lake. It may have an origin similar to the previous entry, as it is just a few miles to the south. First noted on a SGO map (1902).

**Mowat Island** (63 O/9) Ospwagan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Charles A. Mowat of Warren Landing. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Mowat Lake** (63 I/16) East of Cross Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private William J. Mowat of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Mowbray** (62 G/1) Community southwest of Morden. The Post Office opened in 1882 on 4-1-8W (Douglas 1933) and was first shown on a Maingy postal map of that year. Located on the Canadian Pacific line with the School District named Boundary (since it is very close to the International Boundary). Mowbray School District was about three miles northeast on SE 14-1-8W. Mowbray is an old English surname which lent its name to the town of Melton Mowbray in Leicestershire. **Mowbray Creek** (62 G/1) Flows north into the Pembina River. **Mowbray Plateau** (62 G/1) Northwest of the community, was recorded locally during fieldwork and named after the community in 1977.

*Moyer* (62 H/6) West of Morris. A former Canadian National railway point on 31-4-1E. Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1952. Possibly named after a landowner.

**Moyer Lake** (64 C/4) Southwest of Russell Lake. Named in 1981 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Abraham A. Moyer of Winnipegosis. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Moyes Point** (63 K/2) East shore of Cormorant Lake. Named after a trapper.

**Moyesse River** (64 K/4) Flows southeast into Reindeer Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated that it was named after local trapper Joseph Moyesse.

**Moze Lake** (62 N/6) South of Childs Lake. Named after "Old Moze," a lumberjack who worked for the T. A. Burrows Lumber Company in the 1920s.

**Muche Lake** (53 L/3) South of Beaver Hill Lake. A Cree name meaning *bad*.

**Muchomoputak Rapids** (53 N/10) In the North Opuskiamishes River. A local Cree name meaning *logs get jammed in the current*.

**Muckle Creek** (62 I/7) Flows north into Wavey Creek south of Lake Winnipeg. First noted on a Secretary of State map (1872) as *Muckles Creek* and correctly on a Green survey (ca. 1886). GBC correspondence (1905; from Clandeboye Postmaster Alex McBain) indicated that it was named by Mr. T. Vaughn, who knew the Muckle family that settled here in 1869 "as being the only family on this creek." It was named after Major Alexander M. Muckle who came here in the early 1870s and became the federal Indian Agent for the Clandeboye district (Garland 1975). In GBC correspondence (1891; from Mr. Muckle) he indicated that the local Native name was Mockigewen Sepee meaning *Boiling up River* or *Spring River*, noting that its origin was a large spring a half-mile south of his home.

**Muddy Bay** (63 F/1) North shore of Lake Winnipegosis. CBGN records (1952) indicated that the bay was shallow with a muddy bottom.

**Muhigan River** (63 J/16) Flows northeast into Sipiwesk Lake. First noted correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1905). Tyrrell (1915) claimed that it was from the Native name Muhigan Sipi meaning *Wolf River*. The river took its Cree name from an upright block of gneiss on a hill on the south bank called the "wolf stand" (GBC records 1924). Wolf River and Wolf Stand River were listed as alternate names. Department of the Interior (1884) *Wolf Rand River* (presumably "Stand" was intended); Anonymous (ca. 1902) *Wolf Rapid River*; Department of the Interior (1904) *Muhigun R.* **Muhigan Falls** (63 J/10) On the Muhigan River, were named by the CBGN in 1951. The latter was noted as *Muhigan Rap* on a Department of Railways and Canals map (1914). **Muhigan Lake** (63 J/10) West of Cross Lake.

**Muir** (62 J/2) Locality southeast of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1912 on 9-13-11W as Valley Stream under Postmaster George Ford, changed to Muir in 1918 on 14-13-11W under Postmaster R. E. Broadfoot and closed in 1969. Also a Canadian National railway junction point in 1901 (Douglas 1933). Known earlier as Neepawa Junction and renamed after W. C. Muir, General Manager of Canadian National Express in Montreal. Valley Stream School District was on SW 5-13-11W. Bulman (1905) *Nepawa Jct* and 1909, *Neepawa Junction*.

**Muir Bay** (64 J/12) Descôteaux Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John R. Muir of Transcona. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Muir Island** (63 I/1) High Rock Falls Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Archibald Muir of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Muir Lake** (63 I/11) South of Cross Lake. CPCGN records (1974) indicated this to be a commemorative name, suggested by Manitoba Telephone System officials after G. A. "Bert" Muir, their Chief Engineer who died in 1973. He joined MTS in 1928 and enlisted in the RCAF in 1941. He rose to the rank of Squadron Leader and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. Bert rejoined MTS after the war and contributed greatly to the development of communications in northern Manitoba. The lake is located near a microwave repeater site.

**Mukasew Lake** (64 C/12) Southwest of Lynn Lake. CBGN records (1951) indicated that the name was Cree for *fox* and had been changed from Fox Lake to avoid duplication.

**Mukatamik Lake** (53 E/13) East of Stevenson Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *black beaver*.

**Mukataysip Creek** (53 K/3) Flows southwest into Mukataysip Lake east of Red Sucker Lake. A Cree name meaning *black duck*.

**Mukataywagus River** (53 E/15) Flows north and west into d'Arcis Bay in Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *black fox*.

**Mukaysew Lake** (64 C/8) South of Eden Lake. A Cree name meaning *fox*.

**Mukaysis Island** (63 N/9) Nelson Lake. A local Cree name meaning *little fox*.

**Mukkake Lake** (63 A/16) Northeast of Weaver Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *frog*.

**Mukutawa Lake** (53 D/13) Located at the head of Mukutawa River and named in 1920 (Douglas 1933). Arrowsmith (1821) showed a large Great Black Lake midway along the river where none exists (today). Vandermalen (1827) called it *L Gde Black*. **Mukutawa River** (63 H/3) Flows west into Lake Winnipeg north of Poplar River. GBC records (1920) noted this as Black River, but recommended a change to Mukutawa River (while retaining Black River further south) noting that the name was Cree meaning *it is black* in reference to the lake's burnt shoreline. Several former names were mentioned and many old maps positioned it around Bélanger River to the north and/or curved it north into Gunisao Lake rather than to the southeast. This confusion has resulted in a number of alternate names and interpretations. It would be logical to apply the terms "Lesser" or "Little" to the smaller of the two rivers (i.e., Bélanger). Fidler (1807) *Black River* (north of Poplar River); David Thompson (1813-14) *Greater Beaver River*, *Greater Beaver Rivulet* and in 1874, *Great Beaver Rivulet*; Hudson's Bay Company (1815; Berens River report) *Great Black River*; Vandermalen (1827) *R Gde Black*; Dawson (1859) *Black Water River*; Hind (1858) seems *Lesser Beaver River* and in 1860 *Little Beaver river*; Palliser (1865) *Black-water River*; Rainboth (1872) and Bell (1895) *Black-water River or Lesser Beaver River*; Department of the Interior (1877) *Blackwater River*; Department of the Interior (1883) *Big Black River*; Government of Quebec (1918) *R. Noire*.

**Mukwaooshtekwan Creek** (63 H/10) Flows north into Gunisao River. A local Saulteaux name meaning *bear head*.

**Mulcahy Lake** (64 G/3) West of Southern Indian Lake. Named in 1963 after World War II casualty Stoker 1 Daniel Mulcahy of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Valleyfield*.

**Mullin Creek** (63 C/6) Flows southeast into Camp Nine Creek. Originally noted as *Mullen Creek* on a SGO map (1900) but approved as *Mudlen Creek* in 1940 by the GBC. The name was corrected to Mullin Creek in 1977. Land records verified that Silas H. Mullin homesteaded SW 16-38-27W in 1900.

**Mullin Lake** (64 P/2) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Gordon J. Mullin of Winnipeg. He served in No. 426

Lancaster Squadron. Fieldwork revealed the local Chipewyan name Hlowanadzeda Lake meaning *where they fish.*

**Mullins Lake** (64 H/16) Southwest of Condie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Patrick C. H. Mullins of Winnipeg. He served in No. 30 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Mulvihill** (62 J/16) Settlement northwest of Lundar. The Post Office opened in 1912 as Mona on 12-23-6W and changed to Mulvihill in 1913. Also a Canadian National railway point on a Conservation Committee map (1911). Douglas (1933) claimed that it was named in 1911 and that the Post Office was renamed after a Roman Catholic brother who was Reeve of the Rural Municipality of St. Laurent for many years. J. M. J. Mulvihill established a mission at St. Laurent under the direction of Father Camper (Garland (1975). See Camper entry. Mulvihill School District was on 12-23-6W.

**Mumford Lake** (64 O/8) Northeast of Munroe Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Arthur R. Mumford of Winnipeg. He served in No. 407 Wellington Squadron.

**Munchoosi Rapids** (63 A/9) McPhail River. A Native name meaning *worm.*

**Munday Lake** (64 I/2) East of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Donald L. Munday of Oakville. He served with the Calgary Highlanders.

**Mundell Lake** (64 G/16) West of Namaypin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Gordon Mundell of Winnipeg. He served in No. 624 Halifax Squadron.

**Munichoos Creek** (64 B/1) Flows north from Worm Lake into Harding Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *worm(s).*

**Munikomoo Island** (64 C/7) Granville Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *he gathers canoe bark.*

**Muningwari Creek** (63 J/10) Flows east from Muningwari Lake into Lily Lake. First noted on a SGO map (1914) as *Muningwari River*. The modern form was adopted by the CBGN in 1951. The name is Cree meaning *not to prosper* (Garland 1975; from Kirkness). **Muningwari Lake** (63 J/10) West of Cross Lake. Named in 1927. Scarborough (1918) *Muningway L*; Department of the Interior (1921) *Muningwri Lake*.

**Munk** (53 M/13) Community southwest of Gillam. Named in 1929 as a Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) railway point after Danish naval officer Jens Munk who wintered with two ships at Churchill in 1619 - 1620 (Douglas 1933). All the crew except Munk and two of his men died of scurvy. The three sailed the smaller ship back to Denmark in the spring of 1620. See also Churchill River entry. Munk was the first to publish a map of Hudson Bay and early geographers called the Churchill River Munk's River. Munro (1978) added that a suggested name had been Wapusk, a Cree word meaning *white bear* (polar bear). GBC (1929) *Munck*.

**Munk River** (54 L/8) Flows northeast into Churchill River and named in 1948 after Jens Munk (see previous entry).

**Munro Bay** (53 K/3) Red Sucker Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Walter Munro of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Munroe** (62 J/3) Locality southeast of Neepawa. A Canadian National railway point on 36-12-15W named in 1905 after a settler who in 1878 presented the CNR with 10 acres of land for a townsite (Douglas 1933). Kennedy School District was about one-half mile southwest on NE 26-12-15W.

**Munroe Creek** (53 K/4) Flows south into Red Sucker Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to have been named after trapper John Munroe. Also called John Munroe Creek.

**Munroe Island** (53 M/2) Knee Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Hugh A. Munroe of Brandon. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Munroe Lake** (64 O/2) Southwest of Nejanilini Lake. GBC correspondence (1936; from trapper Peter Gillis of Tadoule Lake) indicated that the name was in local use. It was possibly the name of a fellow trapper.

**Munroe Point** (64 I/5) Westman Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant William A. Munroe of Winnipeg. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Munroe Rapids** (64 I/12) In an unnamed river which drains Buckoski Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant John A. Munroe of Winnipeg. He served at No. 2 Radio School, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Munro Lake** (53 L/11) West of Gods Lake. GBC records (1929) indicated that the lake was named after David Munro who died at Oxford House in 1925 after spending his entire life as an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company there.

**Munro Peninsula** (64 P/3) Pincock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Edward A. Munro of Birch River. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Munros Creek** (63 C/14) Flows north into Homestead Creek. Named after resident Sandy Munro.

**Munro Sloughs** (62 G/7) Probably named after William Munro who bought NE 17-4-10W in 1902.

*Murchison* (62 J/5) Northwest of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 2-16-17W and closed in 1926. Presumably named after the first postmaster, K. Murchison. In 1889, the postmistress was Miss A. Murchison. Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1977.

*Murdock* (62 H/14) East of Winnipeg. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1914). A former Canadian Pacific railway point which GBC records (1928) indicated was named after the Honourable James Murdock, Minister of Labour. Earlier, he was a conductor on the CPR and Vice President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1974. CBGN (1950) *Murdoch*.

**Murdock Lake** (64 J/7) South of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Gunner Arthur Murdock of Koostatak. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Murphy Bay** (64 C/3) McKnight Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Robert G. Murphy of Gypsumville. He served in No. 162 Canso Canadian Squadron.

**Murphy Island** (64 N/9) Shannon Lake. Named in 1987 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Kenneth W. Murphy of Grosse Isle. He served in No. 106 Lancaster Squadron.

**Murphy Lake** (53 M/7) North of Knee Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Mervyn L. Murphy of Kelwood. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Murphy Point** (54 E/4) Embleton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Aircraftman 2 Gerald G. Murphy of Winnipeg. He served at No. 7 Equipment Depot, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Murphys Lake** (62 G/14) Northeast of Glenboro. Land records indicate that Gabriel B. Murphy purchased E½ 5-11-13W from the CPR in 1900.

**Murphys Lake** (62 K/2) Southwest of Hamiota. Probably named after James Murphy who homesteaded NE 16-13-25W in 1891.

**Murray Bay** (64 C/12) Laurie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Robert C. Murray of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Murray Creek** (64 B/5) Flows southeast into Pemichigamau Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Charles L. Murray of Winnipeg. He served in No. 434 Halifax Squadron.

**Murray Esker** (64 P/6) Northeast of MacLeod Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Cyril Murray of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

*Murray Hill* (62 I/8) Southwest of Pine Falls. A former Canadian National railway point on 14-17-8E. Named in 1928 after reconnaissance engineer E. M. Murray of Winnipeg (Douglas 1933). The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1978. Douglas (1933) *Murrayhill*.

**Murray Hill** (62 I/8) Named after the railway point in 1978 (see previous entry).

**Murray Hill** (53 K/16) East of Edmund Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Donald Murray of Winnipeg. He served in No. 22 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Murray Island** (52 M/13) O'Kelly Lake. Named in 1983 after Lieutenant William Murray. He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his service during World War I. Lieutenant Murray drowned in 1922 along with his friend Major Christopher P. J. O'Kelly (Victoria Cross, Military Cross).

**Murray Lake** (62 K/10) Southeast of Russell. Land records indicate that Robert Murray purchased W½ 1-20-25W in 1882, four miles to the southeast.

**Murray Lake** (63 K/13) East of Flin Flon. GBC records (1941) indicated that the lake was named after three Murray brothers who prospected there. Noted as Mud Lake on a mining blueprint.

**Murray Lake** (64 C/5) Southwest of Lynn Lake. Named in 1950 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Charles Murray of Winnipeg. He served in No. 83 Lancaster Squadron. The alternate name Stanton Lake appeared on a Manitoba geological map (1948) after geologist Dr. M. S. Stanton. First noted as Five Mile Lake in the Manitoba Gazette (1965). The lake is five miles from McGavock Lodge (to the northeast).

**Murray McKay Island** (64 O/6) Donald McKay Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Murray R. McKay of Portage la Prairie. He served in No. 49 Lancaster Squadron.

**Murray Park** (62 H/14) Locality west of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1904 on Lots 8 and 9 of Township 11-2E and closed in 1920. It was first noted on a

Department of the Interior map (1884) as a Canadian Pacific railway point. GBC correspondence from Postmaster John Bunting indicated that it was named after local resident Alexander Murray, then Reeve of the Municipality of Assiniboine. Burland (1885) *Murry Park*; Chataway (1926) *Murray Park Station*.

**Murray Peninsula** (64 H/5) Missinipi Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman George E. Murray of Solsgirth. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Murray Point** (64 N/2) Northeast shore of Whitmore Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Leo J. Murray of Portage la Prairie. He served in No. 5 Bomber Reconnaissance Squadron.

**Murray Rapids** (64 O/16) Andrew River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Stoker 1 Leon J. A. Murray of Flin Flon. He served aboard the HMCS *Valleyfield*.

**Musgrove Ravine** (62 F/1) Southwest of Boissevain. Land records indicate that Elizabeth J. Musgrove homesteaded SW 14-3-20W in 1884.

**Mushumanski Lake** (64 G/16) East of Cederlund Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Bombardier Victor Mushumanski of Angusville. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Musinawapiskinikunwe Creek** (63 I/3) Flows north into Paimusk Creek. A local Native name meaning *painted*. There are prehistoric rock paintings in the vicinity.

**Muskakominanu Lake** (53 K/16) Northeast of Kistigan Lake. CPCGN records (1975) indicated that the name was submitted by a Conservation Officer as a local Cree name meaning *swamp* or *mossberries*.

**Muskaykosan Lake** (64 A/14) Northwest of Waskaiowaka Lake. A Cree name meaning *little swamp*.

**Muskeego Lake** (53 D/6) North of Fishing Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *muskeg*.

**Musketasonan Lake** (63 H/15) Northeast of Pakatawacun Lake. A Native name meaning *bear swimming across*.

**Musketkwatik River** (53 K/10) Flows north into Margaret Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *black spruce*.

**Musk Lake** (52 L/3) Northeast of Brereton Lake on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. First noted on a SGO map (1903) as Muskrat Lake and adopted as Musk Lake by the GBC in 1929. Probably "shortened" from muskrat, the fur-bearing animal so-named because of glands which emit a musky odour.

**Muskomotak Point** (53 K/3) In Red Sucker Lake. A local Native name meaning *medicine bag*.

**Mukose Bay** (64 C/9) West shore of Eden Lake. A Cree name meaning *tall grass growing in the lake*.

**Muskosemunomin Lake** (63 H/8) South of Gunisao Lake. CPCGN records (1974) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *rice*. Wild rice presumably grows in the shallows of the lake.

**Muskoseu River** (63 O/10) Flows southwest into Burntwood River. CPCGN records (1972) noted that the name was submitted by a local Conservation Officer as Hay River, a translation of the Cree name Muskoseen (River) meaning *seeping muskeg*. A Cree dictionary noted muskoseu for *grass* or *hay* (Faries 1938) and so this form was adopted.

**Muskosiu Lake** (64 G/6) Southeast of Big Sand Lake. A Cree name meaning *grass*.

**Muskotasonan Rapids** (63 H/14) In the McLaughlin River, west of Costes Lake. A Native name meaning *bear swimming across*.

**Muskowatik Lake** (64 H/8) East of Northern Indian Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated that the name had been submitted by a Conservation Officer in 1973 as Strong Oak Lake, a translation of the Cree name which he rendered Mistheyminaikego Shanan. Apparently there was once a large oak tree (uncommon this far north) on a trail leading down to the lake.

*Muskwa* (62 I/1) A Post Office southwest of Lac du Bonnet. CPCGN records (1966) indicated that the Post Office (on 31-13-10E) derived from the Cree word muskwa, meaning *bear*. So-named because there were many black bears in the area. The Post Office was previously called Royal Canadian Air Force Station Beausejour.

**Muskwanuk Island** (64 C/2) Granville Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *bear's house* (presumably a winter cave or den).

**Muskwapuseekani Bay** (63 I/14) North shore of Cross Lake. A local Native name meaning *where they used to snare bears*.

**Muskwasanasis Lake** (53 L/12) South of Oxford Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *little (black) bear*.

**Muskwawikun Falls** (64 C/2) In the Laurie River west of Granville Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *bear's spine*.

**Muskwesi River** (64 G/10) Flows east into Southern Indian Lake. First noted on a GSC map (1914). The name is Cree meaning *bear* (Douglas 1933). Compare with previous five entries.

**Muskwumi Island** (53 K/13) Gods Lake. A Native name meaning *ice*. Fishermen put up ice here for fish packing.

**Musowetin Lake** (54 D/13) Northeast of Waskaiowaka Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *moose fat*.

*Musquawegan Post* (around 64 C/1) South shore of Granville Lake near the Churchill River. Tyrrell mentioned that David Thompson arrived at Musquawegan Post (Bear's Backbone) in 1804. Thompson placed it at 56° 13' 7" N, 100° 25' 50" W, but the exact location was never confirmed.

**Musso Lake** (64 P/11) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Paul A. Musso of Winnipeg. He served in No. 619 Lancaster Squadron.

**Mustekapau Creek** (63 P/4) Flows east into Sipiwesk Lake. First noted on a map by G. H. Herriot, DLS (1913). The name is Cree, meaning *logger* (Garland 1975; from Kirkness). Bell (1895) possibly his *Sturgeon River*, but it flowed south into the lake.
**Mustekapau Lake** (63 P/4) Northwest of Sipiwesk Lake.

**Mustoe Lake** (63 J/16) East of Setting Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Sapper William H. Mustoe of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

*Mustutimmuskisin Lake* (63 F/13) Southwest of The Pas. A local Cree name meaning *horse's moccasins* (i.e., horseshoes).

**Mustutimmuskisin Marsh** (63 F/13) Southeast of Birch Lake. A Cree name meaning *horseshoe*.

**Muswagon Lake** (53 F/13) South of Angling Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Gunner John A. Muswagon of Norway House. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Muszumanski Lake** (62 K/14) Northeast of Russell. Land records indicate that John F. Muszumanski purchased NW 31-21-26W in 1904, just southeast of the lake. Also called Horseshoe Lake, descriptive of its shape.

**Mutch Creek** (62 P/1) Flows west into Lake Winnipeg. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Rifleman Robert Mutch of Reeve. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Mutcheson Lake** (63 P/2) East of Sipiwesk Lake. Named in 1968 after World War II casualty Ordinary Seaman John E. Mutcheson of Portage la Prairie. He served aboard the HMCS *Guysborough*.

**Mutch Lake** (64 I/5) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Rifleman Andrew G. Mutch of Reeve. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Muter Creek** (64 C/14) Flows east into Eldon Lake. CBGN records (1957) indicated that the lake was named after R. Muter, General Superintendent of the nearby Lynn Lake Mine.

**Muth Lake** (52 E/14) Northwest of West Hawk Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Ervin Muth of Teulon. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Mutz Lake** (53 M/8) West of Swampy Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Wasyl Mutz of Winnipeg. He served with the British Columbia Regiment.

**Mwoak Creek** (63 N/9) Flows northwest into Mayukomayo Bay in Highrock Lake. A Cree name meaning *loon*.

**Mwoakwu Lake** (53 L/7) Southwest of Gods Lake. CPCGN records (1975) indicated that the name was submitted by a Conservation Officer and was a local Cree name meaning *loon*.

**Myers Lake** (64 H/10) East of Buckland Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Frank M. Myers of Dauphin. He served in No. 426 Halifax Squadron.

**Mynarski Lakes** (64 B/3) East of Rat Lake. Named in 1949 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Andrew C. Mynarski of Winnipeg. He served in No. 419 Lancaster Squadron and was awarded the Victoria Cross. GBC records (1948) noted the names South Crooked Lake, West Crooked Lake and East Crooked Lake submitted by a geologist. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Wakaskisew Lake meaning *crooked pine tree*.

**Myra** (62 K/1) Railway point northwest of Brandon. On the Grand Trunk Pacific (CNR) line on 36-12-22W and first noted on a Stovel map (1908). Named after Myra, North Dakota (Douglas 1933). The name was chosen to fit the alphabetical sequence of names here (see Arona).

**Myrtle** (62 H/5) Community southeast of Carman. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1890) as a Canadian National railway point. The Post Office opened in 1891 on 32-4-3W and closed in 1970. Also a School District name. Myrtle was named in 1889 by Alexander McDonald after his young niece, Myrtle Berry of Thornbury, Ontario (Garland 1975). Her father later brought his family to Myrtle where he worked for several years as a blacksmith. Settlement began in 1879 with settlers Thomas Alexander and W. Bell who homesteaded 19-4-3W (Hambley 1956). Homesteader Alexander McDonald owned the land where Myrtle now stands. He donated land for the school and had the community laid out in a survey.

**Mystery Lake** (63 P/12) Local Government District around Thompson. This large municipal area is named after Mystery Lake (63 P/13) northeast of Thompson. The lake name was approved in 1950. CPCGN correspondence (1971; from Gordon C. Murray who had prospected in this area in the 1920s) indicated that when he came across the lake he discovered rich bodies of silver and lead ore and evidence of nickel. After he staked some claims, prospectors from The Pas tried to find this lake. Since its location became a secret, his wife named it Mystery Lake. A mine was later opened here.

**Nabel Lake** (64 P/16) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. A local Chipewyan name meaning *caribou swimming*, or *crossing*.

**Nabozniak Lake** (64 B/5) North of Rat Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Ivan Nabozniak of Caliento. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Nacheesatagun Lake** (52 M/13) West of Family Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *portage*.

**Nachowakak Point** (53 K/4) North shore of Red Sucker Lake. An Ojibwa name meaning *sandy*.

**Naelin Lake** (64 P/3) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. A Chipewyan name meaning *moss*; apparently a shortened version of Nejanilini.

**Nahili Lake** (64 N/16) West of Nueltin Lake. First noted on NTS map 64 NW (1942). Fieldwork confirmed that it derived from the Chipewyan word nahilin meaning *where the big (water) flow drops* (i.e., falls).

**Nahilin Falls** (64 N/9) Thlewiaza River. A Chipewyan name meaning *where the big flow drops*.

*Nairn* (62 H/14) Northeast Winnipeg. The Post office opened 1951 and closed in 1953. CBGN records (1951) located the Post Office on Nairn Road and as having been named after an early pioneer family. Later considered a locality within the urban community of St Boniface, but rescinded by the CPCGN in 1977.

**Nakamu Rapids** (63 H/13) In McLaughlin River. CPCGN records (1974) indicated this to be a Cree name. The rapids prevent fish from passing upstream.

**Nakka Falls** (52 E/13) In Whitemouth River. Land records indicate that Hilma Nakka homesteaded SW 26-10-12E in 1906.

**Nakow Bay** (63 I/12) In Cross Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *sand*.

**Namapanis Lake** (53 K/5) North of Red Sucker Lake. A Cree name meaning *little sucker*.

**Namas Creek** (53 N/12) Flows northeast into Hayes River. A local Cree name meaning *small sturgeon*.

**Namay Falls** (53 K/5) Red Sucker River. A Cree name meaning *sturgeon*.

*Namaykos Lake* (53 L/2) South of Gods Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *trout*.

**Namaykosogun Lake** (53 E/5) Southeast of Gunisao Lake. A Native name meaning *trout bones*.

**Namaykosseeneekom Portage** (53 D/3) West shore of Fishing Lake. A Native name meaning *trout*.

**Namayopaskeetayhonik Lake** (53 K/4) Along Red Sucker River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *where they set their nets to fish sturgeon*. This lake is a widening of the river north of Red Sucker Lake.

**Namaypin Lake** (53 K/4) West of Red Sucker Lake. A local Native name meaning *sucker*.

**Namew Lake** (63 K/4) Southwest of Athapapuskow Lake on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. First shown on GSC map (1902). The lake was thought of as a large northeastern extension of Cumberland Lake, Saskatchewan and early maps often considered them as one, usually calling it Sturgeon Lake. Later maps, such as Burland (1885) and Ross (1892) showed Sturgeon Lake in the present location of Namew Lake. Namew is Cree meaning *sturgeon* (Douglas 1933) and it lies on the historic canoe route between Cranberry Portage and Cumberland Lake. Alexander Henry (ca. 1775) *Sturgeon Lake* (for main lake); Soulard (1795) *L d'eturgeon*; Franklin (1820) *Pine Island Lake* for Cumberland, Namew and Cross Lakes; Department of the Interior (n.d.) *Beaver or Sturgeon Lake*.

**Nanowin River** (63 H/3) Flows west into Mukutawa River. Named in 1914 as *Nanawan River* after a Native living along it (Douglas 1933). CPCGN correspondence from William Nanowin indicated that it was named after his grandfather Cuthbert "Cubby" Nanowin (1880 - 1959) whose surname he thought came from the Cree word Namowun, meaning *fair wind*. Survey records revealed that A. M. Narraway, DLS (1914) had a packer on his crew named T. Nanawan and E. Martindale, DLS (1920) listed a labourer named Nanawan. These are probably the same person. He went on to become Chief of the Poplar River Indian Band in 1928.

**Nantuko Rapids** (63 A/14) In Poplar River. A local Native name meaning *many colours*.

**Nao Lake** (63 K/11) Northeast of Athapapuskow Lake. First noted on Department of Mines map (1919). The name is Cree meaning *four* (Douglas 1933). It is one of a series of numerically named lakes (see Payuk Lake).

*Naonan Point* (63 I/5) Northeast shore of Playgreen Lake. Named by the GBC in 1932. It is from the Cree meaning *five* or *fifth* (Garland 1975; from Kirkness).

**Naosap Lake** (63 K/14) South of Kisseynew Lake. First noted on Department of Mines map (1919). It is a Cree name meaning *fourteen* (Douglas 1933). It is the last of series of numerically named lakes (see Payuk Lake).

**Napamostoos Creek** (63 N/16) Flows south into Nelson Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *young bull moose*.

**Napanay Rapids** (63 A/1) Berens River. A Native name meaning *sideways*.

**Napanee Bay** (63 G/4) In the southeast end of Cedar Lake. First noted on a GSC map (1891). The original extent has been altered somewhat due to flooding by the Grand Rapids hydroelectric project to the east. Father Joseph Guimond, Oblate Missionary, indicated it to be a Native name meaning *flour* (Garland 1975) while an Ojibwa dictionary listed flour as Nahpahna. Fieldwork revealed that the original Cree name was Onuhupewin (Bay) meaning *dwelling place* or *site*.

**Napay Lake** (53 E/14) West of Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) noted this a local Native (presumably Cree) name meaning *male*. **Napay Rapids** (53 E/14) South of Napay Lake.

**Napinka** (62 F/7) Community northwest of Deloraine. The Post Office opened on 19-4-25W in 1884 and has a Siouan name meaning *two*, or *equal to two* (Douglas 1933). GBC correspondence (1906; from school principal Boyd Morrison) indicated that it was a Native word meaning *mitts*, and that it was probably assigned by the Post Office in Ottawa. The significance of these names is not known. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point and School District name (shown also as Napinka Union). Cosgrove (PAM) noted that the first settlers arrived in 1881 and that the first school was built in 1884 on NW 20-25-4W. Toronto Lithographing Company (ca. 1904) *Nupnoka*. **Napinka Lagoon** (62 F/7) About two miles north. It was formerly called Masons Lake by Manitoba Fisheries staff because it was located on the Mason farm.

*Naples* (62 F/1) East of Deloraine. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on 4-3-22W. Named in 1903, probably after the city of Naples, Italy (Douglas 1933). Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1977.

**Napper Lake** (54 K/6) Southeast of Churchill. Named after Captain James Napper, commander of the sloop *Churchill*, which sailed along the west shore of Hudson Bay in 1737, seeking the Northwest Passage. He died on August 8, 1737 (MacKay 1949) and had been in charge of building the fort at Churchill in 1735.

**Narcisse** (62 I/12) Community east of Lundar. Named by the CNR in 1914 at the suggestion of Russian settlers (Douglas 1933). W. J. Sisler (PAM) noted that it was originally called Bender Hamlet (see Bender entry) and CPCGN records indicated that the community name was changed to Narcisse, after Narcisse Leven, who at one time was President of the Jewish Colonization Association.

**Nares Lake** (64 I/8) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Ramsey A. Nares of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMS *Fearless*.

**Narol** (62 I/2) Community southwest of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1912 in St. Andrews parish and closed in 1970. Located near the CNR line on the Red River. Narol is the name of a village in Galicia and an eastern European surname.

*Narrows, The* (62 O/2) Channel in central Lake Manitoba. First shown on a Westmacott map (1876). Plotted on a Fidler map (1819) as *Mannetowoopow narrow* and on Hind as a constriction between the north and south ends of the lake. Referred to as Manitowapow by the Cree and Manito Bau by the Ojibwa, both names mean *strait of the narrows*. Formerly known as Sifton Narrows after a trader and storekeeper who lived here for many years (Douglas 1933; from J. B. Tyrrell 1893). Fieldwork also revealed the alternate name Manitou Narrows. See also Sifton, Sifton's Landing.

**Narrows, The** (62 P/10) South of Bloodvein Bay in Lake Winnipeg. This feature has been known by a number of names over the last two centuries. Arrowsmith (1821) showed it as *La Dues Straits* and a Fidler map named it *La Dues stratis* (probably an error). Loon Straits or Detroit le Duc were also popular. A later Arrowsmith map (1832) showed it simply as *Ducs Strait*. Varying use of this term as masculine (le Duc) and feminine (la Duc) alters the French meaning — duke and horned owl respectively.

**Nasatagun Creek** (52 M/14) Flows northeast into Packman Lake east of Family Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning *travelling back and forth.* **Nasatagun Lake** (52 M/14) East of Family Lake.

**Nason Point** (63 C/15) Northeast shore of Dawson Bay, Lake Winnipegosis. First noted on a GSC map (1891) but in the position of present Graves Point, the local name (CBGN correspondence 1952). The name was accordingly reapplied to a smaller point just to the south. Named by J. B. Tyrrell after Henry Nason, a barrister from Winnipeg (Douglas 1933). See also Graves Point.

**Nasowkaheeseesink Rapids** (53 D/5) In Assinika River. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *in the middle (of the river).*

**Natalie Lake** (52 L/4) Southeast of Lac du Bonnet. GBC correspondence (1931; from F. H. Martin, Chief Engineer of the Northwestern Power Company) indicated that "Lake Natalie" was named after his daughter. Fieldwork revealed the alternate name Round Lake. **Natalie Pond** (52 L/4) North of Natalie Lake. Named due to its proximity to Natalie Lake.

**Natawahunan Lake** (63 P/11) In Grass River, east of Thompson. First noted correctly on a Topographical Surveys map (1914). Tyrrell (1915) listed it as Natawewinan, a Cree name meaning *egg gathering place*. Tyrrell (1968) called it *Natawahunan or Egg Lake*, and added that in 1775 Samuel Hearne referred to it as Wapanakewan. Fieldwork resulted in the translation *he fetches him (by boat).* Fidler (1809) possibly *Nataganawyoonan* shown on a river near Split Lake but out of place; Dawson Brothers (1880) possibly *Apitwogan Lake* (covering a large area here); Department of the Interior (1883) seems *Ryan's Lake* (in part); Department of Railways and Canals (ca. 1908) *Natawahoonan Lake*. **Natawahunan Bay** (63 P/11) South shore of Natawahunan Lake.

**Nataweyous Lake** (64 F/10) East of Reindeer Lake. Named after local fisherman Ben Nataweyous.

**Nathan Chevrefils Creek** (62 I/9) Flows north into the Winnipeg River. Named after Nathan A. Chevrefils who died in an automobile accident in 1994. Nathan was an avid fisherman and this creek just north of his home was one of his favourite spots. The request to name the feature was supported by the Council of the Local Government District of Alexander.

**National Mills** (63 C/13) Community southwest of Red Deer Lake. GBC records noted the name on a Department of the Interior map (1924). A Post Office and Canadian National railway point on 27-44-29W. Also a School District name around 34-44-28W. GBC (1935) records indicate that the name was requested by the National Timber and Fencing Company which ran the shim mill here.

**Nattaway Narrows** (53 K/3) In Red Sucker Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local name, after John Nattaway who burned off the bush here. Also called John Nattaway Narrows and Opaseesawanik meaning *burnt narrows*.

**Natwingay Lake** (53 E/6) Southwest of Island Lake. A local Native name meaning *human face*. Apparently some residents caught a lynx and the head was partly eaten. They threw it into the fire, where it took on the semblance of a human face.

*Nault* (62 H/14) North end of Winnipeg. CBGN correspondence (1951; from the Postal Department) noted the establishment of Nault Post Office on River Lot 12, one and one-half miles south of Fort Garry Post Office and named after a pioneer family. Postal records indicated it became Winnipeg-Nault, a Sub Post Office of Winnipeg in 1959. The name was rescinded in 1974.

**Nault, Coulée des** (62 H/7) Flows northwest into Rat River. Probably named after Romain Nault who homesteaded SE 9-5-4E in 1877.

**Nault Lake** (64 J/9) East of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Donat C. Nault of St. Pierre-Jolys. He served in No. 408 Halifax Squadron.

**Navin** (62 H/14) Community east of Winnipeg. A Canadian National railway point named in 1904 after a local resident (Douglas 1933). The Post Office opened in 1961 on Lot 81 (Symington) under Postmaster John Happychuk and closed in 1976.

**Navis Lake** (64 K/5) South of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Trooper Zane R. Navis of Winnipeg. He served with the Three Rivers Tank Regiment.

**Nawakasit Point** (63 P/1) Bear Lake. A Cree name meaning *little sand*.

**Nayapeekak Falls** (53 F/13) East of Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *high rock*. **Nayapeekak Lake** (53 F/13) East of Island Lake.

**Naykow Lake** (64 H/10) South of Etawney Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that the name was submitted as Sand Lake by a Conservation Officer, a translation of the local Cree name. Descriptive of the white sand on the lakeshore.

**Naykownapiskaw Lake** (64 B/9) South of Southern Indian Lake. A Cree name meaning *coarse gravel*. Compare with following entry.

**Naykownapiskow River** (64 B/10) Flows northwest into Uhlman Lake. A Cree name meaning *coarse gravel*. Compare with previous entry.

**Naykwaskwicheewun Narrows** (64 G/7) Southern Indian Lake. A Cree name meaning *water flows back and forth*.

**Naylen Lake** (64 J/6) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Gunner William G. Naylen of Birtle. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Nayowakow Point** (64 C/1) Churchill River south of Granville Lake. A Cree name meaning *sand*.

**Naytenow Shoal** (54 G/2) East of Cape Tatnam. A Cree name meaning *thigh* or *hind quarter*.

**Nazarko Island** (52 L/5) Winnipeg River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Walter Nazarko of Hazelridge. He served at No. 61 Base, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Neal Island** (53 L/4) Kitchi Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John M. Neal of Winnipeg. He served in No. 50 Lancaster Squadron.

**Neal Lake** (64 G/6) East of McPherson Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Francis J. Neal of Winnipeg. He served in No. 426 Lancaster Squadron.

**Neaskeyow Creek** (54 G/2) Flows north into Hudson Bay. A Cree name meaning *trees come to a point*.

**Nebo, Mount** (62 G/8) Southwest of Miami. In the Old Testament, Mount Nebo was a hill near Jericho from which Moses first saw the Promised Land (KJV Deuteronomy 34:1-2) and which many believe is his burial place.

**Neck Lake** (64 J/10) West of Tadoule Lake. GBC records (1945) indicated that the name was suggested by Dominion Geodesist T. H. Manning when he was here obtaining a geodetic fixation. The name is descriptive as two lakes are joined by a narrow neck of land.

**Neckoway Island** (54 D/6) Stephens Lake. Named after a trapper who is buried on the island.

**Neddrie Reef** (63 A/6) In Lake Winnipeg near Berens River. Named in 1935 after Reverend John W. Neddrie, missionary to the Natives of the plains and northern Manitoba.

*Nedrob* (62 J/12) Southwest of McCreary. A former School District on 25-18-18W. CPCGN records (1977) indicated that it was named after Prime Minister Borden but spelled backwards.

**Neekameeneekwaywenink Bay** (53 D/3) In Fishing Lake. A local Saulteaux name (also called Neekameeneekwaywenink Lake) meaning *goose drinking*.

**Neekeetawowkamow Lake** (64 K/3) South of Lac Brochet. CPCGN records (1979) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *forked*. The CPCGN listed the name as Forked Lake (submitted by J. D. Robertson) in 1972.

**Neekik Rapids** (53 D/12) In Poplar River. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *otter*. **Neekik Lake** (53 D/12) Northwest of Family Lake.

**Neekitowak Lake** (53 K/6) Northeast of Red Sucker Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *where the rivers divide*. **Neekitowak Portage** (53 K/6) To the southeast, was similarly named in 1978.

**Neekwukuskan Point** (64 C/2) South shore of Granville Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated it to be local Cree name meaning *graveyard*.

**Neelin** (62 G/3) Community northeast of Killarney. The Post Office opened in 1906 on 19-3-14W and closed in 1970. Also a Canadian National railway point and School District name. GBC correspondence (1905) indicated that the railway point was named after Joseph Neelin on whose farm it was located (Baldur Gazette 1940). He had come to the district in 1881 after suffering personal and financial losses in Winnipeg (Mulligan and Ryder 1985). In 1905, a petition was circulated to have Moropano Post Office moved from John Cumming's farm to the village and renamed Neelin (Cumming 1969). The two locations were five or six miles apart.

**Neepawa** (62 J/3) Town northeast of Brandon. The Post Office opened on 33-14-15W in 1882 and was formerly Clydesdale Post Office (Campbell 1972). Also a railway point on both the CNR and CPR lines which cross here. A Department of the Interior map (1913) showed two separate railway points about one mile apart. GBC correspondence (1905) indicated that Neepawa was a Native word meaning *plenty, abounding in* and was selected by town promoters as being appropriate because of the richly productive agricultural country surrounding it. The name was first used ca. 1873 and is probably Ojibwa in origin (Douglas [illegible]). Codd (1885) *Newpawa*; Northwest Government (1891) *Neepewa*.

**Neepeesiakawamusik Creek** (64 C/7) Flows south into Metcalf Bay in Granville Lake. A Cree name meaning *small willow*.

**Neepionikup Lake** (63 P/10) South of Split Lake. A local Native name meaning *leaf portage*.

**Neepisi Lake** (64 B/10) South of Southern Indian Lake. A Cree name meaning *willow*.

**Neesooseepee Bay** (53 M/2) In Knee Lake. A local Cree name meaning *two rivers or creeks*, nessoo being *two*, and sipi, *creek or river*. It is descriptive, as two short creeks flow into the bay.

**Neesootakuskaywin Rapids** (53 N/5) Hayes River. A Cree name meaning *two step*.

**Neethowassine Island** (64 F/13) Brochet Bay in Reindeer Lake. A Cree name meaning *Cree rock*.

**Neetumkamisi Lake** (53 K/3) South of Sharpe Lake. A Cree name meaning *first big*.

**Neff Lake** (64 I/14) North of North Knife River. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Lawrence B. Neff of Winnipeg. He served at Royal Canadian Air Force Station Mountainview.

**Negassa Lake** (64 J/16) North of Tadoule Lake. First noted on GSC map (1936). Fieldwork confirmed it as a Chipewyan word meaning *against the wind*. Garland (1975; from Kirkness) claimed that it was Cree but gave the same translation.

**Negginan** (63 A/14) A Post Office on Poplar River 16 at the mouth of Poplar River. The CBGN (1951) reported that the Post Office of Poplar River reopened as Negginan, a Cree word meaning *our home*. See also Poplar River 16.

**Negrich Lake** (64 P/15) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Tony Negrich of Dauphin. He served in No. 51 Halifax Squadron.

**Neill Lake** (53 N/4) North of Fish Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Robert W. Neill of Winnipeg. He served in No. 21 Ventura Squadron.

**Neilson Lake** (53 E/7) South of Island Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Donald M. Neilson of Erickson. He served in No. 420 Halifax Squadron. Locally known as Tullibee Lake (presumably after the fish species).

**Neish Lake** (62 P/16) West of Family Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Signalman James W. Neish of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

**Nejanilini Lake** (64 P/12) South of Baralzon Lake. First noted correctly on a Privy Council map (1906) and as *Nijanilini Lake* on a Department of Agriculture map (1900). GBC records (1936) noted the name was Chipewyan meaning *duck* and Duck Lake was listed as an alternate name. Fidler (1809) *Thathoodtooah … Duck Lake* with Nueltin Lake to the northwest; Quebec Government (1918) *Lac Nejanilini*.

**Nekanayapiskaw Point** (63 G/1) Southeast of Scots Point in Lake Winnipeg. A Cree name meaning *first headland reef*.

**Neketawak** (63 H/13) Locality at the junction of Gunisao and McLaughlin rivers. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *forks (in the river)*. **Neketawak Lake** (63 H/13) To the southeast, was similarly named in 1974.

**Nekik Lake** (63 K/14) Southeast of Kisseynew Lake. A Cree name meaning *otter*.

**Nekikwanekan Rapids** (63 A/7) In North Etomami River. A local Native name meaning *otter trap*. Traps were probably set around the rapids to snare otters.

**Nekokan Rapids** (63 A/8) North Etomami River. A Cree name meaning *grave*. Two trappers died at this place and were buried here.

**Nekwakanaykanak Lake** (53 K/3) East of Red Sucker Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *snaring*.

**Nels Johnson Lake** (64 K/1) Southwest of Chartrand Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Nels D. Johnson of Flin Flon. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

*Nelson* (62 G/8) Northwest of Morden. First noted on Russell map (1879) as Nelsonville. It was once a flourishing pre-railway town (Douglas 1933). GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster A. P. Stevenson) reported that it was named after Adam Nelson from Silver Islet, Ontario, who arrived here in 1877 with his wife and seven children (Bowsfield 1956). He built a grist mill and a sawmill on nearby Silver Creek. A Post Office called Nelsonville opened in 1879 (Campbell 1972), and the town was incorporated in 1879 - 1880, becoming Nelson in 1893. When the railway arrived, it bypassed the town by six miles and so the residents moved their houses to the nearest station (Morden), leaving only the Post Office and two churches behind. Hambley (1956) claimed that the town was named after James Nelson, a carpenter who later moved to North Battleford, Saskatchewan. It is not inconceivable that James Nelson and Adam Nelson are the same man. Also a former School District name, noted as both Nelson and Nelsonville.

**Nelson Bay** (63 K/16) In File Lake north of Reed Lake. CPCGN records (1973) reported that lake was named after Charlie Nelson, a prospector from Snow Lake.

**Nelson Creek** (64 G/10) Flows south into Southern Indian Lake. Named after a local trapper.

**Nelson Hill** (64 I/12) East of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Thomas M. Nelson of Carman. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Nelson House** (63 O/15) Community on the north shore of Footprint Lake. A Post Office and Hudson's Bay Company post located within Indian Reserve 170. Also called Nelson River House, Nelson House was established between 1740 and 1760 and was one of the Hudson's Bay Company's earliest posts (Voorhis 1930). The location changed several times, and a post was erected on the present site in 1878. Most early maps, however, placed the site at the junction of Highrock Lake and Nelson Lake, the latter joined to it on the east side. Fidler (1798) placed Nelson House here and noted the alternate name Fishing House on a 1807 map. His 1808 map called it *Highrock Lake, Nelson L.* Presumably this post was named after Nelson Lake and took the name with it when it moved. Arrowsmith (1814) *Nelson Ho.*[use]; Hunter, Rose and Co (1867) *Fort Nelson*; Ross (1892) *Nelson River Post*. **Nelson House** (63 O/15) Indian Reserve west of Nelson House on Footprint Lake. First noted on a Robertson survey plan (1913) along with Reserve areas A, B and C. This is the main reserve, community area and home of the Hudson's Bay Company post of Nelson House after which it is named. There has also been a Protestant mission here for years according to Garland (1975) who noted the Cree name for the community was Nistwiyasse. CBGN correspondence (1948) indicated the establishment of Nelson House Post Office here, named after the reserve. **Nelson House 170A** (63 O/15) Indian Reserve southwest of Nelson House. Shown on a Robertson survey (1913) on the shore of Footprint Lake, adjoining 170B on the east side. **Nelson House 170B** (63 O/15) Indian Reserve south of Nelson House. Shown on a Robertson survey (1913) on the south shore of Footprint Lake. **Nelson House 170C** (63 O/15) Indian Reserve around Nelson House. Shown on a Robertson survey (1913) on Footprint Lake near the main settlement.

**Nelson Island** (53 E/15) Cochrane Bay in Island Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Rifleman John A. Nelson of Carman. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Nelson Lake** (63 N/16) East of Highrock Lake. First noted correctly on a Smith map (1878). Fidler (ca. 1808) called it Highrock Lake and probably included Nelson Lake. The lake was named by David Thompson after Horatio, Viscount Nelson (1758 - 1805), the famous British admiral who defeated the French fleets at Aboukir Bay and Trafalgar (Douglas 1933, Garland 1975). Quebec government (1918) *Lac Nelson*.

**Nelson Peninsula** (64 H/2) Holmes Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Leslie W. Nelson of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Nelson Point** (64 O/8) Baird Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Leo C. Nelson of Winnipeg. He served with the Sherbrooke Fusiliers.

**Nelson, Port** (54 F/2) At the mouth of the Nelson River. The name applies to the estuary of the Nelson River.

**Nelson Rapids** (64 N/1) North Seal River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Lorne N. Nelson of Sprague. He served with the Lincoln and Welland Regiment.

**Nelson River** also-aussi **Nelson, Fleuve** (54 F/2) Flows northeast from Lake Winnipeg into Hudson Bay. First noted correctly by Elstracke and Purchas (1625). This historic waterway was named *Port Nelson River* by Thomas Button after his sailing master Francis Nelson whom he buried here (Douglas 1933). Sir Thomas Button was seeking the Northwest Passage and spent the winter of 1612 - 1613 in the mouth of Nelson River (Garland 1975). The French name for it, Bourbon, derives from the reigning French dynasty and was named by Radisson after he returned to service with the French (see also York Factory National Historic Site entry). The Cree name was Keche Sipi meaning *Great River*. Fieldwork revealed Kache Sipi as the local Cree name. In the early years, the name Saskatchewan River was applied to the Nelson and possibly even the Churchill River (Douglas 1933). The names Paouiriniouagaou (Jeremie 1720), Powethiniko (Cocking) and Kaweringagaw (Radisson who claimed that it meant *wicked*) were also noted. Tyrrell (1915) identified the Native name as Powinigow Sipi. In discussing the papers of La Potherie (n.d.), Tyrrell claimed that Radisson and Groseilliers arrived at the river Penechiouetchiou, or Ste. Therese, which he said applied to present-day Nelson River. It was found, however, that most sources applied Ste. Therese to the neighbouring Hayes River (see entry). The upper stretch of the river flowing out of Lake Winnipeg breaks into two channels around Ross Island. The west channel was officially designated Nelson River (West Channel on 63 J/9) and the east one as Nelson River (East Channel on 63 I/5) by the CBGN (1953) which noted the names on a 1934 GSC map. Anonymous French map (ca. 1685-91) *R Bourbon*; Alemand (1687) seems *Riviere Port Nelson*; Franquelin (1688) *Riviere Bourbon*; Del'Isle (ca. 1700) *Riviere de Bourbon*; Senex (1710) *Bourbon R*; Anonymous French map (post 1700) *R Bourbon*, and below Split Lake, *Paouiriniouagarou c.a. descente des Etrangers*; de Fer (1718) *F. Nelson* and *F. de Bourbon*; Jeremie or d'Iberville (ca. 1724) *R Bourbon ou R Nelson* and *Paouirinouagaou*; Moll (ca. 1732) *P. Nelson R*; La Vérendrye (1737) has *Grande R. des Anglais* from Lake Winnipeg to Hudson Bay; Nelin (1740) *F Bourbon ou le Nelson* and *R de Nelson*; Bowen (ca. 1747) *Nelson R*; Anonymous (ca. 1750; Italian) *Fiu di Borbone*; Bellin (1753) *R Churchill*; Mitchell (1755) *Port Nelson* or *York River*; Jefferys (1762) *Rr Bourbon* or *Port Nelson R*; Rocque (ca. 1762) *Nelsons River*;

Anonymous (post 1760) *Port Nelsons R*; possibly A. Graham (post 1771) *Nistoweak River* (on East Channel); Zatta (1778; Italian) *F. Borbone* and *F. Nelson*; Turnor (1778-9) *North R, Saskashawan R* or *Port Nelson R*; Mansay (1783) *Riviere de Nelson*; Anonymous (ca. 1785; from the Reford collection) *Gt. Bourbon River* (but swings southwest rather than into Lake Winnipeg) with the river at the lake's north end as *R of ye Bottom of ye Lake*; possibly J. Hodgson (ca. 1791) *Saskachewan* and *Port Nelson R*; Hérisson (1795) *R Port Nelon*; David Thompson (1794-5) *Saskatchewan R* south of Split Lake and *Nelsons R*, to the north and 1794, *Nelson River or Powethenoogow*; Anonymous (ca. 1797) *R. York*; Fidler (1807) *Nelson or North River*, and 1809, *Powwaythinnagow*, and ca. 1810, *Sea River*; Anonymous (ca. 1811) *Gull River* (around the Gull Lake area); Brué (1815) *R du Pt Nelson*; Thompson (1813-14) *Saskatchewan River* (including the latter's present application); Kempt (1824) seems *Neilson R*; Arrowsmith (1824) *Fort Nelson River*; Vivien (1825) *R Sea*; Vandermalen (1827) *R Katchewan*; Delamarche (1836) *R du P. Nelson*; De Smet (1844) *R de la Mer*; Arrowsmith (1857) *Nelson R. (Sea R)* north of Split Lake and *Katchawan R* south of it; Devine (1857) *Katchawan River* with *Sea River* in the East Channel area and *Katchawan R*; Kiepert (1860) *Saskatchawan (Nelson R)*; Johnston (ca. 1869) *Nelson or Sea R*; Desbarats (1873) *Katchewan River* south of Split Lake and *Nelson or Sea River* north of it; Moffette (1823; 1888 map) *Katchewan R*; Anonymous (pre-1915) *Kutchawan R* specifically for Nelson River East Channel in addition to Sea River; Anonymous (n.d.; Spanish) *Rio del Mar*; Russell (1878) *East Riv*; Department of Indian Affairs (1882) *East River*; Klotz (1884) *East Branch*; GSC (1902) *Nelson River East Branch*; GSC (1912) *Nelson River East Branch*; Topographical Surveys (1913) *East Branch Nelson River*; CBGN (1953) *East Channel* and *East Channel Nelson River*; for Nelson River (West Channel); Klotz (1884) *West Branch*; Codd (1885) *West River*; GSC (1902) *Nelson River West Branch*; Department of the Interior (1914) *Nelson River (West Branch)* and 1923, *West Channel*; CBGN (1953) *(West Channel) Nelson River*. **Nelson Shoal** (54 F/9) In Hudson Bay north of York Factory. First noted on a map, possibly by A. Graham (post 1771) as *Nelson's Shoals* to the northwest side of Port Nelson beyond the Nelson River mouth. The correct form was first noted on Codd (1885). Named after the river, it is the chief hazard to navigation in the approach to the Nelson River and nearby Hayes River (Garland 1975). It is about five miles long by one mile wide, and at high tide is covered to a depth of two feet. Moffette (1888; 1823 route) *Nelson Shoals*; Johnston (1880) *Nelson's Shoal*.

**Nelsons Island** (63 K/16) Loonhead Lake. Named after trapper Lambert Nelson who died and was buried at his camp on this island.

**Nelsons Point** (62 O/16) North shore of Lake St. Martin. Named after local rancher Jim Nelson.

**Neowinan Point** (63 I/4) North shore of Little Playgreen Lake. Tyrrell (1915) noted the name as Cree meaning *four*. Fieldwork revealed the translation as *journey around the point*.

**Nepaw Lake** (63 K/14) Northeast of Flin Flon. GBC records (1945) indicated this to be a Cree name, possibly meaning *he goes by night*. Garland (1975; from Kirkness) gave the meaning as *sleep*.

**Nepisepukatawakanis Lake** (63 F/15) West of South Moose Lake. A Cree name meaning *willow fishing with a net*. This probably refers to the practice of stripping a willow sapling of bark and then weighing down one end with lead weights. The ends of the net are attached to the saplings and a cork is attached to the line which floats on the water's surface. The tension of the willow keeps the net just below the water.

**Nepisew Creek** (53 N/6) Flows south from Nepisew Lake into Gods River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *willow*. **Nepisew Lake** (53 N/6) Northeast of Knee Lake.

*Nes* (62 I/15) North of Gimli on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1904 on 28-20-4E and closed in 1940. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster G. Magnussen) indicated that the Post Office name is Icelandic for *point*, shortened from the original area name of Dogurdarnes meaning *breakfast point*. There is a point of that name in Iceland where according to legend, Audun landed her ship and had breakfast. She was one of the first settlers in Iceland. Magnussen added that this place was originally called Magnusson Point after two brothers who settled here 30 years before. The name was rescinded by the CBGN in 1952.

**Nesbitt** (62 G/12) Community south of Brandon. The Post Office opened in 1892 on 28-7-18W (Campbell 1972). Douglas (1933) claimed that this Canadian Pacific railway point was named in 1891 after J. Nesbitt, an early settler. Garland (1975), however, argued that it was named after John Nesbitt Kirchoffer (1848 - 1914) who was MLA for West Brandon (1886 - 1888) and was appointed to the Senate in 1892. He was in the Plum Creek area in 1881 and is said to have told CPR officials that he would give the town a bell if they would name it after him. Unfortunately, he died before the bell could be delivered. Also a School District name. Adley (1900) *Nesbit*.

**Nesbitt Lake** (64 F/3) North of Lynn Lake. Named in 1967 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Gordon B. Nesbitt of Neepawa. He served in No. 432 Wellington Squadron.

**Neso Lake** (63 K/12) North of Athapapuskow Lake. First noted on a Department of Mines map (1919). It is Cree meaning *two*, and is the second of a series of numerically named lakes (Douglas 1933). See Payuk Lake entry.

**Nesosap Lake** (63 K/14) South of Kisseynew Lake. First noted on a Department of Mines map (1919). The name is Cree meaning *twelve* (Douglas 1933). See Payuk Lake entry.

**Ness Country** (62 I/15) Community north of Gimli. This name is well established locally as confirmed by the Rural Municipality of Gimli.

**Nestors Bay** (63 N/3) Kississing Lake, northeast of Big Island. Named after Nestor Carpick who trapped in the area and had a log cabin on the bay. Part of the cabin is still visible. He passed away in 1964.

**Nestors Point** (63 F/2) Northwest shore of Lake Winnipegosis. Named after Nestor Koziski who once had a sawmill and logging camp here.

**Neswawnayapiskaw Point** (63 G/2) Southeast of Scots Point in Lake Winnipeg. A Cree name meaning *second headland reef*.

**Netley** (62 I/7) Community north of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1890 as Netley Lake on 13-16-4E, changed to Netley in 1949 (on 10-16-4E) and closed in 1969. Named after nearby Netley Lake and Creek. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point originally located about one and one-half miles southwest of the Post Office. Shown on Thibaudeau (1908) as Netley with the Post Office as Netley Lake. The School District of Netley Lake was on SW 22-16-4E, while Netley School District was on SW 6-17-3E. Hudson Bay, Peace River and Pacific Railway (ca. 1911) *Netly*; Rand McNally (1912) *Netley (Nettly Lake Post Office)*; Douglas (1933) *Nettly Lake*. **Netley Creek** (62 I/7) Flows east into the Red River. The current spelling appeared in Hudson's Bay Company minutes of 1825 (Douglas 1933). There are two accounts of the origin of this name. Coues (1897) reports that Henry called it Riviere aux Morts (Dead River). Many years before

> … when the Cree who had no other means of procuring necessaries than by making an annual journey to York Factory on Hudson Bay, generally assembled in this spot in the spring. Having made every necessary preparation, the chiefs and most active young men and women embarked, leaving the old people and children to pass the summer at this place. Once, during the absence of the main party, the Sioux fell upon this helpless camp, and destroyed a great number of men, women and children.

Coues added that name appeared as Nipuwin or Nipuwinsipi in James Tanner's Narrative and in Keating as Nebowesebe, translated as River of the Dead, Dead River or Death River. Keating (1824) called it Death River or Onepowe Sepe. The Native name was Nepowinsipi or Deaths River and the latter may be explained by the camp of "Assiniboils, Krees and Saulteux who were massacred by the Sioux or Naudawessi" (Douglas 1933). The Clandeboye Community Club (1967) indicated that the Riviere aux Morts (mentioned by Macdonnell of the North West Company in 1797) is Netley Creek or Nepoowin. Deaths River (his translation) was not given the name because of a massacre there, but for the reason that

> … when the Saulteux first came to the mouth of the creek, they found abandoned tents along the bank. On going upstream, they again found abandoned tents on what is known as Jackfish and Muckles Creek. At these tents they found human remains, both inside and out, this is the reason it got the name. They discovered one boy alive, who told them that his people had all died of smallpox, and he (his name was pock-wa-now) was known to the Selkirk settlers, which would make the date not more than one hundred and fifty years ago. The Saulteux then took possession of the land without opposition after killing or adopting the few Mandans who lived along the banks of the Red River, but did not venture into the prairie. A short time after the Assineboins came back and found the Saulteux in possession; they smoked the pipe of peace, and made an alliance against their enemies, which has lasted up to the present day. The Saulteux have the woods and rivers for the moose, bear, beaver and fish in them, and the Assineboine the prairies with the buffalo.

A Farmer map (1829) showed the village here as *Death Village*. Fidler (1808) *Dead River* and in 1819, *Riviere au mort or Netly Creek*; Kempt (1824) *Nettly Creek*; Farmer (1829) *R des Mort (Death River) or Onewe Sepee*; Thompson (1813-14; 1843 map) *Deadman's River*; Dawson (1859) *Nettley Creek*; Department of Indian Affairs (1882) *Netle Creek*; Department of the Interior (1883) *Netley's Creek*. **Netley Lake** (62 I/7) First noted on a Secretary of State map (1872).

**Net Point** (62 O/13) Southeast shore of Lake Winnipegosis. First mentioned in an account by Tyrrell (1891). So named because Native people used to set their nets here (Hamilton 1967).

**Nettini River** (53 M/16) Flows northeast into Gowan River. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *running parallel with the hills*.

*Neuanlage* (62 H/4) West of Emerson. First noted as a settlement on NW 4-1-1W on a Department of the Interior map (1881). Probably an early Mennonite farm community near present Gretna. Codd (1885) seems *Newantage*.

**Neubergthal** (62 H/3) Community northwest of Emerson. A German name meaning *new mountain valley*.

**Neuchay Lake** (64 O/8) Northeast of Munroe Lake. A local Chipewyan name meaning *hidden*.

*Neuenberg* (62 H/4) Community southeast of Morden. A Mennonite community described as a "new settlement" in 1876 (Douglas 1933). The name is German and means *new hill*. First shown on Department of the Interior map (1881) on SW 35-1-4W. Also a School District name. Codd (1885) *Newenburg*.

**Neuenburg** (62 H/4) Southwest of Steinbach. First noted on Burland map (1878) as a community around SW Township 6-6E. The name is German and means *new castle*.

*Neuendorf* (around 62 H/4) Southeast of Morden. GBC records (1925) indicated it to be a Mennonite village in southwestern Manitoba (location not specified), settled in 1876 and dissolved by 1925. The name is German, meaning *new village*. Probably the same community (spelled *Nuendorf*) shown on a Department of the Interior map (1881) on 17-1-4W.

**Neufeld Bay** (64 C/13) Southwest shore of McMillan Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Edmond Neufeld of Winnipeg. He served in No. 419 Halifax Squadron.

**Neufeld Island** (64 N/16) Nueltin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper John R. Neufeld of Winnipeg. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Neufeld Lake** (54 B/9) Northeast of Shamattawa. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Private Benjamin Neufeld of Winkler. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

*Neu Hoffnung* (62 H/4) Southwest of Morris. A School District on NE 33-1-2W. Also shown as New Hope School District — a translation of this German (Mennonite) name.

**Neuhorst** (62 H/4) Community west of Emerson. A Mennonite community described as "new" in 1876 (Douglas 1933). It is a German name meaning *new grove*. First shown on Department of the Interior map (1881). Also a School District on 1-1-3W. Codd (1885) *Newhorst*.

**Neuls Lake** (63 O/7) North of Setting Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Philip C. Neuls of Brandon. He served in No. 14 Hampden Squadron. Locally known as Goldeye Lake.

**Nevas Falls** (52 E/13) In the Whitemouth River. An old family name. Also called Trapper Falls.

**Neve Island** (52 E/14) In St. Claire Lake, east of Brereton Lake. Named in 1976 after World War II casualty Trooper Allan R. Neve of Teulon. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Never Freeze Lake** (63 C/8) Along Never Freeze Creek, southeast of Swan Lake. Named by Francis Chartrand of Duck Bay, since he never found the lake frozen over completely. Also called Twisted Ankle Lake. Both names are apparently translations of original Saulteaux names (not known).

**Neveton** (62 I/12) Locality west of Gimli. A former Post Office that opened in 1907 on 28-19-2W and closed in 1964. Named after the first postmaster F. Neve; the second postmaster was C. Beaufry Neve. The School District (adjacent to the Post Office) was named Booth (SW 27-19-2W).

**Neville Island** (53 E/16) South of Loonfoot Island in Island Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Robert T. Neville of Elgin. He served in No. 419 Lancaster Squadron.

**Nevill Lake** (64 P/7) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant John O. H. Nevill of Glenboro. He served in No. 57 Wellington Squadron.

**Nevistiuk Lake** (62 N/3) South of Roblin. Land records indicate that Sedor Nevistiuk homesteaded SW 2-24-27W in 1932, just southwest of the lake.

*New Bercthal* (62 H/3) Community northwest of Emerson. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1881) as *Neubergthal*, but changed to New Bercthal by the CBGN in 1952 to correspond with the School District name. The School District on a 1965 municipal map, however, was *Neu Bergthal* on NE 36-1-1W. This was a Mennonite community with a German name meaning *new mountain vale* Douglas (1933).

**New Bothwell** (62 H/10) Community northwest of Steinbach. Adopted by the CBGN (1950) as a Post Office name, noting it on a 1947 map. The community is located around 19, 29 and 30-7-5E. Bothwell School District was shown on SW 29-7-5E on a 1960 municipal map.

**Newcombe Lake** (64 O/15) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Jack D. Newcombe of Winnipeg. He served in No. 426 Lancaster Squadron.

**Newdale** (62 K/8) Community southeast of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1881 on 30-15-20W and moved to 8-16-20W. GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster A. Fanning) indicated that it was named by settler John L. Crook who came here from St. Marys, Ontario (ca. 1880) and started a general store on 30-15-20W. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point. A 1938 article in the *Newdale Post* reported that the Post Office of Newdale (in the eastern half of 30-15-20W) was established in the trading post of the Cook Brothers. After the railway arrived in 1885, Newdale moved to its present site. The School District of Newdale had been established ca. 1882 on NE 30-15-20W, while the School District in the new community (NE 18-16-20W) was formed in 1885 and called Harrison. The site had been purchased from Dr. and Mrs. Matheson (née Harrison). This caused some confusion, and so in 1917 the original Newdale School District was changed to Oldale, and Harrison School District became Newdale. Oldale school closed in 1949 and became part of Newdale Consolidated School District.

*New Haven* (62 G/7) Northeast of Pilot Mound. A former Post Office that opened in 1879 on 10-4-8W and closed in 1889. Department of the Interior (1881) *Newhaven*.

*New Hirsch* (62 O/1) Former community and School District southeast of Ashern. Named after Austrian philanthropist Baron Maurice de Hirsch who financed Jewish agricultural colonization in Canada and Argentina. See Camper entry.

**Newman Bay** (63 I/4) Playgreen Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Aircraftman 2 Daniel Newman of Winnipeg. He served in No. 4 Construction and Maintenance Unit, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Newman Island** (63 P/4) Sipiwesk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private George A. Newman of McCreary. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Newman Lake** (63 K/12) South of Athapapuskow Lake. CPCGN records (1974) indicated that the lake was named after Bill Newman who had been a Conservation Officer at Cranberry Portage for many years.

**Newman Lake** (62 O/8) South of Lake St. Martin. Land records indicate that Mary Newman homesteaded NE 16-27-8W in 1910.

**Newman Point** (64 P/16) Thuytowayazay Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Reginald W. Newman of St. James. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**New Rosa** (62 H/2) Locality northeast of Emerson on 28-3-5E, near the old community of Rosa (see entry).

**Newstead** (62 F/9) East of Souris. A Canadian Pacific railway point on 5-8-20W, named in 1906 (Douglas 1933). Stead is an archaic word for place or locality, hence "new place" (Garland 1975).

*New Sydenham* (62 G/16) Southeast of Portage la Prairie. The Post Office opened in 1906 on 32-9-5W and closed in 1915. New Sydenham School District was established in 1907 (no location given) and named by Mrs. James Layland who came from Sydenham, a suburb of London, England (Baragar 1969).

**Newton** (62 G/16) Community southeast of Portage la Prairie. A community and Canadian National railway point with a Post Office named Newton Siding on 15-11-5W. The Canadian National station was named about 1888 - 1889 (Douglas 1933) after an early settler (Garland 1975). Also a School District name. Postal records listed Newton Station Post Office on 21-11-5W between 1898 and 1899. It presumably changed to Newton Siding afterwards. SGO (1895) *Newton*; Sectional map (1916) *Newton (Newton Siding Post Office)*; Department of the Interior (1911) *Newton Siding*.

**Newton Point** (63 J/1) West shore of Playgreen Lake. GBC correspondence (1931) indicated that the point was named after a boat which plied the lake.

**Newunetan River** (63 N/16) Flows south into Nelson Lake. First noted on a Topographical Surveys map (1924). It is a Cree name meaning *lost* (Garland 1975; from Kirkness).

**Ney Lake** (53 K/9) East of Gods Lake on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. GBC records (1936) indicated that it was named after Cecil H. Ney (DLS) of the Geodetic Survey. Locally known as Black Duck Lake.

**Niakopaw Point** (54 C/15) South bank of the Nelson River near its mouth. A local Cree name meaning *willow*.

**Niaposkitayosik Point** (63 H/13) East shore of Playgreen Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *little playgreen*.

**Niawaka Point** (53 L/9) North shore of Gods Lake. A Cree name meaning *sandy*.

**Nichol Lake** (64 I/9) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Private David S. Nichol of Darlingford. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Nicholl Bay** (64 I/4) Podborochinski Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Henry O. Nicholl of Winnipeg. He served at No. 3 Manning Depot, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Nicholls Bay** (53 E/16) Krolman Lake. Named in 1997 after World War II casualty Sergeant Stanley F. Nicholls of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Nicholls Peninsula** (64 C/3) McKnight Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant James E. Nicholls of Souris. He served in No. 15 Stirling Squadron.

**Nicholls Point** (64 P/9) Gislason Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer William F. Nicholls of Winnipeg. He served in No. 426 Lancaster Squadron.

**Nichols Island** (64 O/12) Shannon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Stanley G. Nichols of Pipestone. He served with the Calgary Highlanders.

**Nicholson Island** (64 P/4) Duffin Lakes. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Trooper Alfred Nicholson of Neepawa. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Nicholson Lake** (64 P/13) North of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Ronald K. Nicholson of East Kildonan. He served in No. 1666 Halifax Heavy Conversion Unit, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Nicholson Rapids** (63 J/14) Grass River. Named after early trapper Bob Nicholson of Big River, Saskatchewan.

**Nick Lake** (63 C/11) Northwest of Bell Lake. Named after local lumberman Nick Natrasany. He lived on the lake and was reputed to have removed more timber from the Porcupine Mountains in the 1950s and 1960s than anyone else.

**Nicklin Lake** (64 J/13) Southeast of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Colonel Jeff A. Nicklin of Winnipeg. He served with the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion and received the Member of the Order of the British Empire. Manitoba Gazette (1964) *North McCallum Lake*.

**Nicolson Lake** (64 I/15) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Gunner Kenneth R. Nicolson of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Niemis Cut** (52 L/6) In Winnipeg River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be the name of a person who had a cabin here.

**Nightingale Lake** (63 N/1) South of Burntwood Lake. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Allan D. Nightingale of Winnipeg. He served in No. 80 Hurricane Squadron.

**Night Owl Lake** (53 D/4) Northwest of Family Lake. GBC records (1928) indicated the name to be in local use by surveyors. Fieldwork revealed the Native name Kokokoho Lake meaning *night owl* or *nighthawk*. **Night Owl Rapids** (53 D/4) Off the northwest end of Night Owl Lake in Berens River. These were similarly named and are known as Kokokoho Rapids locally. Department of the Interior map (1905) *Night Owl Portage*.

**Nikik Lake** (53 L/4) Near Bolton Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *otter*. **Nikik River** (53 L/4) Flows north into Bolton Lake.

**Nikikwanakos Island** (63 I/12) Cross Lake. A Native name meaning *otter landing place*.

**Nikikwapik Bay** (53 F/12) In Sagawitchewan Bay at the east end of Island Lake. A local Native name meaning *otter rock*. It is a place where otters play and hide in the rocks.

**Nikikwapikonsik Bay** (53 F/12) In Sagawitchewan Bay, Island Lake. A local Native name meaning *little otter rock*.

**Nikotwasik Lake** (63 K/11) Northeast of Athapapuskow Lake. First noted on a Department of Mines map (1919). The name is Cree and means *six* (Douglas 1933). It is the sixth of a series of numerically named lakes (see Payuk Lake entry).

**Nile Lake** (64 B/1) Northeast of Nelson House. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Sergeant Jack Nile of St. Vital. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

*Nimitaw* (62 F/8) Northeast of Deloraine. A Post Office that opened in 1884 on 31-3-20W and closed in 1886. Possibly a Siouan name. See also Boissevain entry. First shown on a Department of the Interior map (1884). Also a former School District later called Caronton and located on NW 28-3-20W.

**Nina Lake** (62 O/2) Southwest of Ashern. The lake was named in 1894 after Nina Martineau, wife of Indian Agent H. Martineau (Douglas 1933). SGO (1895) *Mina Lake*.

**Nineteen Hills** (62 G/5) North of Killarney. A local name descriptive of its location on Section 19.

**Ninette** (62 G/5) Community north of Killarney. Shown on Maingy map (1882) as a proposed Post Office. It opened in 1884 on 30-5-16W and later moved to 24-5-17W. Also a Canadian National railway point and School District name. An interesting name with several suggested origins. GBC correspondence (1905; from Charles Overend, the son of the postmaster) believed that the Post Office was named after a French actress and was a name adopted by the CNR when it arrived. GBC correspondence (1929; from a Dr. Stewart) gave three local variations of the origin. The first was that CNR construction workers named their camp after a French waitress. This seems unlikely as the name was in use 16 years before the arrival of the railway. The second variation involved a neighbouring Frenchman who asked that the name of his recently deceased daughter be given to the Post Office. This origin is not generally accepted. The third origin holds that around 1883, settlers met to establish a Post Office and homesteader J. H. McLean then went to Postal Inspector McLeod in Winnipeg with the suggestion of Elkhorn. Since that name was in use elsewhere, it was deemed unsuitable. McLeod happened to pick up a novel and noted the heroine's name Ninette. Ninette is a contraction of the name Antoinette (Douglas 1933) and it appears as the name of the heroine in a number of novels of the Victorian era. Dr. Stewart added that the Post Office opened under Thomas R. Colpitts from Nova Scotia. He later sold out and the Post Office moved to the homestead of James Overend and later into the village. His son (Charlie Overend) succeeded him until his death in 1923.

**Ninga** (62 G/4) Community northwest of Killarney. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster George Robinson) indicated that the name was assigned by the Postal Inspector in Winnipeg and was a Native name meaning *mother*. The name is Chippewa according to Douglas (1933). The village began in 1889 as Stanley, but when a Post Office was requested, Stanley was rejected due to duplication and Ninga was selected by the inspector. The name appears to have been reassigned here after Ninga Post Office to the south changed to Lyonshall in 1889. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point and School District on 19-3-18W.

**Ningikomaset Lake** (53 E/5) Southeast of Gunisao Lake. A local Native name meaning *otter belly*.

**Nipeemakun Lake** (63 P/11) Southeast of Thompson. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *dead water*.

**Nipow Island** (64 O/13) Nueltin Lake. A Cree name meaning *sleeping*.

**Nisbet Lake** (64 I/12) South of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Neville W. Nisbet of Flin Flon. He served with the Lincoln and Welland Regiment. The local Chipewyan name was recorded as Oolduywas Lake, meaning *jackfish*.

**Niska Lake** (54 D/12) East of Waskaiowaka Lake. A local Cree name meaning *goose* (usually referring to the Canada Goose).

**Niso Creek** (62 K/3) Flows east into the Assiniboine River. A descriptive name, first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1904). Niso, or neso, is Cree meaning *two* (Garland 1975). The two creeks here were near the Edmonton Trail, and travellers often stopped for the night, being certain of spring water for drinking. See also Two Creeks entry. Fieldwork revealed the local alternates Duxburys Creek and Caldwell Creek (family names). Hind (1858) *The Two Creeks* and in 1860 *Two Creeks*; Dawson (1859) *Two Rivers*.

**Nistam Lake** (53 N/10) Northeast of Knee Lake. A Cree name meaning *first*.

**Nisto Lake** (63 K/12) Northeast of Athapapuskow Lake. First noted on a Department of Mines map (1919). It is a Cree word meaning *three* (Douglas 1933). It is the third of a series of numerically named lakes (see Payuk Lake entry).

**Nistosap Lake** (63 K/14) South of Kisseynew Lake. First noted on Topographical Surveys map by B. Waugh (DLS 1920). GBC records (1929) indicated that it was Cree meaning *thirteen*. It is thirteenth in a series of numerically named lakes (see Payuk Lake entry).

**Nistowiskwayseesuk Lake** (64 H/9) Southeast of Etawney Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *three sisters*.

**Nistum Rapids** (53 N/12) North of Hayes River. A Cree name meaning *first*.

**Nistwawnayapiskaw Point** (63 G/3) West shore of Lake Winnipeg. A Cree name meaning *third headland reef*.

**Nitawikew Lake** (64 G/7) Southeast of Big Sand Lake. A Cree name meaning *born*.

**Niverville** (62 H/11) Town south of Winnipeg. First noted on CPR and Department of the Interior maps (1877). The Post Office opened in 1879 (Campbell 1972). Also a School District on SW 31-7-4E. It was named after Chevalier Joseph Boucher de Niverville, an officer of the company of Legardeur de St Pierre, who succeeded La Vérendrye in command of the western posts (Douglas 1933). It was named by the CPR "after a French nobleman, planned by a German diplomat, and settled by German Mennonites, English and Scottish farmers" (Warkentin 1971). Pierce survey (1878) *Niverville* and *Niverville Station*.

**Nixon Lake** (64 J/5) North of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Major William B. Nixon of Brandon. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

**Niyanun Lake** (63 K/11) Northeast of Athapapuskow Lake. First noted on a Department of Mines map (1919). The name is Cree meaning *five* (Douglas 1933). It is fifth in a series of numerically named lakes (see Payuk Lake entry).

**Niznick Lake** (64 K/11) East of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Harry Niznick of Winnipeg. He served with the Durham Light Infantry.

**Noahotakosiw Point** (53 K/4) In Red Sucker Lake. A local Native name meaning *Noah's visiting place*, after area resident Noah Harper.

**Noakes Lake** (64 O/3) West of Munroe Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty "T" Battery Sergeant Major Daniel H. Noakes of Brandon. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Noble Lake** (62 G/12) Locality south of Wawanesa. A name which has been in use within the Rural Municipality of Riverside since the 1970s. Land records indicate that Francis Noble homesteaded N½ 28-6-17W in 1886.

**Noble Lake** (63 O/16) North of Paint Lake. Named in 1967 after World War II casualty Captain David S. Noble of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

**Nochekinosaywatayo Lake** (54 C/1) North of Shamattawa. A local Cree name meaning *fishing*.

**Nochiskansee Bay** (63 I/14) In Cross Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *where they shoot ducks and geese*.

**Nodrick Lake** (64 I/10) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Corporal Alexander Nodrick of Winnipeg. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Noer Lake** (63 N/6) North of Kississing Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Charles H. Noer. He served with the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders.

**Nogarth Lake** (64 F/14) East of Reindeer Lake. Named after American trapper Jack Nogarth.

**Noguy Lake** (64 I/11) Northwest of North Knife Lake. A local Chipewyan name meaning *bare* or *barren*. It is descriptive of the landscape here.

**Nokachamis Island** (53 L/16) North of Elk Island in Gods Lake. A Cree name meaning *captain*.

**Nokahigun Rapids** (53 D/5) In the Assinika River. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *snuff*, a form of powdered tobacco.

**Nokomis Lake** (63 N/2) Southwest of Burntwood Lake. First noted on a survey map by B. Waugh, DLS (1920) as Man of War Lake and changed to Nokomis Lake in 1921. GBC records (1921) indicated that Waugh had originally named it Man of War Lake after a racehorse. This was undoubtedly Man O' War (1917 - 1947) who retired as the greatest money-winning thoroughbred of all time. Nokomis was taken from Longfellow's poem *Hiawatha* (Douglas 1933). She was Hiawatha's grandmother (Garland 1975).

**Noname Lake** (52 M/6) Northeast of Bissett. CPCGN records (1968) indicated that the name was submitted by a geologist who reported that the lake was well-known, but many called it Noname Lake for lack of another name. Some applied the name to a string of lakes here.

**Nonehkanakow Creek** (54 F/1) Flows north into Hudson Bay. A local Cree name meaning *little (creek) with sand-bars at the mouth*.

**Nonsuch** (54 D/3) Railway point southwest of Gillam. A Hudson Bay (CNR) railway point on 20-82-14E. It was named in 1928 after the *Nonsuch* which entered Hudson Bay in 1668 (Douglas 1933). On board were Captain Z. Gillam and Medard Chouart des Groseilliers who hoped to demonstrate the viability of the Fur Trade. It brought back the first cargo of furs the following year which led to the founding of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1670 (Munro 1978). The railway point here was originally called Atik, a Cree word meaning *caribou*.

**Noochewaywun Creek** (54 F/1) Flows east into Hudson Bay south of Owl River. Formerly approved as Sam Creek, the name was changed by the CPCGN in 1978. It is a local Cree name meaning *snow goose hunting*. Sam (or Sams) Creek appeared on maps from Peter Fidler (ca. 1810) to the present. "Sam" may have been a Hudson's Bay Company employee or a guide. Tyrrell (1915) noted it as Sam's Creek, with the Cree name Nochiwawani Sipisis, meaning *Wavey hunting Creek*. Wavey is a nickname for snow goose. British Admiralty (1888) *Sam Creek*.

**Nootinitoowuk Creek** (63 I/3) Flows south into Paimusk Creek. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *fighting*. **Nootinitoowuk Lake** (63 I/3) West of Molson Lake.

**Nopiming Provincial Park** (52 L/11) Southeast of Bissett. The park was established by Manitoba in 1976. Fieldwork revealed that the name was apparently suggested by the father of the Minister of Natural Resources. He claimed that it was a Saulteaux word meaning *entrance to*, or *out in the wilderness*, an appropriate name here.

**No Pole Point** (62 O/11) North shore of Lake Manitoba, west of Peonan Point. First noted on Hind (1858) as *Point without Poles*, probably a translation of a Native name. Subsequent maps from Palliser (1865) onwards called it Pole Point, the form adopted by CPCGN. Fieldwork confirmed the local name No Pole Point, translated from the original Saulteaux name (not given) and so amended by the CPCGN in 1979. Apparently it received this name because no poles were available for fish nets here, only willow bushes. Fishermen used long poles to hold their nets down, but here rocks had to be used. An alternate name was Proulx Point, after a family in the district. Hind and Dickinson (1858) *Pt Pole*.

**Norcran** (62 H/15) Railway point east of Winnipeg. First noted on a Stovel map (1915) on the CPR on 16-11-4E. GBC records (1928) indicated that the name is derived from North Transcona. North Transcona is currently a neighbourhood name. Stovel (1917) *Norgran*; Cummins (1918) *Norcram*.

*Nord* (62 J/16) A former School District on 16-22-6W near Eriksdale. It was named after Jonas Nord, a Swedish homesteader who donated the land for the school (Houser 1976). The school opened in 1909 and was absorbed by the Lakeshore School District in 1965 (Lindell 1970).

**Nordick Lake** (63 K/13) Northeast of Flin Flon. Named in 1974 to commemorate pioneer aviator William Nordick. He began flying biplanes in 1930 with J. Hone and Aero Airways. He became a bookkeeper and office manager and later joined Canadian Airways (Canadian Pacific Air).

*Nordu Stjarna* (62 I/12) East of Lundar. A former School District on 30-19-3W, about two miles west of Otto Post Office. GBC correspondence (1906; from the postmaster at Otto) indicated that it was Icelandic and meant *north star*.

**Nordvall Lake** (64 I/12) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Rifleman George A. Nordvall of Birch River. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Norgate** (62 J/11) Locality south of McCreary. The Post Office opened in 1895 on 2-20-15W, closed in 1911, reopened in 1912 on 34-19-15W and closed permanently in 1970. Also a Canadian National railway point. It was named by settler Malcolm McGillivray because it was the narrowest pass on the route between Riding Mountain to the west and the swampy country to the east (Douglas 1933). Also a School District on SE 3-20-15W.

**Norman** (62 K/1) Locality southeast of Shoal Lake. A former Canadian National railway point on 5-13-22W, first noted on a Stovel map (1908). It was one of an alphabetical series of names (see Arona) and had been named after H. H. Norman, Secretary of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (Douglas 1933).

**Norman Brown Lake** (64 P/6) Northeast of MacLeod Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Francis Norman Brown of Rathwell. He served in No. 429 Halifax Squadron.

**Normandeau Island** (64 C/14) Goldsand Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Paul E. Normandeau of St. Boniface. He served in No. 22 Operational Training Unit.

**Normandeau Lake** (52 E/11) Southeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 Alphonse Normandeau of St. Boniface. He served in No. 1664 Halifax Conversion Unit, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Normand Island** (53 E/16) Island Lake. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Private Emile Normand of St. Norbert. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Normand Lake** (64 I/2) East of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Rifleman Joseph L. Normand of St. Vital. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Normandy Creek** (52 M/4) Flows west into Rice Lake. Adopted by the GBC in 1938. Named after the Normandy group of mining claims through which the creek flows.

**Normans Island** (63 K/2) Cormorant Lake. Named after local fisherman Norman McKenzie Jr.

**Norman Wilson Esker** (53 L/6) East of Joint Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Norman A. Wilson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 424 Halifax Squadron.

**Norman Wilson Lake** (53 M/7) Northeast of Schwatka Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Norman E. Wilson of Rathwell. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

*Norquay* (62 G/7) Former settlement northeast of Pilot Mound. The Post Office opened in 1882 on 17-6-10W and closed in 1905. GBC correspondence (1906; from George Holland) indicated that this now defunct community was founded by Charles Holland and T. Pentland in 1878. It was named after the Honourable John Norquay, Premier of Manitoba (1878 - 1887). He added that this place was formerly a Native encampment and the junction of several of their old trails which were also used by settlers for many years afterwards. The community was established ca. 1880 by a group of men in response to a proposed railway survey (Hambley 1950). The railway bypassed the area and by 1889 hopes had faded. Also a School District name (location not specified).

**Norquay Beach** (62 G/16) South of the Assiniboine River. Formerly known as Scotties Beach and Norquay Provincial Recreation Park. See previous entry for origin.

**Norquay Lake** (53 M/8) West of Swampy Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Charles J. C. Norquay of Selkirk. He served in No. 77 Halifax Squadron.

**Norrie Island** (53 E/16) Northwest of Loonfoot Island in Island Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Private George M. Norrie of Isabella. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

*Norrington* (62 H/5) Northeast of Morden. First noted on a Ruttan and Company map (1882) as a Post Office on 19-4-4W.

*Norris* (around 62 F/16) Northwest of Brandon. First noted as a community or Post Office on 12-12-22W on a Department of the Interior map (1902) near Wheatland. The Post Office opened in 1899 under Postmaster John A. Dyer. It adopted the name of the Lothair (see entry) Post Office in 1904 after the latter closed. In 1915, it too closed.

**Norris Lake** (62 I/6) Locality southwest of Gimli. The Post Office opened in 1904 as Norris Lake on 21-17-1E, changed to *Morris Lake* in 1921 and closed in 1925. It was named after nearby Norris Lake and possibly after the Honourable T. C. Norris who would later become Premier. The lake was first noted correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1884) and earlier as *Lake Morris* on a Department of the Interior map (1875). The School District of Norris was about two miles southeast on SE 11-17-1E. Department of the Interior map (1907) *Morris Lake*. **Norris Lake** (63 K/15) North of Reed Lake. Douglas (1933) indicated that the lake was named in 1920 after the Honourable T. C. Norris, Premier of Manitoba (1915 - 1924). Shown on a 1920 survey sketch by B. W. Waugh, DLS.

*Northcote* (62 G/4) Northwest of Killarney. A former School District on NE 23-3-17W. It was established in 1885 with the chosen name of Maple Leaf but this was rejected by the Department of Education since the name was already in use (Norris 1957). Northcote was finally selected from the name of a small steamer used during the Riel Resistance to patrol the Saskatchewan River and to relieve the northern posts. The original name mentioned in municipal minutes was Pembina (Garland 1975). The school opened in 1886.

*Northcote* (around 63 C/3, 4) Northwest of Swan River. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1877) as a proposed Canadian Pacific railway point on a never-built line between Petrovka and Hennepin. See also Acadie entry.

**North Eagle Lake** (52 M/5) Northeast of Bissett. CPCGN records (1972) noted it as Eagle Lake in the Manitoba Gazette (1964). There are two lakes, however, called North Eagle Lake and South Eagle Lake by trappers and fishermen from Hole River Indian Reserve 10. Fieldwork revealed the local Saulteaux name Kewatin Migise (Lake) meaning *North Eagle (Lake)*.

*North Elie* (62 H/13) West of Winnipeg. A former Canadian National railway point on 11-11-3W, first noted on NTS map 62 H (1938). Presumably named after Elie just to the south. The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1977.

**Northern Indian Lake** (64 H/6) Northeast of Southern Indian Lake. Located on the Churchill River, with the name first noted by Peter Fidler (1806) who referred to it as "Sandy Lake or Northern Indian Lake" which had "many sandy bays and points from which our people give it the name." Possibly named with respect to its position to the northeast of Southern Indian Lake, but more likely used in reference to the Chipewyans or "northern Indians" as they are sometimes called, as their territory starts around the Churchill River. The Cree inhabit the community of South Indian Lake. Stayner (1801) probably *Weggs Lake*; Vandermalen (1827) *N Indian ou Lac Sandy*; Department of the Interior (1877) *North Indian Lake*; GSC (1914) *Northern Indians Lake*; Quebec Government (1918) *Lac des Indiens Nord*; Comité France-Amerique (1935) *L des Christinos* (in part).

**Northey Flats** (62 G/10) South bank of the Assiniboine River. A local family name. Frederick Northey and Edward J. Northey homesteaded NE 12-7-12W and SE 2-9-12 respectively. It is an area of mud flats prone to flooding.

**North Junction** (62 N/1) Railway point north of Dauphin. On the CNR line on 20-25-19W and first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1911).

**North Kaokasaseekaki Lake** (53 D/11) Northeast of Family Lake. A Native name meaning *pickerel*.

**North Kawuchuskwaskasik Lake** (63 G/5) South of South Moose Lake. A Cree name meaning *lots of (musk)rats*.

*North Kildonan* (62 H/14) In the City of Winnipeg. A former Rural Municipality, now part of the City of Winnipeg. Name rescinded by the CPCGN in 1974. See also Kildonan entry.

**North Kildonan** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. GBC correspondence (1939) indicated that it was established as a Post Office in 1939 (on Lot 75-76, Block 5) and named after the local municipality which it would serve (see previous entry). The CPCGN approved the name as a neighbourhood in 1974. Postal records noted the Post Office was renamed Winnipeg-North Kildonan in 1957.

**North Kwantakak Point** (62 I/16) Southeast shore of Lake Winnipeg. A Saulteaux name meaning *heavy bush*.

**North Ministik Lake** (54 C/2) East of Split Lake. A Cree name meaning *island*.

**North Mistuhe Lake** (63 F/13) Southwest of Birch Lake. A Cree name meaning *big*.

**North Moswakot River** (54 D/6) Flows east into Stephens Lake. Recorded during fieldwork as Moswakot River, a local Cree name meaning *moosenose*. The qualifier North was added by the CPCGN to differentiate it from another Moswakot River just to the south which was approved as *South Moswako*. Moosenose or Moosenose Lake appeared in the area of Stephens Lake on early maps while Moosenose Lake is currently the name of the lake to the southwest on 54 D/4.

**North Norfolk** (62 G/15) Rural Municipality west of Portage la Prairie. GBC records (1929) listed it as Norfolk North, noting that it was established in 1882 from the division of Norfolk Municipality into North and South.

**North Norfolk Lake** (54 E/12) West of Comeau Lake. Named in 1989 in commemoration of the World War I fatalities from the Rural Municipality of North Norfolk.

**North Opuskiamishes Lake** (53 N/10) Northeast of Knee Lake. A Cree name meaning *dodging the rapids*. **North Opuskiamishes River** (53 N/9) Flows east into Gods River.

**North Osikis Lake** (64 H/13) Northwest of Northern Indian Lake. A Cree name meaning *little saw-bill* (merganser).

**North River** (54 L/15) Locality northwest of Churchill. Formerly the name of a Post Office where Chipewyan came to trade. Probably named due to its location on the North Knife River.

**North Saxton Lake** (52 M/5) North of Bissett. Recorded during fieldwork as Saxton Lake, named after trapper Harry Saxton. North was added by the CPCGN in 1977 to distinguish it from Saxton Lake on 52 M/4.

**North Snake Creek** (62 J/11) Flows south out of Riding Mountain National Park, past Birnie and finally north into Riding Mountain Drain (2-18-14W). Previously called Birnie Creek. To prevent confusion with the Snake Creek to the south near Arden, the qualifier "North" was added. According to original survey plans (1880s), this creek as well as the creek which flows southeast towards the Whitemud River, were named Snake Creek.

*North Star* (62 G/1) South of Morden. A former Post Office which opened in 1908 on 36-1-6W and closed in 1923. The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1953. Also a School District name.

**North Transcona** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1913 on 17-11-4E and closed in 1932. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point named in 1911 and earlier called Suthwyn (Douglas 1933). See also Transcona entry. Walker, Bayne and Hyde, (n.d.) *North Transcona Station*. **North Transcona Yards** (62 H/14) Railway yards in Transcona, north of Dugald Road.

**North Wachusk Portage** (53 K/4) North shore of Red Sucker Lake. A Cree name meaning *muskrat*.

**Northwest Point** (52 E/6) Northeast of Whitemouth Lake. A descriptive and historical locality at the head of Northwest Angle Inlet, Lake of the Woods on the Manitoba - Ontario - American boundary. Approved by the CPCGN in 1976 as a locality (rather than as a point or historic site). This point, shown on Hind (1858) as *North West Point* was accepted by Great Britain and the United States as the "most northwestern point" of the Lake of the Woods under the Treaty of Versailles (1783), indicated and fixed by the joint commission under the 1814 Treaty of Ghent (Douglas 1933). The observations were made in 1824 and 1825 by astronomer I. C. Tiarks and surveyor David Thompson, both employed by the British government. In 1824, Thompson selected the point as a possible "Northwest corner of the Lake of the Woods" but owing to the swampy nature of the ground here, no monument could be erected at the point itself. Thompson erected a large monument of oak and aspen logs on firm ground in the vicinity and connected it with the most northwestern point by means of a traverse survey. In 1872, the monument was found by officers of the International Boundary Committee, but only after Natives in the area had pointed it out. From this position, the "most northwestern point" was re-established. The origin of the term Angle, Douglas (1933) added, can only be surmised. The first use of the term Northwest Angle known to the GBC were in letters dating to 1869 and in government sessional papers (1870). Examination of maps showed the use of this name for the area around the point and inlet. Russell (1871) marked the *NorthWest Angle* here. Department of the Interior (1884) shows a *North West Angle* (1868) with buildings and a "station;" *Northwest Angle* on an 1874 map. An Ordnance Survey Office map (1876) showed *North West Angle* as an astronomical station (British) about two miles south of North West Point. Most of the Northwest Angle area lies within the United States although the name has been used for the nearby **Northwest Angle Provincial Forest** (52 E/6) to the west, and for Indian Reserves in the area (see following entries).

**Northwest Angle 34C** (52 E/6) Indian Reserve northeast of Whitemouth Lake. GBC records indicated the name was adopted in 1930 although Douglas (1933) listed Northwest Angle River as the only reserve. The reserve is located on the south shore of Harrison Creek, at the west end of the inlet. **Northwest Angle 37C** (52 E/6) Indian Reserve northeast of Whitemouth Lake. GBC records indicated the name was approved in 1930.

**Norton Lake** (54 K/12) Southeast of Churchill. CBGN records (1948) indicated that the lake was named after Richard Norton, Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company at Churchill in 1731. He was in charge of construction of Fort Prince of Wales.

**Norval Moore Lake** (53 M/10) East of Annesley Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Norval H. Moore. He served with the Royal Regiment of Canada.

**Norway House** (63 H/13) Community east of Playgreen Lake. A Post Office and Hudson's Bay Company post on Fort Island in Little Playgreen Lake. A well documented name which originally applied to a house built by Norwegians on Mossy Peninsula (now Big Mossy Point) at the outlet of Lake Winnipeg (Douglas 1933). In 1814, Governor Thomas of the Hudson's Bay Company was informed that Norwegian axe-men were being sent out to construct a road between Lake Winnipeg and Hudson Bay in the belief that more goods could be carried by horse and sleigh in winter than by boat in summer. The Norwegians reached York Factory in summer of 1814. Just below Playgreen Lake about 25 miles from Lake Winnipeg, Gunisao River joins Nelson River from the east. The Hudson's Bay Company had a post here in 1815 and W. Sinclair (HBC officer in charge of Oxford House, 1801) wrote that a trading "post was [to be] built at Gunisao [Jack] Lake at head of river, to pass the winter in." Under the pressure of North West Company forces, some 60 Red River settlers led by Archibald McDonald retreated there temporarily in June, 1815. They broke their journey however, at Mossy Peninsula. Shortly after this date, the Hudson's Bay Company post at Jack River was moved to the peninsula (now Warren Landing). Because it was situated on Norway Point, it became known as Norway House, a name which it retained when it again moved to the old and present position some ten years later. When the settlers, reinforced in number, returned to Red River with Colin Robertson in the fall of 1815, the Norwegians went with them to harvest the crops. The road project they were brought out for was found to be impracticable and was abandoned. GBC records (1928) indicated that the first establishment here was called Fort Brochet, after the (Gunisao) river (Ross 1855). The name later changed to Norwegian Point, from which Norway House took its name. Voorhis (1930) stated that the original fort was built on the tip of Mossy Point (near Warren Landing) ca. 1800 and burnt in 1825. Before 1819, another post (Jack River House) had been built 25 miles away at the mouth of the Gunisao (or Jack) River (shown about here on a Taylor map, 1827-8). Norway House moved here after the 1825 fire. Both names were used for some time. The present Norway House (on Fort Island) was built by John McLeod in 1826 - 1828, with boat-building being the main occupation. Norway House is one of the oldest trading posts and Native missions in the west and is still an active Hudson's Bay Company centre, where some of the buildings have been preserved for historical interest (Garland 1975). Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Keewatinoskakwaskihigan, meaning *North House*. See also Warren Landing and Rossville entries. Sax (1818) *Jack River Ho*[use]; Franklin (1819) *Norway House* (at Warren Landing) and *Jack House* (near present Norway House); Vandermalen (1827) *Jack Fact*; Flemming (ca. 1834; German) *Norwey H* and *Jak H*; Hind (1858) *Jack River House* and in 1860, *Jack River Fort*; Bryce (1903) *Fort Broshet* ... changed to *Norwegian Point* ... to *Norway House*; Watson (1930) *Keenusayyu Seepee*, meaning *Fish River*; NTS map 63 G (1965) *Norway House Settlement*; Garland (1975) gives the Cree name as *Kenoosaweo seepee*. **Norway House 17** (63 H/13) Indian Reserve east of Norway House. Reserve area first shown on a Burland map (1885) and listed correctly on a Department of Indian Affairs map (1891). Douglas (1933) identified it as a reserve for Swampy Cree.

*Norwich* (around 62 G/5) Northwest of Killarney. First noted on a Maingy postal map (1882) as a proposed Post Office a few miles southwest of Langvale. Norwich is a major centre in Norfolk, England.

**Norwood** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. Adopted by the CPCGN in 1974. The name was recorded on a Hathaway map (1911) on the east side of the Red River. The Post Office opened in 1903 as Norwood Grove and became a Sub Post Office of Winnipeg in 1946. **Norwood East** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. Approved in 1989 as part of the larger Norwood area. **Norwood West** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. Approved in 1989 as part of the larger Norwood area.

**Nosamwokwu Lake** (63 F/12) Southwest of The Pas. A local Cree name meaning *female loon*.

**Noses Lake** (62 N/11) Northeast of Roblin. Adopted by the CPCGN in 1968. Local area resident Justin Larocque (pers. comm. 1975) reported that it was named after his grandfather, a trapper with a cabin here on the lake. His nickname was "Old Noses" because of his very long nose. The lake was formerly called Old Noses Lake.

**Notakikwaywin Lake** (63 O/15) North of Nelson House. A Cree name meaning *logging*. Prior to 1979, it was known as Woweyakumew Lake, a Cree name meaning *round*. The lake is actually very irregular in shape.

**Noteme Lake** (63 K/16) West of Wekusko Lake. Possibly from the Cree word "notin" meaning *it is windy*.

**Noten Lake** (63 K/14) Northeast of Athapapuskow Lake. Named by the GBC in 1945. Garland (1975) noted that it was a Cree word meaning *wind*.

**Notigi** (63 O/14) Locality northwest of Nelson House. CPCGN records (1975) indicated it to be a temporary community, named by Manitoba Hydro after nearby Notigi Lake. It is a construction and residential camp for staff who worked on the control structure. **Notigi Lake** (63 O/14) First noted on a GSC map (1921). Garland (1975; from Kirkness) claimed that it is a Cree name meaning *when it blows*. Fieldwork revealed the Cree translation *grandmother*. **Notigi Creek** (63 O/14) Flows north into Notigi Lake. It was locally named (CPCGN 1979).

**Noton Lake** (64 P/6) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Reginald F. Noton of Wawanesa. He served in No. 218 Stirling Squadron.

**Notokayo River** (63 N/9) Flows east into Nelson Lake. A local Cree name meaning *old woman*.

**Notre Dame de Lourdes** (62 G/10) Village west of Carman. The Post Office opened in 1892 on 36-6-9W (Campbell 1972). Also a Canadian National railway point which was established in 1912 as *Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes* (Douglas 1933). In the 1880s, Dom Benoit founded a house of the Canons Regulaires here — a new order of priesthood. At one time, it had a seminary with about 30 students, but when a decree from Rome changed its rules, it was dissolved. Garland (1975) added that it was named by Archbishop Taché in 1883 and that Dom Paul Benoit was noted for his work in bringing colonists out to Manitoba from France (about 40 in 1891). The parish was named after Notre Dame de Lourdes in France where the Virgin Mary was said to have appeared to fourteen-year-old Bernadette Soubiroux in 1858. It has since become a popular place of pilgrimage. Postal Guide (1893) *Notre-Dame de Lourds*; Department of the Interior (1895) *Notre-Dame de Lourdes*, and in 1904 as *Lourdes*; Rand McNally (1904) *Notre Dame de Lourds*.

**Nourse** (62 H/16) Locality east of Winnipeg. A locality and former Canadian National railway point on 1-11-8E. GBC correspondence (1928; from the Vice President of the CNR) indicated that it was named after C. G. K. Nourse, General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Winnipeg. **Nourse Bog** (62 H/16) A marsh nearby. Named after the locality in 1976.

*Novra* (around 62 O/3) West of Dauphin. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1876) as a railway point between Cartier and Braidwood on a proposed Canadian Pacific railway line. See Acadie entry. Department of the Interior (1877) *Novrad*.

**Novra** (63 C/11) Locality and former railway point west of Swan Lake. First noted on a Cram map (1901; from an 1877 map). The name is an amalgam of "Nov" (derived from the Latin word **nova**, meaning *new*) and "ra," the first two letters of **rai**lway (Garland 1975). Also a School District name on 13-14-26W. Saskatchewan Department of Highways (1928) *Norva*.

**Nowell Lake** (54 L/10) West of Churchill. Named in 1948 after World War II casualty Flying Officer George R. Nowell of St. Vital. He served in No. 21 Mosquito Squadron and was mentioned in dispatches.

**Nueltin Lake** (64 O/13) West of Baralzon Lake on the Manitoba - Nunavut boundary. GBC records (1945) indicated that the name first appeared on a Tyrrell map (1896) and that A. Turquitil of the Oblate Missionaries (1921) indicated it to be a Chipewyan name meaning *sleeping island*. Tyrrell (1911a) noted that Hearne called it Island Lake, which was known to Chipewyans (of Fort Churchill) as Nueltin Lake, meaning *frozen*. A CPCGN letter (1972; from a Dr. Jacobsen) gave the spelling of Nutheltintueh from "Tyrrell's accounts," with the translation *sleeping giant*. The lake is full of islands. Norton (ca. 1760) *Northern Indn Lake*; J. Cook (ca. 1780-84; published by Hogg); *Menishtick Lake* (Cree, meaning *island*); Anonymous (1785; PAC) *L Menischtik*; Delamarche (1790) *L Menisthick*; Arrowsmith (1791) *Menistick L*; J. Russell (1794) *North Lined Lake*; Arrowsmith (1796) *Northlined Lake*; Wilkinson (1807) *Lake Menishtick* or *North lined L*; Fidler (1809) *Nootheheenetooah* and written under it: *Island Lake*; Lapie (1809) *L Northlined*; and in 1821, *Lac des Iles*; Quebec Government (1918) *Lac Nueltin*.

**Numakoos Lake** (64 G/2) West of Southern Indian Lake. CPCGN records (1966) indicated that the name is Cree meaning *trout*. Also listed with the alternate spelling Namaycush Lake.

**Numakousis River** (64 C/2) Flows east into Onion River southwest of Granville Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *brook trout*.

**Numao Lake** (52 L/4) Southeast of Lac du Bonnet. Located on the Winnipeg River above Sturgeon Falls and named by the CBGN in 1953. The name is Cree and means *sturgeon*.

**Numapin Lake** (63 O/15) Northwest of Nelson House. Named by the CPCGN in 1973. Garland (1975) noted that the name is Cree meaning *sucker* or *carp*. **Numapin Creek** (63 C/2) Flows north into Laurie River.

**Numas Creek** (63 J/5) Flows south into Mitishko River. Named by the CBGN in 1947. It is a Cree name meaning *small sturgeon* and is used by the Cree in the James Bay area of Ontario as a general name for fish (Garland 1975).

**Numeyweestaykwan Rapids** (63 H/9) Northwest of Gunisao Lake. A Native name meaning *sturgeon head*.

**Nunalla** (54 M/15) Locality northwest of Churchill. CBGN records (1947) noted it as a trading post and Inuit community on the west shore of Hudson Bay, which 1973 correspondence indicated had been abandoned. The name is Inuit meaning *the most excellent land* (Garland 1975; from Father Guinard). CPCGN (1978) records confirmed the Cree name Kichiyewew meaning *excellent land*, with the local name meaning the opposite — Puskwawuskumik, Cree for *barren land*.

**Nunatonowago Rapids** (53 N/5) In the Hayes River, northeast of Knee Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *look or search for* (i.e., lookout).

**Nupukawpiskaw Creek** (63 H/12) Flows south into Back Channel, south of Norway House. CPCGN records (1973) indicated it to be a local Cree name (submitted by a Conservation Officer) meaning *flat rock*. Also called Louisa's Creek locally, after a woman from Norway House who used to trap along the creek.

**Nupukwasik Island** (64 C/1) Granville Lake. A Cree name meaning *balsam tree*.

*Nutaykutayo Creek* (63 G/11) Flows northeast into Lake Winnipeg. CPCGN records (1979) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *hungry*. Apparently some trappers got caught without food while out in the spring and had to walk back to Grand Rapids, living only on fish caught en route. *Nutaykutayo Point* (63 G/11) Just to the south along the northwest shore of Lake Winnipeg.

**Nutimik Lake** (52 L/4) Locality on Nutimik Lake, southeast of Lac du Bonnet. A cottage and summer resort community named after the lake. The name was chosen by the CBGN in 1950 to replace the name Jessie Lake. A note on file from J. H. Corry, Secretary of the GBC states "G. H. Watt (DLS) named the lakes Dorothy and Jessie in 1907 after his two daughters who were out there with him while he was engaged in making surveys." The name change was intended to avoid confusion with nearby Jessica Lake. Nutimik was chosen from a Cree word meaning *up the river*. There was an old settler who homesteaded near the lake and referred to his home being "up the river" (the lake is on the Winnipeg River).

**Nut Island** (63 A/3) In Lake Winnipeg, southwest of Berens River. A descriptive name first seen on a Hind map (1858). Fieldwork revealed that there are willow trees growing here which produce soft green fruit or "nuts." Also called Peanut Island (probably with respect to its size). Rainboth (1872) *Nut Islands*.

**Nutter Island** (53 L/2) Goose Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John V. Nutter of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1 Anson Reconnaissance Squadron.

**Nutter Lake** (64 G/7) Southeast of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1963 after World War II casualty Ordinary Signalman Alexander Nutter of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMS *Jupiter*.

**Nutt Lake** (63 K/16) West of Wekusko Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that the lake was named after Jack Nutt who poured the first gold brick from the area here on the east shore of Wekusko Lake. He was a promoter and the discoverer of the ore body at Bernic Lake in southeast Manitoba. Also noted as Caribou Lake on a Manitoba Mines map (1954-55).

**Nykolaishen Lake** (64 P/1) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private William Nykolaishen of Dauphin. He served with the Highland Light Infantry of Canada.

**Nystrom Lake** (62 J/5) Northwest of Neepawa. Named after local resident Eric Nystrom.

**Oakbank** (62 H/15) Community east of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1880 (Douglas 1933). GBC correspondence (1905) indicated that the Post Office derived its name from its former location on 29-11-5E around Moose Nose Hill on the banks of which grew a number of oak trees. The Post Office later moved northeast to 21-11-5E on the Canadian Pacific Railway. Chataway (1921) showed the School District of Sunnyside just to the east on NW 22-11-5E, while a 1965 municipal map showed Oakbank "A" School District on 27-11-5E, and Oakbank "B" School District on NE 33-11-5E. Fieldwork revealed the alternate name South Sunnyside School District. Sunnyside School District No. 40 was formed in the early 1880s (Dugald Women's Institute 1974). Department of the Interior (1881) *Oak Bank*.

**Oak Bluff** (62 H/14) Community southwest of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1890 (Campbell 1972). The Postal Guide of 1905 listed it on 20-9-2E, while the community is currently on 25-9-1E, one or two miles away. The 1892 Guide listed it on 24-9-1E. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster G. P. Wastle) noted that the Post Office was so "christened" about 14 years before, after a clump of oak trees nearby. Also a School District name. SGO map (1895) *Oakbluff*.

*Oak Bluff Station* (62 H/14) Railway point west of Winnipeg. Located on the CNR line about one mile northwest of Oak Bluff. The CBGN (1950) recommended adoption in this form to distinguish it from the Post Office and community which were considered distinct despite their proximity.

*Oakbrae* (62 O/5) Former locality on the northeast shore of Dauphin Lake. Postal records indicated that the Post Office opened in 1905 on 6-29-18W and changed to Weiden in 1923 (see entry). Presumably descriptive of oak trees in the area, combined with the Scottish term "brae," usually signifying a hilly or upland area. Both Weiden and Oak Brae are approved as separate (locality) names. The former is on 31-28-16W and the latter 36-28-16W.

**Oakburn** (62 K/10) Community north of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1882 (Douglas 1933) on 30-15-23W, moved to 30-18-24W by 1892, then to 36-18-24W and is currently on 28-18-23W. Also a Canadian National railway point and a School District one mile south on SE 21-18-23W. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster T. Halliday) indicated that he was unsure of its origin, as "there is not an oak tree to be seen. It is not named after anyone." He mentioned that a creek flowed past here and that Oakburn Station was built here that year (1905). The CBGN (1951) presumed that it was named after nearby Oak River, noting that "burn" was Scottish for creek or stream. The area was originally called Oak Creek but later called Oakburn by Scottish settlers (Garland 1975). The School District was named Oak Creek in 1882 and became Oakburn in 1885 (Shoal Lake Anniversary Committee 1959).

**Oakenfold Lake** (64 P/11) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Harold F. Oakenfold of Winnipeg. He served at the Headquarters of the Western Air Command, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Oakes Lake** (63 K/16) West of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flying Officer William H. Oakes of Swan Lake. He served in No. 420 Halifax Squadron.

*Oak Hammock* (62 I/3) Southwest of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1894 on 25-13-3E, closed in 1916, reopened in 1921 and closed permanently in 1931. GBC correspondence (1928) indicated that the name originated with the early Red River settlers as there was an oak hummock — a small knoll or hill on NE 27-13-3E. In 1874 it was homesteaded by Adam McDonald who called his farm Oak Hammock because it was on this knoll (covering some 15 - 20 acres) with the only known quantity of oak trees in the area. Some confusion seems to have originated with a typographical error in the *Manitoba Free Press* of 1878 in which "hummock" was misspelled "hammock." The School District on NW 12-11-4E was spelled Oak Hummock on a Chataway map (1907) and Oak Hammock on a 1921 map. A 1966 municipal map showed Old Hummock School District. Oak Hummock Hill was a gravel ridge also called Corbett's Hill locally, after W. Corbett, a homesteader on SE 12-11-4E (Dugald Women's Institute 1974). Transcona residents called it Black Bush as it was a favourite berry picking spot. The name was rescinded by the CBGN in 1952. SGO (1895) *Oakhammock*; Bulman (1902) *Oak Hamock*. The name is preserved locally by Oak Hammock Marsh.

**Oak Hammock Marsh** (63 I/3) An extensive marsh west of Selkirk. See previous entry for origin.

*Oakhurst* (63 C/2) East of Swan River. A former Post Office that opened in 1923 on 26-36-25W and closed in 1924. Named after the nearby Oakhurst School District on NE 22-36-25W (Douglas 1933). Oak trees probably grew in the area, although this is fairly far north.

**Oak Island Settlement** (62 H/10) Community southeast of Winnipeg. A large settlement area southeast of Ile des Chênes (French for *oak island*). Chataway (1907) showed Oak Island as a Post Office on SW 35-8-4E as well as *Isle des Chênes Post Office* just southeast within the boundary of Oak Island Settlement. A Postal Department map (1909) had *Île des Chênes* Post Office within it. See also Ile des Chênes entry. The 1907 - 1909 Postal Guides listed only an *Isle des Chênes Post Office* on 26-8-4E. A Secretary of State map (1872) placed Oak Island beside a "marshy island" in this area, surrounded by prairie. Chataway (1921) placed *Isle des Chênes* School District on the east side of the settlement. Militia Department (1878) *Pte de Chênes*, written over the settlement area; Page (1879) *Pte du Chêne*; Bulman (1903) settlement as *Isle des Chênes*.

**Oak Lake** (62 F/15) Town southeast of Virden. A Post Office and Canadian Pacific railway point on 23-9-24W. GBC correspondence (1906) indicated that the name was derived from Oak Lake (noted on a Dawson map 1858) about six miles southwest, which was so named because of the oak trees growing on the east shore which are "equal to any in Manitoba ... not the common scrub oak." The settlement was called Flat Creek in 1881 when the CPR built a station here and named it after the creek they had just crossed two miles east. Clingan (1957) added that as a result of the "untiring efforts" of Robert Lang, the name was changed to Oak Lake (and was first shown as such on an American Bank Note Company map 1882). The lake was the site of a Hudson's Bay Company post called Lac des Chênes by the French (Garland 1975). The School District was Oakwood. **Oak Lake Beach** (62 F/10) Community southeast of Virden. CPCGN records (1976) indicated it to be a local and descriptive name. It is primarily a summer community. **Oak Lake 59A** (62 F/10) Indian Reserve south of Virden. A small reserve for Sioux north of Indian Reserve 59. First shown on a government map (1933).

*Oak Lake Indian Reserve 59* (62 F/10) South of Virden. A Sioux reserve named after the lake. Shown on a Reid survey (1901) as *Oak Lake Sioux Reserve No. 59*, while a Department of the Interior map (1888-89) simply noted this reserve area as *Sioux*.

**Oakland** (62 G/12) Rural Municipality south of Brandon. Established in 1883 and formerly Ward 1 of the old Brandon municipal council (Stuart 1969). Presumably the name is descriptive of oaks growing in the area.

**Oakland** (62 J/1) Community northeast of Portage la Prairie. The Post Office opened in 1876 and closed in 1918. GBC correspondence from resident Mr. Fulton indicated that the name was originally applied to a Post Office on 30-13-7W (with Reverend McDougall as postmaster) as there were a lot of oaks growing in the area. The Post Office moved approximately three miles southeast to the railway station on the CNR line where there were also "lots of oak trees." Also a School District on SE 34-13-7W. Anonymous (ca. 1882) *Oaklands*.

*Oakley* (62 I/3) Southwest of Selkirk. A former railway point on the Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Railway line on 31-12-3E. First noted on a Stovel map (1921) and rescinded by the CPCGN in 1968.

**Oakley Creek** (63 J/3) Flows southeast into McBain Creek southwest of Kiskitto Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer I William H. Oakley of St. Boniface. He served in No. 271 Dakota Squadron.

**Oakner** (62 K/2) Community south of Shoal Lake. Named in 1909 to fit the alphabetical sequence of names along the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway line (Douglas 1933). See Arona entry. First shown on a Department of the Interior map (1909). The Post Office opened in 1909 on 8-13-23W and closed in 1977. This district was called Eden at one time, after the old school on 18-13-23W (Hamiota Women's Institute 1956). It was replaced by Oakner Consolidated School in 1919 on NE 8-13-23W.

*Oaknook* (62 N/1) Northwest of Dauphin. The Post Office opened in 1894 on 6-26-21W and closed in 1925. The name was probably descriptive of its location. It was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1977.

**Oako Beach** (62 O/4) Locality north of Dauphin Beach. The introduction of Emergency 911 services into the RM of Ochre River prompted their submission of these well-established names for approval as locality names. Ilene Mayne, Chief Administrative Officer of the RM of Ochre River submitted this name but was unable to provide information regarding its origin.

*Oak Park* (62 H/14) In the City of Winnipeg. First noted on a McPhillips map (1910). Probably a neighbourhood in the Norwood area.

**Oak Point** (62 J/9) Community northwest of St. Laurent. A Post Office which opened in 1872 and a Canadian National railway point. Named after the point of land jutting out into Lake Manitoba which is covered with oak trees (Douglas 1933). Also a former Hudson's Bay Company post. Oak Point House was in operation only for a short time (Voorhis 1930). It was mentioned in the 1869 and 1872 list of posts. The Hudson's Bay Company wintered cattle here and it was also a famous health resort (Douglas 1933). Hind (1860) identified it as a settlement and fishery. Also noted was the School District of Oak Point Settlement. **Oak Point Settlement** (62 J/8) Encompasses the community of Oak Point. A former settlement area adjacent to the present community, it consisted of long, numbered lots. The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1978.

*Oak Point Junction* (62 H/14) Southwestern Winnipeg. A CN/CP junction point first noted on a Bulman map (1905). Chataway (1907) placed it south of St. James.

**Oak River** (62 K/1) Local Urban District southeast of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1879 on 3-14-22W and later moved to its present location on the CPR line on 28-13-22W. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster James Little) indicated that the Post Office was named after nearby Oak River in 1891. Also a School District on SW 33-13-22W which was established in 1893 (Blanshard Centennial History Committee 1970). In anticipation of a railway, a townsite was surveyed on NE 34-13-24W in 1882, but it did not arrive until 1891. The Canadian Pacific originally bypassed the town 20 miles to the south, but the North Western Railway Company ran a survey here in the late 1880s and the community thrived (J. Davidson n.d.; PAM). SGO (1894) *Oakriver*. **Oak River** (62 F/16) Descriptively named, flows south into the Assiniboine River. First noted correctly on a Palliser map (1865) while Arrowsmith (1814) and Thompson (1813-14) identified is as *Oak Rivulet*. Hind (1858) showed it east of the present Little Saskatchewan River rather than to the west. No river as such exists, except a possible combination of Boggy Creek and the Whitemud River. Some of these maps seemed to place Arrow River in the position of Oak River. Alex Morris, then Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba (1875) referred to a river "near" the mouth of the Assiniboine called Berry Creek or Oak River (Blanshard Centennial History Committee 1970). SGO (1896) *W Branch of Oak River*.

**Oakview** (62 O/2) Locality southwest of Ashern. The Post Office opened in 1913 on 27-23-9W and moved to 1-24-9W on the shore of Dog Lake (Douglas 1933). It was presumably descriptive of the view and surrounding oak trees. Also a School District on 33-8-25W.

**Oakville** (62 G/16) Community southeast of Portage la Prairie. The Post Office opened in 1891 as Elm River on 18-11-4W, changed to Oakville in 1892, became Kawende in 1900 and changed back to Oakville in 1939. Also a Canadian National railway point and School District name, the latter on SW 19-11-4W and organized in 1891 (Garland 1975). Oakville was acceptable to railway officials, but not the Postal Department due to possible confusion with Oakville, Ontario. It was this that motivated changing the name of the Post Office to Kawende, an Ojibwa word meaning *no name*. The railway arrived in 1888 - 1889 (Douglas 1933). Thibaudeau (1908) showed Oakville on the railway with the Kawende Post Office nearby. Rand McNally (1904) *Oakville Station*; Stovel (1910) *Oakville (Kawende Post Office)*.

*Oatfield* (62 J/16) South of Ashern. The Post Office opened in 1912 on 36-22-7W under Postmaster Charles Fawcett. It later moved to 34-22-7W and closed in 1969. Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1979.

**Oberon** (62 J/3) Locality south of Neepawa. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1881). The Post Office opened in 1880 as McKenzieville on 3-13-15W and changed to Oberon on 29-12-15W in 1906 under Postmaster C. S. McGuire. It closed in 1970. It is also on the CPR line, and a School District on NE 10-13-15W. The former School District on NW 29-12-15W was Auburn, and this name is still used by some as an alternate locality name. It was originally called McKenzieville due to the vast holdings of Adam McKenzie who also constructed most of the early buildings (Carberry Plains Book Committee 1959). Ham (1980) claimed that Boggy Creek was the first name of the locality and that Oberon was named after a place in North Dakota. Bulman (1905) seems *McKeoseville*.

*Obodo* (62 K/1) Northwest of Brandon. A former military Post Office which served Canadian Forces Base Rivers near the community of Rivers. The Post Office opened in 1942 as Rivers (Military Post Office 1006) on 17-12-21W, changed to Rivers Camp in 1951, became Obodo in 1966 and closed in 1971. It was temporarily closed from 1945 to 1949. CPCGN records (1966) indicated that the name was chosen by the base commander from the Siouan word meaning *a place where there is no protection from the wind or snow*. The wind apparently blows continually at Rivers and the name also provided a link with the Sioux nation which inhabited the area before European settlement. See also Rivers entry.

**O'Brien Island** (64 J/12) Descôteaux Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Wallace W. O'Brien of Winnipeg. He served in No. 428 Wellington Squadron.

**O'Brien Lake** (52 L/6) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private William E. O'Brien of Rorketon. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**O'Bryan Lake** (64 O/7) Northwest of Munroe Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer William E. H. O'Bryan of Winnipeg. He served in No. 571 Mosquito Squadron.

**Observation Point** (62 P/1) Southeast shore of Lake Winnipeg, southwest of Manigotagan. An old name first noted on a Fidler map (ca. 1810). The point offers a good view of the south end of the lake and of the islands to the west and north. Shown as *Batteau (-x) Point* on many maps from Thompson (1813-14) to Westmacott (1876). Probably from the French "bateau," meaning *boat* or *vessel*, possibly because early explorers or traders stopped here to take astronomical observations. The point affords an excellent view of the lake and approaching boats (Ham 1980). Some maps seemed to place the name further south around Sandy River. Thompson (1813-14) *Batteaucox Pt*; Bouchette (1815) *Batteau Pt*; Anonymous (ca. 1900) seems *Bad Throat Pt*.

**Obukowin Lake** (52 M/3) East of Bissett on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1923). Douglas (1933) claimed that it was a Native name meaning *moulting duck*. CPCGN fieldwork (1977) revealed it to be a Saulteaux name meaning *where ducks get fat to go south* (perhaps in association with moulting). **Ohukowin Creek** (62 P/9) Flows northwest into Leyond River.

**Obuyi Lake** (64 P/3) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. A local Chipewyan name meaning *trees have been burned around the lake*.

**Ochechako Lake** (63 I/15) Northeast of Walker Lake. A Native name meaning *crane* (the bird).

**Ocheechak Creek** (53 D/4) Flows southwest into Berens River. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *crane* (bird species). **Ocheechak Lake** (53 D/4) West of Fishing Lake.

**Ocheek Reef** (53 L/2) North shore of Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *fisher*, a fur-bearing mammal.

**Ochekopemakewin Creek** (63 A/9) Flows north into Poplar River. A Native name meaning *so many willows that you couldn't paddle*.

**Ochonipi Lake** (53 E/10) South of Island Lake. A local Native name meaning *tullibee*, a species of freshwater fish.

**Ochre Lake** (63 G/5) Northwest of Grand Rapids. CPCG records (1979) indicated this to be a local name. Apparently residents of The Pas came here to mine ochre — a red pigment composed of iron oxide.

**Ochre River** (62 O/4) Community south of Dauphin Lake. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point on 10-24-17W. Campbell (1972) reported that the Post Office opened in 1893. A SGO map (1896) showed the Post Office as *Ochreriver* but to the north on 28 and 34-24-17W, on a trail north from Ochre on the CNR and near present Ochre Beach. Listed on 28-24-17W in the 1897 Postal Guide. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster N. A. Oliver) indicated that the Post Office and settlement were named after the Ochre River which was in turn, named by some of the first settlers because of the yellow marl in the river bed which resembled yellow ochre. Peter Fidler (1820), however, referred to it as Paint River or "Oothamin or Red Paint," one of "two stout creeks." Ochre is a yellowish to reddish pigment often used as a paint. The community (presumably at the lake side location) was once called Potts Beach after an early resident (Ochre River Women's Institute 1970). It was not determined whether this became the present Ochre Beach community nearby, or was merely adjacent to it. Rand McNally (1904) *Ochre River Station* in present location and *Ochre River Post Office* to the north, while Bulman (1897) had *Ochre River* in both places. **Ochre Beach** (62 O/4) Community on the southwest shore of Dauphin Lake. Adopted by the CBGN in 1956. Presumably descriptive of its location on the lake near the mouth of the Ochre River. Near (possibly the same place) the former location of

Ochre River Post Office as noted above. **Ochre River** (62 O/4) Flows north into Dauphin Lake and was first noted correctly on Hind (1858). Codd (1885) *R Ochre*; Bulman (1903) *Little Ochre River*. **Ochre River** (62 O/4) Rural Municipality south of Dauphin Lake. Established in 1899 and named after the river and community (Garland 1975). The Ochre River Women's Institute (1970), however, noted the incorporation date as 1901.

**Ochuleepis River** (64 B/7) Flows south into Pecheponakun River. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *tullibee*, a fish species.

**Ochumkumka Lake** (53 K/4) Southwest of Sharpe Lake. An Ojibwa name meaning *place where the beavers stay*.

**Ochunipe Lake** (63 K/7) North of Cormorant Lake. A Cree name meaning *tullibee* (the fish species).

**O'Connell Lake** (64 D/8) South of Laurie Lake on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. Named in 1966 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant George F. O'Connell. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Octopus Lake** (62 J/12) Southwest of McCreary. First noted on a SGO map (1904) and presumably descriptive of its shape — somewhat like an octopus with extended tentacles. Fieldwork revealed the local alternate names Mud Lake, Lower Mud Lake and Upper Mud Lake.

**Odanah** (62 J/4) Rural Municipality west of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1880 on 10-15-18W and closed in 1886. This was an area of flat open land below Odanah Pass where for many years Natives gathered in winter encampments (E. Brown 1965). Europeans settled here and a land office opened in 1878. Odanah was a Native name meaning *meeting place* or *large camp* and it was coined by the Honourable Colin Inkster of Winnipeg. Brown added that Ivanhoe was used by a few, but its use did not prevail. Garland (1975) gave the derivation of the name as "otanow," Cree for *large settlement* or *town*. In 1884 when the CPR chose to place its station at nearby Minnedosa, Odanah gradually disappeared. A plaque erected near the site reads in part:

> ODANAH 1878 - 1886: This plaque erected in 1967 on the site of the Carlton Trail, through Odanah Village and the Pass.

GBC correspondence (1929; from the Secretary Treasurer) indicated that the Rural Municipality was incorporated in 1882.

**O'Day** (54 E/9) Railway point south of Churchill. Located on the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line between Back and Kellett. Named in 1929 after J. E. O'Day, an engineer involved with the construction of the Amery to Churchill line (Douglas 1933).

**Oddur Island** (62 P/8) North of Black Island in Lake Winnipeg. Adopted by the GBC in 1934. Garland (1975; from H. Larusson) noted that it was an Icelandic word meaning *sharp point*, which may be applied to a weapon or point of land. It is also a common given name among Icelandic people, many of whom settled on nearby Hecla Island and the southwest side of Lake Winnipeg.

**Oddy Lake** (64 N/4) North of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Herbert Oddy of Thornhill. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Odee Smith Lake** (53 L/4) Southwest of Bolton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant **Orville D. Smith** of Selkirk. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Odei River** (64 A/2) Flows east into Burntwood River. GBC records indicated that the name was approved in 1907. First shown on a Department of Railways and Canals map (ca. 1908). Called Sahpoochaway River on maps and sources as early as David Thompson (1793). Fidler (1806) labelled it Sapuchewastikgone. Douglas (1933) indicated that "odei" is a Native name meaning *heart* while "sapoochaway" was a variation of the Cree (sapoochuvun, in Watkins 1865) meaning *it flows through*. CBGN records (1955) added that Harding River had been applied in part to the upstream area (the river flows through Harding Lake). CBGN correspondence (1948; from geologist J. Wright) indicated that it was locally called South River, an altered translation of the Cree name Sowunock, but if that proved an unsuitable name, he suggested Harding River. Fieldwork revealed the local alternates Muskwa River (in part) meaning *bear* in Cree and Kekunayo River, meaning *dirty water*. Thompson (1813-14; 1874 copy by Johnston) *Sahpoochway River*.

**Odhill** (63 O/1) Locality northeast of Wabowden. Located on the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line on 36-70-6W and named after **O. D. Hill**, KC, of Melfort, Saskatchewan (Douglas 1933). Shown on a Scarborough map (1916) as Monty. Monty was the name of the Resident Engineer (Munro 1978). Monty was in turn changed to Robson after Joseph Robson, first English writer at Fort Churchill and York Factory (1730s and 1740s). This created problems with duplication, as there were places with similar names in British Columbia, Ontario and New Brunswick. It became Odhill in 1928 (Douglas 1933).

**O'Donnell Lake** (63 I/3) Southwest of Molson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Joseph N. O'Donnell of Killarney, Manitoba. He served in No. 1666 Halifax Heavy Conversion Unit.

**O'Dowda Lake** (64 P/2) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John F. O'Dowda of Winnipeg. He served in No. 51 Lancaster Squadron.

**Oganse Island** (53 E/15) Waasagomach Bay in Island Lake. This was the name of a man who lived on this island his entire life. It means *pickerel* in Saulteaux.

**Ogas Lake** (53 E/13) South of Stevenson Lake. A Native name meaning *pickerel*.

**Ogasi Lake** (53 D/4) West of Fishing Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *pickerel*. **Ogasi Rapids** (53 D/4) In the Berens River.

**Ogden Lake** (64 O/15) Southwest of Blevins Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Theodore J. Ogden of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Ogilvie** (62 J/6) Locality northeast of Neepawa. The Post Office opened as Blake in 1879 on 23-15-12W and changed to Ogilvie in 1898 at the railway location on 20-15-12W. GBC correspondence (1906) listed the Post Office as Ogilvie Station, but the respondent noted that it was Ogilvie, formerly Blake, renamed by the CNR after "a surveyor, now in the Yukon." Douglas (1933) claimed that it was named in 1897 after William Ogilvie (DLS) then Commissioner of the Yukon Territory. The Post Office changed the Post Office name from Ogilvie Station to Ogilvie in 1953. Blake School District was nearby on NW 10-15-12W. Maingy (1903) *Ogilvie Station*; CBGN (1947) *Ogilvie (Ogilvie Station Post Office)*.

**Ogilvie Lake** (64 O/13) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer James M. Ogilvie of Portage la Prairie. He served in No. 100 Lancaster Squadron.

**Ogit Lake** (53 E/13) Southwest of Island Lake. A local Native name meaning *nose*.

**Ogren Lake** (64 P/3) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Carl E. Ogren of Winnipeg. He served in No. 111 Mitchell Squadron.

**O'Hanly** (62 I/16) Post Office at the mouth of Black River, northwest of Pine Falls. The Post Office opened in 1965 on 32-21-9E on the Black River Indian Reserve 9. Named after the O'Hanly River. **O'Hanly River** (62 I/16) Flows west into Black River on the reserve. GBC records (1920) indicated that the river was named after J. L. P. O'Hanly who surveyed the reserve in 1878. For the river: Bulman (1897) *Sand River* presumably intended Sandy River to the north; SGO (1914) *Little Black River*; A. Narraway, Topographical Surveys (n.d.) *South Branch Little Black River*; Department of the Interior (1923) *O'Hanley River*. **O'Hanly Pond** (62 I/16) South of O'Hanly River. Named due to its proximity to the O'Hanly River.

**Ohookisew Island** (64 C/8) Granville Lake. A Cree name meaning *little owl*.

**Ohoomisewe Rapids** (63 I/8) Hayes River. A Native name meaning *owl*.

**Ohoomisew Rapids** (63 H/15) Molson River, east of Washahigan Lake. A Native name meaning *owl*. This name refers specifically to the Great Horned Owl.

*Ohsasowe Rapids* (63 H/15) Molson River. A Native name meaning *slippery*.

**Oige Lake** (64 I/3) West of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Joseph H. Oige of Selkirk. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Okanoteotan Point** (53 L/15) In Knee Lake. A local Native name meaning *fur storage*.

**Okasanegun Bay** (52 M/14) In Moar Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *pickerel spawning*.

**Okasanmeekanan Lake** (53 E/16) South of Irving Lake. A Native name meaning *pickerel spawning*.

**Okawseepi Lake** (64 A/9) North of Split Lake. A Cree name meaning *pickerel river*.

**Okas Lake** (53 K/6) Southeast of Gods Lake. A local Cree name meaning *pickerel*. **Okas Bay** (53 K/13) Northeast end of Gods Lake.

**Okawenekan Rapids** (63 I/2) Molson River. A Native name meaning *pickerel fishing place*.

**Okeegee Falls** (52 M/5) In the Bloodvein River. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *circling* or *eddying*.

**Okeepohinskwakun Lake** (63 I/3) South of Molson Lake. A local Native name meaning *moose blocking* (no explanation given).

**O'Kelly Lake** (52 M/13) North of Viking Lake. Named after Major Christopher P. O'Kelly. During World War I, Major O'Kelly served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles becoming an Acting Captain with the 52nd Battalion (Manitoba Regiment), Canadian Expeditionary Force. He was the youngest soldier in the Commonwealth to win both the Victoria Cross and Military Cross (aged 21). Major O'Kelly drowned in 1922 along with his companion Lieutenant William Murray (Distinguished Conduct Medal). Murray Island (in O'Kelly Lake) was named after him.

**Okeskimunisew Creek** (63 H/7) Flows northwest into Bélanger River. CPCGN records (1974) indicated that this Cree name was submitted by a local Conservation Officer and means *kingfisher*. **Okeskimunisew Lake** (63 H/7) Along the Bélanger River. **Okeskimunisew Rapids** (63 H/7) In the Bélanger River.

**Okeskimunnese Creek** (63 A/14) Flows west into Poplar River. A Native name meaning *kingfisher*.

**Okeyakkotelnewin Creek** (63 A/15) Flows north into Poplar River. A Native name that means *turning around the other way*.

**Okimaw Lake** (52 M/4) Southwest of Sasaginnigak Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *boss* or *chief*.

**Okin Lake** (53 L/3) Northwest of Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *orange berry* (of a particular type). A Cree dictionary suggested that they were similar to hawthorn or rosebush berries.

**Okno** (62 P/3) Locality southeast of Hodgson. A former Post Office that opened in 1913 on 2-24-2E and closed in 1933. Also a School District on SE 11-24-2E. It is a Russian name meaning *window* (Douglas 1933). SGO (1914) *Ukno*.

**Okomineekan Creek** (63 A/9) Flows north into Eardley Lake. A Native name meaning *pickerel spawning place*.

**Okotakunusk Lake** (64 H/3) South of Northern Indian Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *goose grass*. **Okotakunusk Lake** (63 K/8) East of Cormorant Lake.

**Okowacheeweenik Bay** (64 C/8) Northeast end of Granville Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *frozen all over*. Apparently an elderly man froze to death here long ago.

**Okow Creek** (64 G/7) Flows northeast into Meehawaneneek Lake. A Cree name meaning *pickerel*.

**Okowemenekanan Rapids** (63 I/2) Molson River. A Native name meaning *pickerel scoop out*.

**Okunowaiskotayo Point** (63 N/10) South bank of the Churchill River, just west of Highrock Lake. A local Cree name meaning *looking for fires* (i.e., a fire tower). There is a hill here on the point which presumably served as a vantage point and fire tower location.

**Okwachapeewin Rapids** (64 C/2) In the Laurie River at the west end of McGavock Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *capsize*.

**Olaf Johnson Point** (63 K/6) Southeast shore of Simonhouse Lake. Named after a local trapper and fisherman.

**Olafson Bay** (62 O/2) West shore of Lake Manitoba in The Narrows. Named after local resident G. G. Olafson (CPCGN records 1978). Also called GG's Bay.

**Olafson Lake** (62 G/11) Northeast of Glenboro. CPCGN records (1976) indicated it to be a local family name. Apparently land around the lake was purchased by Parks Branch from the family. The lake is on the boundary of Spruce Woods Provincial Park. It is also called Arnolds Lake and Gladstone Lake.

**Olafson Lake** (64 I/9) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Budvar P. Olafson of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Old Altona** (62 H/4) Locality northwest of Emerson. Adopted by the CBGN in 1952. Recorded on NTS map 62 H (1938) as *Altona (Old)* on the CPR line on 5-2-1W. Located just south of Altona (see entry).

*Old Barkfield* (62 H/7) Southwest of Steinbach. A former Mennonite settlement and School District on 8-5-5E, first noted on NTS map 62 H (1938). Rescinded in 1966. Garland (1975) listed the German form as Altbarkfeld. See also Barkfield.

**Old Beach Creek** (54 B/10) Flows north into Kaskattama River. CPCGN records (1967) indicated that this name was proposed by Bruce Craig (GSC) as a descriptive name, since the creek cuts through a number of the post-glacial beaches that are numerous in the Hudson Bay lowlands. Fieldwork revealed the local name Roundhill Creek (from the Cree name).

**Old Dicks Lookout** (62 G/2) East of Pilot Mound. Named after Dick Grey who used to live here. In toponymy, a lookout is defined as a point of elevation from which the surrounding countryside can be viewed.

**Oldenberg** (62 I/1) Locality south of Lac du Bonnet. Named after the former School District on NE 22-12-11E (CPCGN records 1978). Spelled *Oldenburg* on a 1965 municipal map. **Oldenberg Creek** (62 I/1) Flows northwest into Whitemouth River.

**Old England** (62 I/2) Locality southwest of Selkirk. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on Township 13-5E, first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1921). Presumably many area settlers were from England.

**Old Kildonan** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. A former Post Office which opened in 1922 on Lot 16 and closed in 1968. Approved by the CPCGN as a neighbourhood in northeast Winnipeg in 1974. The area was also part of the former Rural Municipality of Old Kildonan, a name rescinded in 1974. See Kildonan entry.

**Oldman River** (64 H/6) Flows south into Northern Indian Lake. First noted on a GSC map (1936; as *Old Man River*) and adopted (as Oldman River) by the GBC in 1944. Presumably from the Cree Keeshaynino River meaning *old man*.

**Old Mill Creek** (62 G/3) Flows south into Rock Lake. A descriptive local name. George Wilson operated a small mill here many years ago. **Old Mill Point** (62 G/3) North shore of Rock Lake.

**Old Prairie Grove Drain** (62 H/14) Flows west into the Seine River. It passes through the hamlet of Prairie Grove.

**Old Village Point** (63 N/8) East shore of Burntwood Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local name, so called because there was a Native settlement here long ago.

**Olenick Lake** (64 I/3) West of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Rifleman Theodore Olenick of Reston. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Oleson Island** (63 F/8) In southwest Cedar Lake. Formerly Oleson Point, as recorded on a GSC map (1934) but changed to "Island" in 1968 by the CPCGN, since flooding for the Grand Rapids hydroelectric project cut the tip from the mainland. It may have been named after a local trapper or a GSC employee.

**Olha** (62 K/10) Locality north of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1908 on 36-19-23W. Douglas (1933) claimed that it was named after a Russian princess and saint in the Russian Church of the 10th century. Princess Olha reigned in Ukraine from A. D. 945 to 964 after the death of her husband Ihor (Rudnyckyj 1970). She was one of the first of her dynasty to become a Christian. Also a School District on SW 2-20-23W. The area was first settled by Ukrainians in 1898. The School District was organized by a Mr. Boderski and built in 1907. It was originally called Boseslav (Oakburn History Committee 1970). Maingy postal map (1909) *Ohla*.

*Olha Lake* (62 K/10) North of Shoal Lake. Named in 1977 after the Olha Post Office (see previous entry). Also called Chip Lake locally.

**Olie Johnson Lake** (64 O/4) West of Blackfish Lake. Named after in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Olie Johnson of Winnipeg. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Oli Lake** (64 H/5) West of Northern Indian Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be named after local trapper Oli Hagburg.

*Olive* (62 G/10) Northeast of Glenboro. A former Post Office that opened in 1881 on 15-8-10W and closed in 1916. Also a School District name. The first postmaster was R. J. Warren.

*Olivedale* (62 G/12) Southeast of Brandon near Glen Souris. The Post Office opened in 1889 on 7-9-17W under Postmaster John Maher and closed in 1893.

**Olive Lake** (52 E/14) Northeast of Brereton Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that the lake was named in 1932 after Mrs. J. C. Pincock, one of the earliest cottage owners in this area. Her family and a neighbour suggested the name while on a trip retracing the trail of the surveyors along the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. Fieldwork revealed the local alternates Papoose Lake and Star Lake.

**Oliver Bay** (63 N/13) Churchill River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer William R. Oliver of Killarney, Manitoba. He served in No. 405 Lancaster Squadron.

**Oliver Island** (64 I/15) Seal River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Peter S. Oliver of Holland, Manitoba. He served with the Canadian Provost Corps.

**Oliver Lake** (62 O/11) Northeast of Dauphin. Together with Twist Lake nearby, it was probably named (by a survey crew) after Oliver Twist, the protagonist in Charles Dickens' novel (1839) of the same name.

**Oliver Point** (53 L/15) Magill Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Roland S. Oliver of Holland, Manitoba. He served in the Royal Air Force.

**Olmstead Lake** (64 I/7) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Leonard T. Olmstead of Carberry. He served in No. 434 Halifax Squadron.

**Olsens Lake** (62 I/12) Northeast of St Laurent. Land records indicate that Daniel Olsen homesteaded NE 30-18-2W in 1915.

**Olshansky Lake** (64 I/8) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Maxwell Olshansky of Winnipeg. He served at No. 6416 Servicing Echelon, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Olson Bay** (64 H/13) Northeast shore of Currie Lake. Named in 1986 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Ivor D. Olson of MacGregor. He served at No. 3 Anson Advanced Flying School.

**Olson Island** (63 F/16) Moose Lake. Named after a local trapper and fisherman.

**Olson Lake** (63 C/6) West of Swan Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated that it was named by local Natural Resources staff after trapper Ole Olson. **Olson Creek** (63 C/6) Drains Olson Lake and flows southeast into Birch River.

**Olson Peninsula** (64 G/16) Chipewyan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Alvin G. Olson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 420 Wellington Squadron.

**Olson Rapids** (64 I/7) North Knife River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Arthur Olson of Winnipeg. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Olson Slough** (62 G/3) North of Rock Lake. Named after an early Swedish homesteader.

**Olsons Point** (62 O/6) West shore of Lake Manitoba. Land records indicate that Severin Olson homesteaded SE 5-26-12W in 1915.

**Olstead Lake** (64 O/11) Southeast of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer George J. Olstead of Neepawa. He served at No. 1 Air Navigation School.

**Olynyk Lake** (52 L/3) Northeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Harry Olynyk of Selkirk. He served with the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada. Fieldwork revealed the local names Tooth Lake (descriptive of shape) and Little Bedford Lake (as it is located just north of Bedford Lake).

**Omachasic Lake** (63 H/10) Northwest of Gunisao Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that the name was submitted by a district Conservation Officer as a descriptive Cree name meaning *chicken crop*. The shape of the lake and its irregular attachment to the river resemble the way a chicken's crop is attached to its gullet. Locally called Chicken Crop Lake.

**Omacheetayshemowin Rapids** (62 P/8) Bloodvein River. A Native name meaning *dancing* (as in sunlight dancing on the water).

**Omakakeenayapekank Point** (53 E/11) In Knight Lake, southwest of Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name (apparently a combination of Cree and Ojibwa) meaning *a rocky point with frogs on it*.

**Omand Lake** (64 I/16) North of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Thomas Omand. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Omands Creek** (62 H/14) Flows southeast into the Assiniboine River. First noted on a McPhillips map (1890; as *Omand's Creek*), it was adopted by the CPCGN as *Omand Creek* in 1974, but changed to Omands Creek (as per local usage) in 1977. Shown as Catfish Creek on Fidler and Arrowsmith maps (1816). Named after Jimmy Omand, known as "Uncle Jimmy" to everyone in the area (Garland 1975). The creek ran through his farm.

**Omaneesis Portage** (63 F/14) Saskatchewan River. A Cree name meaning *calf moose*.

*Omar* (62 K/2) Southwest of Shoal Lake. A former School District on 27-14-26W. The school was named after the first letters of the surnames of the four school trustees at the time of the opening in 1903: **O**'Callaghan, **M**cKee, **A**rmstrong and **R**ingland (Arrow River and Miniota Women's Institutes 1967).

**Omaseenawapiskinapik Island** (64 C/8) Granville Lake. A Cree name meaning *white snake drawings* (probably on the rock surfaces). CPCGN (1975) *Big Island*. **Omaseenawapiskinapik Narrows** (64 C/8) Granville Lake.

**Omaseesokwapa Point** (53 L/13) South shore of Oxford Lake. A Cree name meaning *small moose tepee*.

**Omawapawin Portage** (53 N/5) Northeast of Swampy Lake. A Cree name meaning *seeing*.

**Omeechemotayokewin Lake** (64 C/10) Southwest of Barrington Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *grandfather's river travel stopped*. An old man apparently travelled up the creek to this small lake and could not proceed further.

**Omeekasoweening Point** (53 D/3) In Douglas Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning *fighting*.

**Omeeneekway Lake** (53 F/13) East of Angling Lake. A Cree name meaning *drinking*.

**Omimisepe Point** (63 A/6) In the mouth of the Berens River. A Native name meaning *hungry*.

**Omineeseenowenik** (53 K/4) Locality east of Red Sucker Lake. A local Cree name meaning *a good place to lie down*.

**Ominiwin By-Pass Channel** (63 J/8) Nelson River (West Channel). A Cree name meaning *a place where you can always get something good to eat* (i.e., sturgeon).

**Ominnik Marsh** (62 J/12) Southwest of McCreary. Located in Riding Mountain National Park. CPCGN records (1974) indicated that it was Cree meaning *grey duck* or *pintail duck*.

**Omintawaywinik Lakes** (53 K/3) South of Red Sucker Lake. A Cree name meaning *miserly*.

*Omistakwayow Lake* (63 F/13) Northwest of The Pas. A local Cree name meaning *big bend*. It is descriptive of its location within this pronounced bend in the Saskatchewan River.

**Omithaches Lake** (64 C/7) South of Sickle Lake. A Cree name meaning *wolverine*.

**Omannaskway Creek** (63 A/7) Flows west into North Etomami River. A Native name meaning *digging medicine* presumably in reference to digging up medicinal plants.

**Omechisoo Lake** (64 A/13) Northwest of Waskaiowaka Lake. A Cree name meaning *animal eating place*.

**Omoche Lake** (63 A/7) East of Berens River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *carcass*.

**Omusinapis Point** (53 L/15) In Knee Lake. A local Native name meaning *rock painting*.

**Onabeesh Lake** (62 J/14) Northeast of McCreary. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1883). It is a Saulteaux name meaning *small net* (Garland 1975; from Kirkness). CPCGN records also listed the spelling as *Onakeesh Lake*. Anonymous (ca. 1875) one of *Otter Lakes*; Department of the Interior (1884) *Onabeech Lake*; SGO (1919) *Lake Onabeesh*.

**Onah** (62 G/13) Railway point east of Brandon. Located on the CNR line on 1-10-16W and named in 1905 (Douglas 1933). It is a woman's given name.

**Onakamees Rapids** (63 A/7) Etomami River. A Native name meaning *first*.

**Onakamik Rapids** (63 I/7) Molson River. A Native name meaning *a blockage of the river due to falls or rapids*.

**Onakami Rapids** (53 N/2) In the Stull River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *spawning area*.

**Onakayamink Rapids** (63 A/11) Leaf River. A Native name meaning *where the sturgeon go as far as they can and spawn*.

**Onakuyam Falls** (63 A/14) In the Poplar River. A local Native name meaning *first falls from home*. The falls are near Poplar River Indian Reserve 16.

**Onakuyamis Falls** (63 A/14) Poplar River. A Native name meaning *little first falls from home*.

**Onanawinikaywin Bay** (63 I/7) In Lawford Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *where the big jackfish are caught by jigging*.

**Onanole** (62 J/12) Community north of Minnedosa. The Post Office opened in 1928 on 13-19-19W under Postmaster Neil W. Tracy and later moved to 7-19-18W in the Riding Mountain area. Also a School District name. The name was suggested by the postmaster after the Onanole Hotel in the Adirondacks (United States) which was supposedly like it (i.e., situated "on a knoll").

**Onawaykopawin Lake** (64 A/8) North of Split Lake. A Cree name meaning *bending down*.

**Onaykawow River** (64 G/3) Flows southeast into Southern Indian Lake. A Cree name meaning *where the fish spawn*.

**Oneechanew Lake** (63 H/15) West of Pakatawacun Lake. A Native name meaning *cow moose*.

**Oneeskawaywin Lake** (53 L/1) South of Gods Lake. A local Native name meaning *fuzzy* or *messed up hair*.

**One Hole Creek** (63 A/8) Flows west into Etomami River. A translation of the Ojibwa name *pasikochisk* referring to the anus.

**O'Neil Bay** (54 D/6) Stephens Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Grant M. O'Neil of Winnipeg. He served in No. 405 Lancaster Squadron.

**O'Neil Lake** (64 G/11) East of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1963 after World War II casualty Trooper Dennis P. O'Neil of Hartney. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**O'Neill Island** (64 N/11) Kasmere Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Dori J. O'Neill of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**O'Neill Lake** (53 N/2) Northeast of Red Cross Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Thomas O'Neill of Magnet. He served with the Calgary Tank Regiment.

**Onhauser Lake** (64 O/16) West of Baralzon Lake. Named in 1987 after World War I casualty Private John T. Onhauser of Morden. He served with the 44th Battalion (Manitoba Regiment) and was awarded the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

**Onikup Lake** (63 P/11) North of Natawahunan Lake. A Cree name meaning *portage*.

**Onion River** (64 C/2) Flows north into Wheatcroft Lake. CPCGN records (1967) indicated that the name was local and derived from the fact that edible wild onions grew along parts of its course. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Wenuskosi River meaning *onion*.

**Onofriechuk Lake** (62 N/3) Southeast of Roblin. Land records indicate that Elie Onofriechuk homesteaded NE 25-24-27W in 1929.

**Onootunaykway Island** (64 C/7) In Metcalf Bay, Granville Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *hunting with a double-barrelled gun*.

*Ontop* (62 G/5) Southwest of Glenboro. A former Canadian National railway point between Dunrea and Ninette. First noted on a Dominion Publishing Company map (1900); possibly descriptive of its physical location.

**Onuhupeewin Creek** (63 G/4) Flows north into Napanee Bay in Cedar Lake. A Cree name meaning *dwelling place*.

**Onutow Bay** (53 E/16) In Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *searching* or *looking*, as for a drowned person.

**Onysko Lake** (64 P/8) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Peter Onysko of Winnipeg. He served in No. 257 Typhoon Squadron.

**Onze, Lac** (62 G/10) Northwest of Carman. The lake is on Section 11 and onze is French for *eleven*. Also called Lac Eleven.

**Oolduywas Lake** (64 P/4) South of Nejanilini Lake. A local Chipewyan name meaning *jackfish*.

*Oo-za-we-kwun Centre* (62 K/1) A former industrial Park southwest of Rivers. It is a Cree name meaning *yellow feather*.

**Opachuanau Lake** (64 B/12) Off the southwest end of Southern Indian Lake on the Churchill River. First noted correctly on a GSC map (1914). In 1807, Peter Fidler referred to it as Oopatchewannow Lake, meaning *a strong rapid in a narrow between two lakes*. Garland (1975; from Kirkness) suggested that the name came from the Cree Pachechewanow, meaning *seeing a strong current coming*. Stayner (1801) seems *Wawpatchewonnow*; Arrowsmith (1814) *Pachewanow Lake*.

**Opakosowasow Point** (53 K/14) In Kenyon Lake. A local Native name meaning *weedy*.

**Opakwache Bay** (63 I/13) Nelson River. A Native name meaning *bladder*.

**Opananaykaywuk Lake** (63 O/7) North of Setting Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *pawing through deep snow by caribou* (presumably looking for food).

**Opapamapeewin Narrows** (64 C/11) In McGavock Lake, east of Laurie Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *place where they drag a fish line* (troll).

**Opanekow Narrows** (64 A/1) Split Lake. A Native name meaning *narrows to go through*.

**Opapiskak Narrows** (53 L/14) In Knee Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *white rock*. There is another narrows of the same name on 53 L/15.

**Opapiskow Point** (53 K/14) East of Kenyon Lake. A Cree name meaning *rocky*.

**Opapuskitew Bay** (53 L/14) West shore of Knee Lake. A Cree name meaning *burned to the bedrock*.

**Opasachekun Rapids** (63 A/7) North Etomami River. A Cree name meaning *something lifted by the wind* (i.e., aeroplane).

**Opaskaykowesa Lake** (63 H/15) South of Molson Lake. A local Native name meaning *spring bog*.

**Opaskaykow Lake** (53 L/15) South of Knee Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *white muskeg*.

**Opaskwa Narrows** (63 N/16) Nelson Lake. A Cree name meaning *trees on either side*.

**Opaskwayak Cree Nation 21** (63 K/2) Indian Reserve on the east shore of Clearwater Lake northeast of The Pas. First noted (as *Stony Point IR*) on a SGO map (1917). A Bray survey (1894) indicated that this was a fishing station, while added remarks implied that this reserve was surrendered and exchanged in 1917, presumably for the larger, present reserve. This is a Swampy Cree reserve (Douglas 1933).

**Opastakow Lake** (63 I/14) Northwest of Walker Lake. A Cree name meaning *jack pine*.

**Opatinow Channel** (63 H/13) On the south and west side of Delta Island at the mouth of the Gunisao River. CPCGN records (1974) indicated it to be a Native name describing a river *with high hills on both banks*. **Opatinow Rapids** (63 H/13) In the Gunisao River.

*Opawaka* (62 G/8) Northwest of Morden. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 14-4-7W and closed in 1910. Also a School District on 16-4-7W. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster P. Angers) indicated that the Post Office was established in his home, and the name was apparently assigned by the Postal Department. Its meaning was unknown, but it was presumably Native in origin. Copp Clark (1906) *Opawak*.

**Opawaka Hill** (62 G/8) Northwest of Morden. Named after Opawaka in 1977 (see previous entry).

**Opawakow Narrows** (53 L/14) In Knee Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *sand beach*.

**Opaweteegogewonk Bend** (52 M/12) In the Bloodvein River. A local Saulteaux name meaning *swift current*. Note presence of "weteego" (a mythological monster) within the name. See Wetiko Hills entry.

**Opeepoiska Bay** (53 E/13) In Stevenson Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *blocked off*.

**Opeeteekaypanawin Point** (63 F/1) Southwest shore of Cedar Lake. A Cree name meaning *drive your boat into the bay*.

**Opeeway Rapids** (53 E/10) Isbister River. A Cree name meaning *fur*.

**Opegano Lake** (63 O/9) Northwest of Paint Lake. First noted correctly on a GSC map (1902). Tyrrell (1915) identified the Cree name as Opegano Sakahigan, meaning *bones of the pelvis lake*. Thompson (1813-14; 1843 map) seems *Apeegonow L*; Dawson Brothers (1880) *Apigenow L*.

**Opekamank** (63 A/10) Locality on Weaver Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *narrows*. Possibly a fishing or camping spot on a point in the narrows between Pickerel Bay (at the west end) and the main lake.

**Ophir** (52 E/14) Railway point east of Brereton Lake. Located on the CNR line on 30-10-17E. First noted on a Stovel map (1911). As a place name, Ophir first appears in the Old Testament as the place where King Solomon sent Phoenician sailors to find gold to build the temple in Jerusalem. It has become synonymous with great wealth and was the site of King Solomon's Mines in the 1885 novel by Sir H. Rider Haggard. Accordingly, the name became popular for mining sites and railway stops in the west during the last century. Department of Mines (1921) *Ophir Sta*.

*Ophir* (around 62 G/8) Southwest of Carman. First noted on a Maingy postal map (1882) as a Post Office north-northeast of Lintrathen. Not listed in the 1885 Postal Guide; probably a proposed Post Office only (see previous entry).

**Opikamow Lake** (53 L/12) South of Oxford Lake. A Cree name meaning *narrows*.

**Opikwach Rapids** (63 A/1) Berens River. A Native name meaning *bladder*.

**Opimekoskonewinik Lake** (53 K/4) South of Red Sucker Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *jumping (or jogging)*.

**Opiminegoka Lake** (63 I/9) West of Gods Lake on the Hayes River. Adopted in 1930. Previously called Pine Lake, as on a Bell map (1878). Opiminegoka Sakahigan is a Cree name meaning *Narrow Spruce Lake* (Tyrrell 1915).

**Opimoachape Point** (63 N/15) North shore of the Churchill River. This is a Native name referring to a mythical bowman.

**Opischikona Narrows** (53 L/15) In Knee Lake. A local Native name meaning *bent knee*. See also Knee Lake entry.

**Oplata Lake** (62 K/15) Southwest of Dauphin Lake. Named after a pioneer who settled near the southwestern corner of the lake ca. 1897. The Szmyr family arrived in 1931 and for a time, the lake was known by that name (see Szmyr Lake).

**Opom Lake** (53 L/3) Northwest of Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *hindquarter*. Perhaps descriptive of its shape or meat may have been hung here.

**Opoyastin Creek** (54 G/4) Flows north into Hudson Bay. A Cree name meaning *where sails set*.

**Optic Lake** (63 K/14) Railway point northeast of Athapapuskow Lake. A Canadian National railway junction point on 31-66-25W. GBC records (1929) indicated that the CNR named it after nearby Optic Lake. **Optic Lake** (63 K/14) Northeast of Athapapuskow Lake. Approved in 1945. CNR records revealed that the lake was named by Claude Johnson because it was the shape of an eye (Garland 1975).

**Opuskaw Channel** (63 F/16) Moose Lake. A Cree name meaning *narrows*.

*Opuskiamishes River* (53 N/9) Flows east into Gods River. First noted on a GSC map (1914). It is a Cree name meaning *dodging, or running away from the rapids* (Garland 1975; from Kirkness). Currently known as North Opuskiamishes River.

**Opuskoenaw Lake** (54 K/2) Southeast of Cape Churchill. A Cree name meaning *where ducks and geese lose their feathers all around the lakeshore*. It is near the Hudson Bay shoreline and presumably attracts numerous waterfowl.

**Opuskowin River** (64 C/8) Flows north into Granville Lake. A local Cree name meaning *cutting ones hair* (i.e., a barber).

*Orange Hall* (62 G/13) Northeast of Brandon. A former School District on SE 36-11-18W. So named because the Orange Lodge Hall was the site of the first meeting held to discuss the possibility of a local school (Elton Historical Committee 1973).

*Orange Ridge* (62 J/6) Northeast of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1883 on 5-17-14W and closed in 1905. First shown on a Maingy postal map (1882). The first Postmaster was Eliel Winter and he was succeeded in 1885 by Paddock Winter. Also a School District around 17-17-14W. The School District was formerly called Brydges and became Orange Ridge in 1932 (McKenzie 1967). SGO (1896) *Orangeridge*.

**Orieux Lake** (64 K/11) Northeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Captain Achilles L. Orieux of St. Boniface. He served with the Maisonneuve Regiment.

*Orkney Town* (62 H/4) Within the City of Winnipeg. This area along the Assiniboine River, mostly west of Omands Creek was where many Hudson's Bay Company employees retired (Garland 1975). Many had originally come from the Orkney Islands in the north of Scotland.

**Orlinski Lake** (64 O/14) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Casimir F. Orlinski of Winnipeg. He served in No. 429 Wellington Squadron.

**Orok** (63 F/14) Railway point northeast of The Pas on the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line on 26-57-25W. Named in 1928 after Dr. Robert Orok, the CNR medical officer at The Pas (Douglas 1933). In 1914, he became the first representative of the constituency of The Pas in the Manitoba Legislature (Munro 1978). The railway point was formerly called Jeff after engineer Jeff Mowat. Scarborough map (1914) *Jeff*.

*Orpa* (62 I/3) Southwest of Selkirk. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on 14-12-2E. First noted on Stovel map (1914) and rescinded by the CPCGN in 1976.

**Orr Creek** (64 A/2) Flows southeast into the Burntwood River. A well established local name.

**Orr Island** (53 K/14) Edmund Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private William H. Orr of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Orr Lake** (64 A/3) West of Split Lake. GBC records (1944) indicated that the lake was named after L. G. Orr, a member of the survey party on the 23rd Base Line in 1940. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Wapisu Lake meaning *swan*.

*Orrville* (62 J/5) Northwest of Neepawa. A former Canadian National railway point on 18-15-16W, rescinded by the CPCGN in 1977. Named in 1904 after J. Orr and his five sons, all farmers in the vicinity (Douglas 1933). It was named by the Right Honourable J. H. Howden, MP (GBC records n.d.). The School District was named Coldstream.

*Orrwold* (62 K/7) Southwest of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1883 on 24-15-25W and closed in 1922. Presumably named after the first postmaster, T. W. Orr in combination with "wold," an old English word, usually meaning an open expanse of uncultivated country. Dominion Lands map (1890) *Orwold*.

*Orthez* (62 F/8) Northeast of Deloraine. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on 22-4-20W. Named in 1914 (Douglas 1933) and rescinded by the CPCGN in 1972. It is the name of a town in the south of France which was the site of the Duke of Wellington's victory over Marshal Soult (1814). Perhaps it was named to mark the centennial of that event. Department of the Interior (1914) *Orthes*.

**Orvis Lake** (64 N/16) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Harry Orvis of Grand Marais. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Osadchuk Lake** (64 I/15) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Nicholas A. Osadchuk of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Osadick Lake** (64 I/4) West of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Stephen Osadick of East Kildonan. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Osakahikansismowak Lake** (53 K/3) South of Sharpe Lake. A Cree name meaning *their little lake*.

**Osakaskatawaskosoweenink Lake** (53 D/12) North of Family Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning *trap skin*, presumably referring to trapping animals for pelts.

**Osakeeweepatheehowin Point** (64 C/8) North shore of Granville Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *an old man was making fire and the wetiko crept up on him*. The story had it that when the old man caught a glimpse of the wetiko (a mythological cannibalistic monster) it leapt back into hiding. See Wetiko Hills entry.

**Osawapiskus Creek** (63 N/15) Flows east into Highrock Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *copper-coloured kettle*. One was probably found here as the creek is on Highrock Indian Reserve 22.

**Osawastim Island** (63 N/15) Churchill River. A Cree name meaning *brown dog*.

**Osborn Creek** (63 O/5) Flows north into Driftwood River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Company Sergeant Major John R. Osborn. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers and was awarded the Victoria Cross. John Osborn Lake was also named after him.

**Osborne** (62 H/11) Community north of Morris. First noted on the CPR line on a Department of the Interior map (1884). The Post Office opened in 1911 on 2-7-1E as Osborne Station, changed to Osborne in 1915, closed in 1918, reopened in 1919 and closed permanently in 1970. Named as a Canadian Pacific railway point in 1883 after Colonel W. Osborne-Smith, Commander of the Winnipeg Light Infantry during the second Riel Uprising and first Commissioner of the North West Mounted Police. Also a School District name here.

**Osborne Lake** (63 J/13) Locality north of Wekusko Lake. A Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company settlement and a CNR (terminal) point extended to serve the mine in 1967 (Garland 1975; from the CNR). Named after nearby Osborne Lake. **Osborne Lake** (63 J/13) North of Wekusko Lake. Possibly named after Osborne Scott, a CNR officer in Winnipeg (Garland 1975). The lake was first noted on a Department of Railways and Canals map (1914) as *Lake Osborne* and correctly on a SGO map (1918). **Osborne Lake Creek** (63 J/13) Flows south into Wekusko Brook. Presumably the same origin, but CPCGN records (n.d.) indicated it to have been named after a local prospector.

**Oscar Creek** (63 H/12) Flows west into Back Channel south of Norway House. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that the name was submitted by a local Conservation Officer (as *Oscar's Creek*) after the given name of a Swedish trapper. He arrived here after World War II, but never revealed his surname.

**Oscar Point** (63 F/1) Northwest shore of Lake Winnipegosis. CBGN records (1952) indicated that the point (also as *Oscar's Point*) was named after local fisherman Oscar Frederickson who established a winter fishing camp here.

**Oseekan Bay** (53 L/2) North shore of Island Lake. A Native name meaning *skirt*. A woman's skirt was found hanging on a tree here. It is also called Oseekan Lake.

**Oseemakotapeewin Portage** (53 E/9) Island Lake, east of Kitchinayapeekak Point. A Cree name meaning *dragging the canoe over*.

**Oseepapkosik River** (53 E/12) Flows north into Bigstone Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *river that floods and flows under a rock*.

**Oseski Lake** (62 K/14) East of Lake of the Prairies. Named after an early homesteader who lived here.

*Osik Lake* (63 O/15) North of Nelson House. CPCGN records (1973) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *saw-bill duck*, or *merganser*, a common species here. Also called Sawbill Lake. The local pronunciation is "Usik."

**Osis Lake** (52 L/6) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet. First noted on a GSC map (1925). Fieldwork revealed that Osis was a family name in the area and some believed the lake had been named after local trapper Pete Osis. A brother stated that it was named after their father, Michael Osis. Osis is a Cree word meaning *little boat* (Garland 1975).

**Oskano Lake** (53 E/11) South of Island Lake. A Native name meaning *bride* or *newly married girl*. Also called Waskao Lake (meaning unknown).

**Oskaskwa Narrows** (64 F/13) North end of Reindeer Lake. A Cree name meaning *spruce*.

**Oskatakak Narrows** (53 L/15) Knee Lake. A Cree name meaning *jack pine*.

**Oskatakaw Portage** (53 M/2) Knee Lake. A Cree name meaning *jack pine*.

**Oskatakow Narrows** (64 F/12) Reindeer Lake. A Cree name meaning *lots of jack pine*.

**Oskatuk Lake** (64 F/12) West of Reindeer Lake. Named by the CPCGN in 1967. It is a Cree word meaning *jack pine*.

**Oskoon Lake** (64 C/8) East of Granville Lake. Fieldwork revealed the meaning of this Cree name to be *bone* or *egg shell*. CPCGN (1973) *Osgon Lake* and *Oskon Lake*.

**Oskotim Creek** (63 P/3) Flows west into Namaykos Creek. A Cree name meaning *beaver dam*.

**Ospowakun Lake** (64 C/9) West of Eden Lake. A Cree name meaning *pipe*.

*Osprey* (62 J/3) South of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1880 on 34-13-15W and closed in 1894. A few miles away, Glendale Post Office opened in 1882 on 5-14-16W, moved by 1889 to 33-13-16W and closed in 1928. Glendale was also a Canadian National railway point around 9-14-15W which was first noted on a Stovel map (1908). GBC correspondence (1918 - 1919; from the CNR) indicated that Glendale (station) was changed to *Osfrey* which Postmaster F. A. Sirett subsequently corrected to Osprey. As this name was duplicated elsewhere, the GBC solicited alternate suggestions. The Postmaster suggested either Habkirk, after the landowner on whose farm the siding was located, or Spring Creek. Glendale nonetheless became Osprey in 1919, and was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1977. GBC correspondence (1918) indicated that Glendale was believed to have been named after a "seat" (riding) in the Isle of Skye, Scotland. Osprey was presumably named after this large hawk *Pandion haliaetus*, a fish-eating bird of prey, also called a fish hawk (Rudnyckyj 1970). Locations of these two places varied on maps, probably complicated by the fact that both Glendale and Osprey were also School Districts, the latter on NW 6-14-15W and the former on NW 21-14-16W.

**Osputnaw Hill** (64 A/6) East of White Stone Hill. A Cree name meaning *there is a high ridge*.

**Ospwagan Lake** (63 O/9) North of Paint Lake. First noted on a Natural Resources Intelligence Services map (1924) and listed as Pipe Lake by Tyrrell (1915) as a translation of the Cree name Ospwagana Sakahigan. Presumably soft stone suitable for making pipes could be found here. Pipe Lake was recorded on maps from Arrowsmith (1796) to Department of the Interior (1917). Earlier maps such as Copp Clark (1906) clearly extended Pipe Lake to include adjoining Upper Ospwagan Lake. Ross (1892) *Pipestone Lake*.

*Ossowa* (62 I/4) Northeast of Portage la Prairie. First noted on a Westmacott map (1876) as *Ossowo*. The Post Office opened in 1878 on 27-13-4W and closed in 1897. Also a School District name variously spelled Ossawa and Ossowo. The name may be Native in origin, although both Ossowa and Ossowo are popular place names in eastern Europe. The 1885 postmaster was William Wagner. Rand McNally (ca. 1882) *Ossawa*.

**Ostenfeld** (62 H/16) Locality northeast of Steinbach. The Post Office opened in 1932 on SE 6-10-8E and closed in 1970. Also a railway point on the Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway formerly called Mile 34 (Dugald Women's Institute 1974). They noted that the first Danish settlers arrived in 1925 and that Reverend Nels Damskov named it Ostenfeld after the Head Bishop of Denmark.

**Osterwick** (62 H/4) Community southeast of Morden. A Mennonite community described as a "new settlement" in 1876 (Douglas 1933). It is German for *Easter vetch*. At Easter, churches were traditionally decorated with flowers, the vetch being the only one available at that time of year. Consequently it became associated with Easter. Also a School District on 31-1-4W. The community was established on 6-2-4W on the West Reserve ca. 1876 (Klippenstein 1975). CBGN (1950) *Oster Wick*.

*Osterwick* (62 H/10) Northwest of Steinbach. Shown as a settlement on NE 7-4E on a Burland map (1876) but not on other, contemporary maps. Probably a Mennonite community and possibly intended as the one on 62 H/4 (see previous entry).

**Ostikwankay Point** (53 K/3) Southeast shore of Red Sucker Lake. A local Native name meaning *skull*.

**Ostir Lake** (63 J/16) East of Setting Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman Frank Ostir of Shorncliffe. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Ostlund Falls** (52 E/13) In the Whitemouth River. CPCGN records (1976) indicated this to be a local family name. Also called Bistram Falls.

*Ostrander* (62 H/5) Southeast of Carman. A former School District on 5-6-4W. Established in 1881 and named after its first Secretary Treasurer, Andrew Ostrander (Carman Centennial Book Committee 1967).

**Oswald** (62 I/4) Locality northwest of Stonewall. The Post Office opened in 1895 on 30-14-1W, moved to 20-14-1W by 1905 and closed in 1932. GBC correspondence (1905) indicated that the name was assigned by the Post Office in Ottawa, mentioning also that Oswald is a parish name of the Church of England in the Argyle area. The first settlers were George and Eli Stodgell and George was the first postmaster.

**Otamokeeseewayweenik Narrows** (53 L/3) Fairy Rock Lake. A Cree name meaning *eating eagle*.

**Otapanuikcheeman Rapids** (53 N/6) In Gods River. A local Cree name meaning *wading while pulling canoes*.

**Otapeenawaywi Creek** (63 A/1) Flows northwest into Goose Creek. A Native name meaning *lots of everything*. **Otapeenawaywi Lake** (63 A/1) South of Eardley Lake.

**Otaskawetawin Lake** (63 K/11) Northeast of Athapapuskow Lake. First noted on a Topographical Survey map (1924) as *Ootaskawetawin Lake*. The present form was approved by the GBC in 1945. It is Cree meaning *living in the same land* (Garland 1975; from Kirkness).

**Otaskunuk Creek** (63 N/16) Flows south into Nelson River. A Cree name meaning *moose antlers*.

**Otasokakownanik Narrows** (53 K/6) Kakitayoamisk Lake. An Ojibwa name meaning *lynx crossing*.

**Otatakostikwan Lake** (53 L/4) South of Bolton Lake. A Cree name meaning *flat head*.

**Otaypwaywin Creek** (64 C/8) Flows north into Otaypwaywin Bay in Granville Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated that this was a local Cree name meaning *shouting*.

**Oteekeekwa Rapids** (52 M/12) On an unnamed creek which flows into Atik Bay on Sasaginnigak Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *kidney*.

**Ote Lake** (64 B/11) South of Southern Indian Lake. A Cree name meaning *here*.

*Otenaw* (62 G/6) Southeast of Glenboro. The Post Office opened in 1883 on 16-5-13W and closed in 1892. Probably a Native name assigned by the Post Office in Ottawa. Maingy (1884) recorded it as *Otenow* but seemed to show Riverside as a proposed Post Office here on his 1882 map. It is a Cree word meaning *town*. Dominion Lands (1890) *Otenawa*.

**Otimkwansi Lake** (53 E/7) South of Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *water bug*, or literally, *a large insect that comes out of the water and flies*. This probably refers to dragonfly larvae which leave the water to complete metamorphosis.

**Otookeekachi Lake** (53 L/2) Southwest of Gods Lake. A Native name meaning *feast* (lots of moose meat).

**Otoskwanay Point** (53 K/5) In Sharpe Lake. A Native name meaning *elbow*.

**Otter Bay** (64 C/12) Laurie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Einar R. Otter of Gimli. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**Otterburne** (62 H/6) Community west of Steinbach. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1876) as *Otterburn* on the CPR line and correctly on an 1877 map. Campbell (1972) reported that the Post Office opened in 1879 (now on 19-6-4E). It was named after Otterburn in Northumberland, England, a noted battle ground (Douglas 1933). It was there in 1388 that the Scots defeated an English army and put to an end the threat of an English conquest. Codd (1885) *Otterbourne*.

**Otter Falls** (52 L/4) Locality southeast of Lac du Bonnet. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a cottage and resort area, named after the former Otter Falls here on the Winnipeg River. The falls disappeared with the flooding of the river due to hydroelectric construction downstream. Otter Falls was first shown on a Napier map (1856). Presumably otters were sighted here at one time.

**Otter Falls** (53 N/13) Stupart River. When the initial geological survey work was being undertaken here, a pair of otters remained below the falls on the opposite shore.

**Otter Island** (63 I/5) Playgreen Lake. A translation of the Cree name Nikikwanokus (*otter landing place*).

**Otter Lake** (62 J/12) Northwest of Neepawa. First shown on a Peter Fidler map (1820) which also noted it as Neekeek (a Native word for *otter*). Fieldwork confirmed that the name is descriptive, as many otters once lived here. **Otter Lake Springs** (62 J/12) Northwest of Neepawa. Named after the lake in 1977.

**Otto** (62 I/12) Locality east of Lundar. The Post Office opened in 1894 on 30-19-3W, moved to 28-18-3W, then to SW 31-19-3W and finally closed in 1959. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster M. Kristjanson) indicated that the Post Office (then on 28-19-3W) had been named by Icelandic settler Nikulas Snadel after Otto Watne, a Danish merchant who had lived in Seijdisfiord, Iceland. The postmaster in 1897 was Nikalas T. Snoedal — probably the same man.

**Ottos Lake** (52 E/13) Southwest of Brereton Lake. CPCGN records (1976) indicated that the lake was named after local trapper Otto Nessen who had grown wild rice here.

**Ouelette Lake** (53 N/2) Northeast of Red Cross Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Joseph P. A. Ouelette of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Ouellet Lake** (64 N/4) North of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Signalman Paul D. Ouellet of St. Norbert. He served with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

**Outerson Lake** (64 P/12) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Joseph L. Outerson of Souris. He served in No. 76 Lancaster Squadron.

**Outlaw Lake** (63 J/15) West of Pakwa Lake. The name emerged when local fishermen, licensed only to fish nearby Pakwa Lake, would come here and fish illegally.

**Overby Lake** (64 J/16) North of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Lance Sergeant Carl O. Overby of Harperville. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers and was awarded the Military Medal. Fieldwork revealed the local Chipewyan name Tsaka Lake meaning *beaver eaten*, possibly referring to trees around the lake being gnawed by these animals.

**Overend Lake** (62 G/5) North of Killarney. Named after James Overend, an early settler and later postmaster at nearby Ninette (Douglas 1933). The lake is one of the Ribbone Lakes or Backfat Lakes (see Pelican Lake entry).

**Overflow Bay** (63 F/2) Northwest end of Lake Winnipegosis. Named by the CBGN in 1952 after Overflowing River which flows into it. **Overflowing River** (63 F/3) Community on the Overflowing River northeast of Red Deer Lake. Named after the river in 1954 (CBGN records). The Post Office was named Dawson Bay. It had been moved here from its previous location to the south after residents had come here for the fishing (see Dawson Bay entry). CPCGN (1963) *Overflowing River (Dawson Bay Post Office)*. **Overflowing River** (63 F/3) Flows southeast into Lake Winnipegosis.

First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1881). A translation of the Cree name which Garland (1975) gave as Yiskipao (Douglas 1933). CBGN records (1968) indicated that the name is descriptive as the river winds its way through low, marshy ground and often overflows. Rinfret (n.d.) *La Décharge*; S. Dawson (1859) *Floating Ice River*, and in 1859 *Wauketsequapawoo R, or Floating Ice R.*

**Overstoneville** (62 H/2) Locality northeast of Emerson. The Post Office opened as Overstone in 1900 on 20-1-5E under Postmaster Thomas Collier, closed in 1905 and reopened in 1939 on 32-1-5E as Overstoneville. GBC correspondence (1939; from the CNR) noted the railway point as Overstone on 32-1-5E, while the Postal Department proposed opening a Post Office here as Overstoneville to avoid possible conflict with Overton Post Office. The CNR agreed to the change. Overstone School District was on SE 17-1-5E. There is a town of this name in Northamptonshire, England. Copp Clark (1906) *Overstone*.

**Overton** (62 J/16) Locality northwest of Lundar. The Post Office opened in 1923 on SW 2-23-8W and closed in 1969. Named after a village on the River Dee in Wales (Douglas 1933).

**Owachapeeneeninik Lake** (53 D/12) North of Family Lake. A Saulteaux name meaning *playing* or *running*.

**Owchar Lake** (52 E/14) Northeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Trooper Russell Owchar of Brandon. He served with the 14th Canadian Hussars.

**Oweekunis Creek** (52 M/13) Flows southwest into Amphibian Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be the name of a local trapper. **Oweekunis Lake** (52 M/13) East of Family Lake.

**Owekitaypako River** (53 K/16) Flows north into Wuskutumoo Lake. A local Cree name meaning *water lily*.

**Owen Lake** (62 P/16) West of Family Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Richard Owen of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Owens Island** (64 N/10) Sucker Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer D. Harvey Owens of Winnipeg. He served in No. 176 Hurricane Squadron.

**Owens Lake** (64 C/10) Southeast of Lynn Lake. CBGN records (1957) indicated that the lake was named after John R. Owens, a local prospector.

**Owl River** (54 F/15) Flows northeast into Hudson Bay. This name was first mentioned in the diary of Governor Knight at York Factory in 1716 and Thornton called it Ruperts Creek on his 1709 map (Douglas 1933). Rupert Creek is about 20 miles south of Owl River. Dunn (1776) showed a Seal River just north of Ruperts Creek, but it was difficult to ascertain whether this was Owl River or Broad River to the north. Tyrrell (1915) reported the Cree name to be Oho Sipi meaning *Owl River*. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Ohoomisew Creek meaning *horned owl*. Possibly Roberge (n.d.) *Riviere du Hibou* (French for *owl*); possibly A. Graham (n.d., pre 1800) has Old River as the only river between Nelson River and Cape Churchill; Middleton (1743) probably his *Sale R.* (Seal intended, or possibly an error); Jefferys (1753) possibly his *Middle River*, placed south of his *Old R.* (Broad River) neither of which he compiled; Anonymous (ca. 1826) *Screech Owl River*; Colton (1856) *R Owl*. **Owl Lake** (54 E/7) At the head of the Owl River. First noted on a GSC map (1908) and presumably named after the river.

*Owoju* (62 F/15) East of Virden. The Post Office opened in 1909 on 26-10-23W and closed in 1918. Located on Sioux Valley Dakota Nation (see entry). GBC correspondence (1909; from Postmaster Joseph Ironman) consisted of the cryptic comment "first Sioux place to start farming." Mni Owoju is one of the dialects of the Dakota (Sioux) language and the name given to its speakers. In the Lakota dialect owoju means *garden*.

**Oxbow Woods** (62 J/1) North of Portage la Prairie. Recorded as the local name for a wooded area within a large oxbow on the Blind Channel in Delta Marsh. Also called Inksters Woods.

**Oxenforth Lake** (64 I/11) Southeast of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Gunner John W. Oxenforth of St. James. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Oxford House** (53 L/14) Community at the northeast end of Oxford Lake. A Post Office, Hudson's Bay Company post and church mission located on the Indian Reserve. This Hudson's Bay Company post was built by William Sinclair in 1798 under instructions from Joseph Colen then in charge of York Factory (Douglas 1933). It is 220 miles equidistant from York Factory and Norway House — both Hudson's Bay Company posts. Situated on the historic Lake Winnipeg-Nelson-Echimamish-Hayes River route, it is the oldest post in the Keewatin District (Voorhis 1930). The first was built by Chief Factor Sinclair and the second by John McLeod in 1816. CBGN records (1950) indicated that the Post Office opened in 1950 and closed in 1978 when the Thompson Post Office assumed that responsibility. The Cree name is Poonapowwanippeeko meaning *the place with the hole in the bottom* in reference to the depth of Oxford Lake (Garland 1975). Andriveau (1856) *Oxford Station*. **Oxford House 24** (53 L/14) Indian Reserve on the east shore of Oxford Lake. First listed in GBC records (1928) and established as a Swampy Cree reserve (Douglas 1933). It was named after the Hudson's Bay Company post and settlement. **Oxford Inlet** (53 L/14) On Oxford House Indian Reserve 24 at the northeast end of Oxford Lake. Adopted by the CPCGN in 1978. Fieldwork revealed the local Native name Paniponpesik Inlet meaning *inlet (with a hole in it)*. This feature gave the lake its earlier name as it was traditionally believed that water ran out of the lake through a hole in the bottom. **Oxford Lake** (53 L/13) West of Knee Lake on the Hayes River. The name Oxford first applied to a Hudson's Bay Company post and was used for the lake in Sir James Douglas' diary of 1835 (Douglas 1933). Tyrrell (1915) reported the Cree name Panipawa Nipi which was called Pathepow Nippi Lake by Turnor in 1779. Tyrrell translated the name to mean *hole through the earth* (i.e., bottomless), noting that David Thompson called it *Hol*[e]*y Lake*. This name originated with a deep spot near the lower end of the lake which a GSC map (1878) called The Deep Hole (Douglas 1933). Among the alternate names and variant forms (some likely simple typographical errors) were Turnor (1778-79) *Pathe Pow Nepee*, *Pathepow Nippe Lake*, and *Holey Lake*, and in 1779, *Puthapowinepe Lake*; possibly Hodgson (ca. 1791) seems *Pathapownupe (or Neepe) Lake*; Thompson (ca. 1793) *Holy Lake*; Russell (1794) *Pathapoow-winipee Lake*; Wilkinson (1804, 1807) as *Trout Lake* on the river just southwest of Knee Lake; J. Thompson and Company (ca. 1806) *Palapoowinepee L*; David Thompson (1813-14) *Deep Water Lake*; Annin and Smith (1820) *Bathapoow Winepee L*; Johnston (ca. 1889) has *Fishing Lake* here, probably intended Gods Lake to the southeast; Quebec Government map (1918) *Lac Oxford*.

**Ozerna** (62 K/8) Locality east of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1914 on 30-17-19W, closed in 1923, reopened in 1924 on 1-17-20W and closed permanently in 1968. Douglas (1933) suggested that it came from the Russian word ozero meaning *lake*, adding that there are many lakes in the area. There is, however, an Ozerna in Ukraine.

**Pacha Lake** (53 E/13) East of Stevenson Lake. A Native name meaning *dry narrows*.

**Pacheta Bay** (63 C/1) West shore of Lake Winnipegosis, southwest of Birch Island. First noted on a 1963 dredging plan (CPCGN records 1966). The name is Cree meaning *inside the bay* (Garland (975; from Kirkness). Also called Good Harbour as is the locality here.

**Pachkowski Lake** (64 O/12) South of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private William F. Pachkowski of Stonewall. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Pachol Lake** (64 N/7) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Sapper Robert Pachol of La Broquerie. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

*Pacific Junction* (62 H/14) Southwest of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1912 in the St. Charles area, closed in 1939, reopened later that same year and became Winnipeg Sub Post Office No. 88 in 1960. The name remained a Canadian National railway point until rescinded by the CPCGN in 1977. Probably so named because it was a junction or a crossing point with a CPR line.

**Packhorse Creek** (62 J/12) Flows east into Wilson Creek. CPCGN records (1967) indicated this to be a local descriptive name as there was a packhorse trail along its course. It is located in the hilly escarpment area on the east side of Riding Mountain National Park.

*Packulack Beach* (54 K/11) On Hudson Bay south of Cape Churchill. Although spelled differently, this feature was named in 1978 after wildlife biologist Allan J. Pakulak who was killed near Clandeboye during a waterfowl survey of the Oak Hammock and Netley marshes. This lake is in the area where he had earlier studied the ecology of the Canada Goose (CPCGN records 1974). See also Pakulak Lake.

*Paddington* (62 H/14) In the east end of Winnipeg. A former Canadian National railway point named in 1905 (Douglas 1933) after the Great Western Railway terminal in London, England. Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1980. Stovel (1914) *Pabbington*; Walker, Bayne and Hyde (1926) *Paddington Yards*.

**Padfield Lake** (64 I/6) North of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private George H. Padfield of Crandall. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

**Pady Lake** (64 I/9) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Morris N. Pady. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

*Page* (62 F/9) Southwest of Souris. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on 21-7-22W, first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1913). Rudnyckyj (1970) claimed that it was the name of the first settler in that area. The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1967.

**Page Lake** (64 I/2) East of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Trooper Russell F. Page of Oakville. He served with the 17th Duke of York Hussars.

**Pages Point** (63 A/3) West shore of Lake Winnipeg, southwest of Berens River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to have been named after area resident Jim Page.

**Pages Slough** (62 I/12) Southeast of Lundar. Named after resident Charlie Page. Land records also showed that Thomas Page homesteaded SW 2-19-2W in 1902, some two miles southwest.

**Pahayo Lake** (63 N/9) North of Burntwood Lake. A Cree name meaning *waiting*.

**Paillé Island** (53 L/02) Island Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Gerard J. Paillé of St. Anne. He served with the Highland Light Infantry.

**Paillé, Lac** (54 E/12) South of North Norfolk Lake. Named in 1989 after Korean War casualty Lieutenant Albert E. Paillé of La Salle. He served with the Royal 22nd Regiment.

**Paimusk Creek** (63 I/3) Flows east into Molson Lake. GBC records confirmed that the name was adopted in 1930 and that Dr. R. Bell (1879) referred to it as "Paimusktaban Sipi, or Marshy Canoe-route River" (presumed translation). It flows through an area of open muskeg and swamp. T. Thompson (1820) recorded it as a wide creek, calling it Pemesketapan Swamp. Hebert (1846) *Pemeskepapan Seven*; Dawson Brothers (1880) *Pemesketapan*.

**Painted Stone Portage** (63 I/7) North of Molson Lake. Historic portage at the height of land between the headwaters of the Hayes River (flowing northeast) and the Echimamish River (flowing southwest). Peter Fidler (1792) referred to it as the Painted Stone Carrying Place, adding that

> … this is the highest of Land, and is roughly reckoned the halfway from the Factory to Cumberland House … a Round Stone painted on it Carrying Place by Indians and none of them ever goes either way past it but they always leave an offering to it.

Franklin (1829) reported that there was formerly a stone placed near the centre of the portage on which figures were traced annually, and offerings were deposited by the Natives (Douglas 1933). Captain John H. Lefroy referred to this place in 1843, writing of a great rock, sparingly covered by small pines (G. Hamilton 1967). He thought that it took its name from the natural stripes in the rock formation. Fieldwork revealed the Native name Pakepapekasik meaning *stone barrier*. Apparently there was once a stone altar in the centre of the portage on which figures were painted annually, and offerings deposited. Arrowsmith (1792) *Painted Stone*; Peter Fidler (ca. 1808) and Arrowsmith (1814) showed a *Painted Stone* at the northeast end of Granville River — possibly of similar origin.

**Paint Lake** (63 P/5) South of Thompson. Derived from the Native name Manuminan Sakahigan which Tyrrell (1915) translated as *Red Paint Lake*. David Thompson (1794) mentioned Paint Lake in his journal, while Tyrrell (1916) added that in 1793 Thompson passed through McKay's Lake, "now known as Manuminan or Paint Lake." GBC records (1921; from Tyrrell) indicated that McKay had been a trader here ca. 1800. Hearne (1775; in Tyrrell 1968) as *Withaman Lake*; Fidler (1896) seems *Ootaheowwaykowiththeamman*, and *McKays Ho*[use] here.

*Paisley* (62 F/9) Southeast of Souris. A former School District on NW 18-7-19W established in 1884 (Rome 1970) on land donated by a Mr. Stinson who had come from Paisley, Ontario. It consolidated with Carroll in 1914.

*Pakakeeso Lake* (64 H/2) North of Waskaiowaka Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *thin ice*. A local Conservation Officer reported that it doesn't freeze completely until very late in the year.

**Pakasekan Creek** (62 P/15) Flows northwest into Long Body Creek, north of Bloodvein River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *flour*.

**Pakatawacun Lake** (63 H/15) West of Stevenson Lake. GBC records (1937) indicated that it was submitted by a geologist as a local name. It is a variant of the Cree Pukitahawkan meaning *fishing with a net* (Garland 1975; from Kirkness).

**Pakaysakaytawak Point** (53 K/6) North shore of Kakitayoamisk Lake. A Cree name meaning *when the shore of the bay turns in the other direction*.

**Pakeekamak Lake** (64 B/16) East of Southern Indian Lake. A Cree name meaning *points forming a cross*.

**Pakeetapeekanik Rapids** (53 E/14) In the Mainland River. A Native name meaning *short portage* (i.e., around the rapids).

**Pakisikan Rapids** (53 N/5) In the Hayes River northeast of Knee Lake. CPCGN records (1976) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *gun* (one was probably found here).

**Pakitahokansik** (53 L/14) Locality on the north shore of Oxford Lake. A local Native name meaning *fall fishing village*. It is used by residents of the Oxford House Indian Reserve.

**Paktikonika Rapids** (53 M/1) Hayes River. A Cree name meaning *loud*.

**Pakuhakwanis Rapids** (63 H/14) McLaughlin River southeast of Whitemud Falls. A Cree name meaning *chicken*.

**Pakulak Lake** (54 M/5) Northwest of Churchill. CPCGN records (1974) indicated that this lake was named after Manitoba wildlife biologist Allan J. Pakulak, killed near Clandeboye during a waterfowl survey of the Oak Hammock and Netley marshes. This lake is in the area where he had studied the ecology of the Canada Goose. See also *Packulack Beach*.

**Pakwach Lake** (53 E/14) West of Island Lake. A Native name meaning *stumps*.

**Pakwa Lake** (63 A/8) Southeast of Weaver Lake. GBC correspondence (1933; from District Forester J. G. Somers) confirmed that this was the name used locally. See next entry for origin.

**Pakwa Lake** (63 J/15) West of Setting Lake on the Grass River. Tyrrell (1915) referred to it as Packwahigan Lake or Chip Lake (possibly wood chips left behind by beavers). Several early maps, such as Thompson (1813-14) appeared to combine the present Setting Lake and Pakwa Lake as one, calling it Pukketowoggan Lake. Pakwaw is Cree meaning *it is shallow* (Garland 1975). Copp Clark (1903) seems *Sandy Lake*; GBC (1902) *Pakwahigan Lake*; GBC (1924) *Paquehigan Lake*.

**Pakwanchi Creek** (53 E/9) Flows northeast into the Peekwatana River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *root*. **Pakwanchi Lake** (53 E/12) Southwest of Island Lake. **Pakwanchi Rapids** (53 E/9) In the Peekwatana River. **Pakwanchi Rapids** (53 E/14) In the Mainland River.

**Pakwaw Creek** (53 N/7) Flows southeast into Gods River. A Native name meaning *shallow*. See Pakwa Lake entries.

**Pakwayes Island** (53 D/3) Family Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *Frenchman*. Perhaps a French missionary or trader once lived here.

**Palmason Lake** (62 N/11) Northeast of Roblin. Named in 1977 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Stefan D. Palmason of Winnipeg Beach. He served in No. 419 Wellington Squadron.

**Palmatier Lake** (64 P/14) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 David E. Palmatier of St. James. He served in No. 429 Wellington Squadron.

**Palmer Bay** (53 L/9) Gods Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Sidney A. Palmer of St. James. He served in No. 419 Wellington Squadron.

**Palmer Island** (63 P/4) Sipiwesk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Frank Palmer of Dauphin. He served with the Winnipeg Light Infantry.

**Palmer Lake** (53 M/10) North of Knee Lake. Named in 1966 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Ralph B. N. Palmer of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Ottawa*.

**Palmer Peninsula** (53 L/15) Seller Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Robert F. Palmer of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Palmer Point** (64 I/7) Prosnyck Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John H. Palmer of Winnipeg. He served with the Westminster Regiment.

*Palmerston* (62 K/2) North of Virden. A former School District five and one-half miles southwest of Crandall (Crandall History Society 1971). It was established in 1892 and was named by the Warren family after Palmerston, Ontario — their former hometown (Arrow River and Miniota Women's Institutes 1967). It ceased to be a separate School District in 1944.

**Palomar Lake** (52 L/14) Northeast of Manigotagan Lake. Probably named after Mount Palomar Observatory near Pasadena, California. In 1948, the world's largest optical telescope was unveiled there; this lake was officially named the following year.

**Palsen River** (53 D/14) Flows north into Elliot Lake north of Fishing Lake. Named after a member of the Manitoba - Ontario Boundary Survey here in 1922 (GBC 1937).

**Pamatakakowin Lake** (63 A/10) Southwest of Weaver Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *walking on the ice, a trapper was looking for a lost trap*.

*Pamaycheewun Narrows* (64 B/15) In Southern Indian Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *currents*.

**Panagoskikowi Lake** (53 D/4) West of Family Lake. A Saulteaux name meaning *ears of the moose hang down*.

**Pancake Creek** (63 C/14) Flows southwest into Ellis Bay in Red Deer Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local name. An area resident would cook pancakes when camping here.

**Pancake Lake** (62 G/4) Southeast of Killarney Lake. According to local legend, some Natives spilled some flour while crossing the lake.

**Panco Lake** (54 C/11) Southwest of York Factory. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Private Michael Panco of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Panepuyew Creek** (63 I/7) Drains Panepuyew Lake south into Molson Lake. CPCGN records (1973) noted this to be a local Cree name meaning *it opens out into a sand gap*.

**Pangman Lake** (64 K/9) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Rifleman William Pangman of Duck Bay. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Pankiw Lake** (64 N/1) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Ordinary Seaman James Pankiw of Teulon. He served aboard the HMCS *Cornwallis*.

**Panko Narrows** (53 L/1) Between Rochon and Goose Lakes. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *shallow*.

**Pannebaker Creek** (54 C/13) Flows north into Machichi River. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Trooper Robert C. M. Pannebaker of Roland. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

*Panser* (around 62 G/14 and 15) Southeast of Neepawa. First noted on a Bulman map (1905) as a Canadian Pacific railway point southwest of Austin. It is a surname common to much of northern Europe.

**Pansowan Creek** (53 E/11) Flows northeast into Oskano Lake. A Native name meaning *smoking fish*. Elderly people from the area used to smoke fish fillets here.

**Pansy** (62 H/7) Post Office south of Steinbach. The Post Office opened on 22-4-6E in 1928 (Douglas 1933). Listed in the 1929 Postal Guide on 21-4-6E under Postmaster Fred Bezditny. The School District of Barkfield was nearby on SW 21-4-6E. **Pansy Drain** (62 H/7) Flows north into Tourond Creek.

**Papakeesoo Lake** (64 H/2) Southeast of Northern Indian Lake. A Cree name meaning *thin ice*.

**Papasakosakaweekanis Lake** (53 D/6) North of Family Lake. A Native name meaning *muskrat*.

**Papimpataw Portage** (63 F/14) Between Clearwater Lake and Watchi Bay. A Cree name meaning *running*.

**Papoose Channel** (63 B/5) Northwest side of Birch Island in Lake Winnipegosis. A word common to many Algonkian languages meaning *young child*.

**Pappawin Lake** (53 D/12) On the Poplar River southeast of Weaver Lake. District Forester J. Somers confirmed this to be the local name (GBC 1933). It is a Cree word meaning *laughing* (Garland 1975; from Kirkness). Fieldwork revealed the alternate Native name Unoominikanik Lake meaning (simplified) *rice*.

**Paquin Lake** (64 N/9) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Florent F. F. Paquin of St. Boniface. He served in No. 424 Halifax Squadron.

**Paradise Village** (62 H/10) Locality northeast of Ste. Anne. This name was approved for the purpose of 911 emergency services. Established in 1990, it is a retirement community in the Rural Municipality of Ste. Anne that has grown to include 210 homes.

**Paradox Creek** (54 L/16) Flows north into Hudson Bay east of Churchill River. Named after the wreck of a wooden ship at the creek mouth during World War I.

**Parasiuk Lake** (64 O/3) East of Blackfish Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Private Metro Parasiuk of Polonia. He served with the Westminster Regiment.

**Paré Lake** (64 I/13) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Gabriel J. Paré of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Parent Lake** (63 O/5) Southeast of Highrock Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Company Quarter Master Sergeant Nestor E. Parent of Winnipeg. He served with the Fusiliers Mont-Royal Regiment.

**Parfinuk Creek** (64 I/16) Flows north into Seal River. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Alexander Parfinuk of Gladstone. He served with the Royal Regiment of Canada.

**Pariseau Lake** (53 L/5) East of Bolton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Armand A. Pariseau of Winnipeg. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron.

**Parisian Creek** (63 K/16) Flows south into Woosey Lake. Named in 1973 after two World War II casualties. Rifleman Percy Parisian and Private Sydney Parisian were brothers from the Peguis Reserve. They served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles and the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders respectively.

**Parisian Lake** (62 I/7) South of Lake Winnipeg. CPCGN records (1973) noted it as *Parisien Lake* on a NTS map 62 I (1938) and area Conservation Officers confirmed that it was a homesteader's name. Land records indicate that William H. T. Parisian homesteaded S½ 30-16-6E in 1921 and purchased the adjoining land around the lake.

**Park** (62 K/10) Local Government District northeast of Shoal Lake. It is composed of two distinct sections, one west of Duck Mountain Provincial Park and the other bordering Riding Mountain National Park to the south. Presumably named (in 1948) because of the close proximity to these parks.

**Park Bay** (63 N/3) East shore of Big Island in Kississing Lake. Named after a trapper who had a cabin on the bay. The cabin site is still visible.

**Parkdale** (62 I/3) Locality southwest of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1882 in the Red River Belt, Parish of St. Andrew and closed in 1929. Also a former Canadian Pacific railway point nearby which became Parkview in 1885 (Douglas 1933). Chataway (1907) showed Parkdale Post Office and School District just northeast of the railway point on Parks Creek. CPCGN records (1976) indicated that Parkview had long since disappeared, but the name was still in use for the area. The origin was not verified, but it would appear to stem from the family name Park, which was associated with other features in the area (see Parks Creek entry). The Postmaster in 1892 was James Park. McPhillips (1907) *Parkdale Station*.

**Parker Bay** (64 P/12) Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Sergeant Walter A. Parker of West Kildonan. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Parker Bog** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. Located in Duck Mountain Provincial Park, it was named in 1978 at the request of the Intermountain Naturalists Society of Dauphin after James L. Parker of Gilbert Plains. He made outstanding contributions in the field of botany which included work here in the Duck Mountains. He documented new range extensions for many plant species and collected specimens for universities and museums. He was also a local historian.

**Parker Creek** (53 M/14) Flows north into Cyril Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John A. Parker of Minnedosa. He served in No. 419 Halifax Squadron.

**Parker Island** (64 I/3) In northern Knife Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Thomas E. Parker of St. Laurent. He served in No. 142 Wellington Squadron.

**Parker, Lac à** (62 G/9) Northwest of Carman. A local family name in this partially French speaking area. Also called Parkers Lake and Red Lake.

**Parker Lake** (53 M/2) North of Knee Lake. GBC records (1937) indicated that this name was suggested by Dr. Stone of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs after C. C. Parker, a colleague.

**Parker Peninsula** (64 N/4) Spencer Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Elbert F. Parker of St. Claude. He served in No. 408 Halifax Squadron.

**Parker Point** (64 H/13) Currie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Edwin W. Parker of Winnipeg. He served with the Perth Regiment.

**Parker Rapids** (64 P/3) Big Spruce River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Robert L. Parker of Winnipeg. He served in No. 119 Bolingbroke Squadron.

**Parkes Bay** (64 I/13) Dawes Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Charles Parkes of Winnipeg. He served at No. 8 Repair Depot, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Parkes Lake** (64 H/4) North of Gauer Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Percy S. Parkes of Winnipeg. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Park Lake** (63 N/3) East of Kississing Lake. GBC records (1944) indicated that the name was suggested by geologist Dr. J. D. Bateman because of the park-like appearance of the surrounding area.

**Parkmount** (62 H/15) Railway point east of Winnipeg. Located on the CNR line on 28-11-4E. Named in 1911 after the Parkmount Farm nearby (Douglas 1933). The Springfield School District was situated about one mile southwest. Chataway (1926) *Parkmount Station*.

**Parks Corner** (62 K/2) Locality northeast of Virden on 32-13-23W. CPCGN records (1977) indicated that it had been named after the original landowners. Land records indicate that James Park homesteaded S½ 32-13-23W.

*Parks Creek* (62 I/3) Southwest of Selkirk. Postal records suggested that this Post Office (location unknown) opened prior to 1872 and closed in 1881. Also listed was a Parker's Creek Post Office in St. Andrews (parish) which opened 1872 and closed in 1882. Both were within the Lisgar electoral district. Campbell (1972) considered both Post Offices to be the same. Park's Creek was shown as a Post Office on a Department of the Interior map (1874) beside Taits Mill. Park is a common family name in this area. Beldon (1881) *Park Creek*.

**Parks Creek** (62 I/3) Flows southeast into the Red River. Recorded on a Secretary of State map (1872). Fieldwork revealed this to be a local family name. The name was first adopted in 1952 as *Parkes Creek* but was changed in 1975 (see Parkdale entry.)

**Parks Lake** (52 L/6) East of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Norman J. Parks of St. Vital. He served with the Veterans Guard of Canada.

**Parlee** (63 P/12) Railway point southeast of Thompson. Located on the CNR line on 15-77-2W. CBGN records (1958) indicated that the name was proposed by the CNR after Mr. J. C. Parlee, Assistant Vice President of the International Nickel Company (INCO). CBGN (1959) *Parlee Siding*.

**Parliament Lake** (64 P/8) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer George W. Parliament of Winnipeg. He served in No. 11 Advanced Flying Unit.

**Parmeter Lake** (64 J/2) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Benjamin H. Parmeter of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Parnells Swamp** (62 I/13) Northeast of Lundar. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local family name. Also called Parnells Lake.

**Parrott Lake** (64 P/16) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Victor Parrott of Grandview. He served in No. 76 Halifax Squadron.

**Parry Lake** (64 G/16) Northeast of Cederlund Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Richard C. Parry of Winnipeg. He served in No. 619 Lancaster Squadron.

*Parsonage Creek* (62 H/14) Flows east into the Red River. Located south of St. John's College in Winnipeg (Douglas 1933). The name does not appear in current records, suggesting that it may have dried up or been diverted. It flowed through a deep ravine in the spring north of St. John's Park (Garland 1975) and was so named because the home of Reverend John West (a log house built in 1823) was situated on its north bank. A bridge crossed it at Main Street.

**Parsons Bay** (63 P/15) Brannigan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant John Parsons of Holland, Manitoba. He served in No. 2 Beaufighter Squadron.

**Parsons Island** (64 O/4) Blackfish Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Owen Parsons of Holland, Manitoba. He served in No. 434 Halifax Squadron.

**Parsons Lake** (64 N/13) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Petty Officer Howard N. Parsons of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Shawinigan*.

**Partridge Crop Lake** (63 P/11) On the Grass River southeast of Thompson. First noted in government sessional papers (1913-14). Douglas (1933) claimed that it was a translation of the Cree name Pineimuta Sakahigan (Tyrrell 1915). The lake is irregular in shape with a large portion extending south and positioned like the crop of a partridge to its oesophagus. Because of its irregular shape, different names appear to have been applied to different parts of it. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Pinayamuti Lake meaning *partridge crop*. Department of Railways and Canals (1914) *Lake West*. Lake Morris was shown between it and Natawahunan Lake, so the name may apply to either or neither; Department of the Interior (1883) *Burnt Lake*, in part.

**Partridge Island** (64 O/12) Shannon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Gordon J. Partridge of Winnipeg. He served in No. 405 Lancaster Squadron.

*Pasadena* (62 G/6) Northwest of Pilot Mound. The Post Office opened in 1890 on 20-4-13W under Postmaster William McNight in 1892 and closed in 1896. The Pasadena (California) Chamber of Commerce (n.d.) claim that the name is Ojibwa and means *crown of the valley* or *key of the valley*. Provincial Government map (1893) *Passadena*.

**Pasatayo Lake** (64 H/9) Southeast of Etawney Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *burned*. A forest fire once burned all the vegetation around the lake.

**Pasataypechekun Lake** (53 E/16) East of Island Lake. A local Native name meaning *slingshot*.

**Pascal Lake** (64 G/6) Southeast of McPherson Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Stephen Pascal of Selkirk. He served in No. 166 Lancaster Squadron.

**Pascall Lake** (53 D/3) East of Family Lake. First noted in GBC records (1928). Named after a local guide with the Boundary Survey party here in 1922. Department of the Interior map (1923) *Pascal Lake*.

**Paseepawistik Rapids** (53 D/3) Between Root Lake and Douglas Lake. A Native name meaning *little rapids*.

**Pashki Falls** (53 D/6) In the Assinika River. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *partridge*. Compare with Pineimuta.

**Pash Lake** (54 D/15) Northeast of Myre Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Gunner Charles W. Pash of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Pasketawakamaw Lake** (54 D/13) Northeast of Waskaiowaka Lake. A Native name meaning *alongside the road*.

**Paskisekan Rapids** (63 A/8) North Etomami River. A Native name meaning *gun*.

**Paskisikawe Creek** (54 F/1) Flows north into Hudson Bay east of York Factory. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *shooting* (probably of ducks and geese).

**Paskochi Island** (53 L/9) Gods Lake. A local Native name meaning *arrowhead* (CPCGN 1978).

**Paskowapow Lake** (64 B/16) East of Southern Indian Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *dry wood narrows*.

**Paskwachi River** (64 F/5) Flows west into Paskwachi Bay on Reindeer Lake. First noted on a Topographical Surveys map (1925). The river was named after the bay. The name is Cree meaning *stump* (Douglas 1933). Garland (1975; from Kirkness) noted puskwuche as Cree for *moss* or *fallen stump with moss*. Stumps probably resulted from fire or flooding (see next entry). **Paskwachi Bay** (64 F/5) Reindeer Lake. **Paskwachi Lake** (64 F/5) West of Reindeer Lake.

**Paskwakkisigan Island** (53 E/9) Island Lake. A local Native name meaning *all burned up from fire*.

**Paskwamik Lake** (53 E/8) South of Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *beaver cleared* (i.e., beavers felled all the trees around the lake).

**Pasowysty Lake** (64 O/4) Northeast of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Peter Pasowysty of Neepawa. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Pasquatchai River** (53 O/4) Flows northeast into Echoing River. Adopted by the CBGN in 1949. A Cree name meaning *decaying stumps*.

**Pasquia Settlement** (63 F/13) Community southwest of The Pas. A Native settlement area along Carrot River formerly called Carrot River Settlement (SGO map 1918). The present form was approved in 1965. The CPCGN (1963) noted it as Carrot River Road in the 1961 census. Also spelled *Pasqua Settlement* (see also Pasquia River and The Pas entries).

**Passey Lake** (64 I/14) East of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Thomas C. Passey of Winnipeg. He served in No. 267 Dakota Squadron.

*Pastwa* (around 62 H/10,11) West of Steinbach. Recorded on SW Township 7-4E on a Burland map (1878). Probably an early Mennonite farm settlement. The name is an east European surname.

**Patch Lake** (53 N/6) Northeast of Knee Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Corporal Walter H. Patch of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Light Infantry.

**Patemaykwan Lake** (53 K/10) North of Kistigan Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *where beaver are put in a fire to burn the fur off*. **Patemaykwan River** (53 K/15) Flows northeast into the Stull River.

**Paterson** (63 J/5) Locality southeast of Reed Lake. A former Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) railway point on 5-63-17W. Named in 1928 after General Paterson, President of the "On-to-the-Bay Association" in Winnipeg (Douglas 1933). This organization became very active in the 1920s and can be given much of the credit for the decision to complete the railway from Kettle Rapids north to Churchill (Munro 1978). It was originally named Norris, after the Honourable T. C. Norris, Premier of Manitoba (1915 - 1922), but this name was not adopted due to duplications in Ontario and British Columbia. A suggested alternative was Goval, after a place in Scotland, but this was considered to be in conflict with Govan, Saskatchewan. Scarborough map (1916) *Goval*.

**Paterson Hill** (64 O/5) South of Booth Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Archibald Paterson of St. Vital. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Paterson Peninsula** (53 M/4) Semple Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Signalman Robert L. Paterson of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Louisburg*.

**Paterson Rapids** (64 C/9) Hughes River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant George H. Paterson of Stonewall. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Patey Lake** (52 M/14) Southwest of White Eye Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Jack D. Patey of Winnipeg. He served in No. 61 Lancaster Squadron.

**Patkau Lake** (64 I/5) South of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Jacob Patkau of McCreary. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

**Paton Lake** (63 K/14) East of Kisseynew Lake. CBGN correspondence (1948; from S. Simpson of Sherritt-Gordon Mines) indicated that the lake was named after E. R. Paton, a prospector who made the mineral discovery at nearby Vamp Lake.

**Patriarche Lake** (63 K/9) Northeast of Cormorant Lake. Named in 1974 to commemorate pioneer airman Valance H. Patriarche. He graduated from the University of Manitoba in the late 1920s, was a reserve officer in 1939 and Traffic Manager for Canadian Airways prior to World War II.

**Patterson Creek** (63 O/6) Southeast of Apeganau Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John W. L. Patterson of La Rivière. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron.

**Patterson Esker** (64 C/6) North of Russell Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Robert J. Patterson of Roland. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**Patterson Island** (64 G/8) Southern Indian Lake. Named after E. B. Paterson who devoted much of his life to the establishment and development of hydroelectric power in Manitoba.

**Patterson Lake** (62 K/10) Southeast of Gundy Lake. Named after a man who hauled logs from Riding Mountain National Park and had a stopping place at this lake.

**Patterson Narrows** (63 N/5) Russick Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Wilfred N. Patterson of Neepawa. He served in No. 626 Lancaster Squadron.

**Patterson Point** (64 P/9) East shore of Kellas Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Sergeant David W. Patterson of Shellmouth. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Patteson Lake** (64 H/9) North of Freeman Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John G. Patteson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 620 Stirling Squadron.

*Pattison* (62 K/8) Southeast of Shoal Lake. A former School District on N 26-16-21W. It was established in 1905 and named after an area resident (Strathclair Centennial History Committee 1970). The school closed in 1917.

**Patton Bay** (64 O/2) Southwest shore of Brownstone Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Charles R. Patton of Petersfield. He served in No. 150 Wellington Squadron.

**Patton Island** (64 C/7) Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Alvin A. Patton of Margaret. He served in No. 408 Lancaster Squadron.

**Patton Lake** (64 C/11) Southwest of Lynn Lake. Named in 1957 after prospector E. R. Patton (CBGN records). Probably the same person noted in Paton Lake entry.

**Patton Point** (64 O/2) Southwest shore of Brownstone Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Victor E. Patton of Petersfield. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Pauingassi** (53 D/3) Community on the west shore of Fishing Lake. GBC records (1929) indicated this to be a Native settlement and trading post not on a reserve. It was changed to *Paungassi* in 1966. Rudnyckyj (1970) claimed that it was a Native name meaning *sandy bar*, while Garland (1975; from Kirkness) suggested that it was probably Saulteaux (no meaning given). The name "Pauingassi" was reinstated by the Indian Reserves Representative on the CPCGN in 1989. **Pauingassi First Nation** (53 D/3) Indian Reserve northeast of Little Grand Rapids.

**Paul Bay** (64 O/13) Nueltin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Glen F. Paul of Winnipeg. He served with the Canadian Army Dental Corps.

**Paul Harbour** (63 F/8) Cedar Lake. Named after a local sturgeon fisherman.

**Paul Island** (64 C/8) Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Ernest J. Paul of Carman. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Paull Lake** (53 M/8) Northeast of Knee Lake. GBC records (1937) indicated that the lake was named after one of the first (1928) prospectors in this area.

**Paul Peninsula** (64 A/11) Kiask Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Louis Paul of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Paul Point** (64 P/3) Naelin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Lavey Paul of Winnipeg. He served with the British Columbia Dragoons.

**Pauls Bay** (62 J/15) East shore of Lake Manitoba, southeast of The Narrows. Named after local resident John Paul who lived on Dog Creek Indian Reserve 46 and had hay land along the shore (CPCGN correspondence 1979). His son (also John Paul) still held aboriginal rights to it. Also called Joe Pauls Bay. "Joe" was probably a nickname for the father or son.

**Paulson** (62 O/4) Locality and former railway point southeast of Dauphin. On the CNR line on 33-24-18W and named in 1907 (Douglas 1933). Also a School District name around SE 29-24-18W on a proposed school area map (n.d.).

**Paulson Bay** (64 F/1) Melvin Lake. Named in 1983 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Frederick B. Paulson of Winnipeg. He served with the 14th Canadian Hussars.

**Paulson Island** (64 F/1) Melvin Lake. Named in 1983 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Gordon A. Paulson of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Paulson Lake** (64 K/10) East of Lac Brochet. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Private Edwin O. Paulson of Bowsman River. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Paulson Point** (63 I/2) Pinaysi Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Roger I. Paulson of Winnipegosis. He served with the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders.

**Pauls Portage** (64 C/7) West end of Granville Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to have been named after Paul Bighetty, a one-armed trapper. The portage crosses a point in Metcalf Bay.

**Paupanekis Point** (63 G/16) West shore of Playgreen Lake. Named after John and Max Paupanekis who made a living on this point.

**Paweesakopeesink Lake** (53 E/14) West of Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *dead trees (around the lake)* caused by beavers flooding it.

**Pawistik** (63 N/11) Railway point north of Sherridon. This name was proposed by the CNR after a Cree word meaning *waterfall* (CBGN 1953). It is located where the railway line crosses the Churchill River.

**Paxon Lake** (63 J/10) South of Setting Lake. GBC records indicated that the lake was named in 1927 after H. R. Paxon. He was a Head Chainman for part of the survey of the 17th Base Line under O. Rolfson (DLS) in 1913.

**Paykatuwan Creek** (63 K/3) Flows southeast into Root Lake. A Cree name meaning *baseball*.

**Paymaycheewun Narrows** (64 B/15) Southern Indian Lake. A Cree name meaning *current*.

**Payne Lake** (64 C/15) North of Cockeram Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Sergeant John O. Payne of St. Vital. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers and was mentioned in dispatches.

*Payuk* (63 K/12) Former railway point southeast of Flin Flon. Located on the CNR line in 8-65-27W. Named after nearby Payuk Lake (Douglas 1933). See following entry.

**Payuk Lake** (63 K/11) Northwest of Cranberry Portage. First noted on a GSC map (1919). It is Cree meaning *one*. There are 14 numerically named lakes in this area: 2 = Neso Lake; 3 = Nisto Lake; 4 = Nao Lake; 5 = Niyanun Lake; 6 = Nikotwasik Lake; 7 = Tapukok Lake; 8 = Uyenanao; 9 = Kakat Mitatut Lake; 10 = Mitatut Lake; 11 = Payukosap Lake; 12 = Nesosap Lake; 13 = Nistosap Lake; and 14 = Naosap Lake (Douglas 1933).

**Payuknepitnayak Point** (64 A/8) Northwest shore of Little Assean Lake. A Cree name meaning *small one tooth*.

**Payukosap Lake** (63 K/14) Northeast of Athapapuskow Lake. First noted on a GSC map (1919). The name is Cree meaning *eleven* (see Payuk Lake entry).

**Peace Lake** (53 L/1) East of Rochon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Leslie Peace of Brandon. He served in No. 106 Lancaster Squadron.

**Peacey Lake** (64 K/11) East of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Captain Harry J. Peacey of Winnipeg. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

*Peach* (63 C/11) Southeast of Red Deer Lake. A former School District on 36-43-26W. Fieldwork revealed that it was named after former school inspector John S. Peach.

**Peanut Island** (52 E/14) West Hawk Lake. CPCGN records (1976) indicated this to be a local name deriving from the small size of the island.

**Peanut Island** (63 I/07) Molson Lake. A local name for this small island.

**Pearce Bay** (64 N/10) Sandy Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Alfred H. Pearce of Dauphin. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**Pearce Island** (53 K/14) Kenyon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Gordon R. Pearce of Neepawa. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Pearson Bay** (64 O/16) Hutton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman William T. Pearson of Slave Falls. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Pearson Island** (64 H/4) Gauer Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Private Douglas E. Pearson of Flin Flon. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Pearson Lake** (64 A/3) West of Split Lake. Named after Arne Pearson of Lac du Bonnet. He was a member of the survey party on the 23rd Base Line.

**Pearson Point** (64 P/9) Gagnon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Thomas Pearson of Dauphin. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Pearson Reef** (62 I/15) South of Hecla Island in Lake Winnipeg. Named after the Captain of the SS *Bradbury*, formerly a Dominion Icebreaker on Lake Winnipeg.

**Pearson Slough** (62 K/2) South of Shoal Lake. Land records indicate that John T. Pearson homesteaded SE 11-14-24W.

*Peaton* (62 I/1) Southwest of Lac du Bonnet. First noted on a Stovel map (1908) as a Canadian Pacific railway point between Lac du Bonnet and Milner Ridge. Peaton is a village in Shropshire, England.

**Pebble Beach** (62 J/16) Locality on the southeast shore of Dog Lake, southwest of Ashern. The Post Office opened in 1912 on 24-23-8W as Buffalo Head, changed to Pebble Beach in 1912, moved to NW 18-23-7W and closed in 1957. Also a School District on SW 14-23-8W. Copp Clark (1914) *Pebble Beach*.

**Pechabau River** (53 O/11) Flows west into Echoing River. First noted on NTS map 53 NE (1945) and on a GSC map (1914) as *Pechabayo River*. The name is Cree meaning *flooding in* (Garland 1975; from Kirkness). It is in a swampy area.

**Pechepikwan Creek** (54 H/4) Flows east into Hudson Bay. A local Cree name meaning *powder horn, or flask* (with which muskets were loaded).

**Pecheponakun River** (64 B/1) Flows south into Harding Lake. The name was submitted by a Conservation Officer as a local Cree name meaning *trap for catching fish* (CPCGN 1972).

**Pechipoo Bay** (63 N/9) In Nelson Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *poison*.

**Peckinow River** (53 O/13) Flows south into Echoing River. CBGN records (1949) first noted this name on the Nelson River Exploring Expedition map of 1913. The name is Cree and means *murky water* (Garland 1975; from Kirkness). Fieldwork revealed the translation as *muddy* and the local pronunciation is "pikinaw." GSC (1914) *Pekano River*.

**Peden Island** (64 P/4) MacLeod Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant William N. M. Peden of Winnipeg. He served at No. 18 Service Flying Training School, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Pedersen Esker** (53 N/11) North of Whitefish Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Walter C. Pedersen of Clanwilliam. He served in No. 21 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Pedro Lake** (62 J/14) Southeast of Dauphin Lake. First noted on a 1921 sketch by P. McGarry (DLS) who reported the name to be in local use.

**Peebles Lake** (64 H/7) Southeast of Solmundsson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Francis G. Peebles of Dauphin. He served in No. 102 Halifax Squadron.

**Peecheeponakin Lake** (64 G/7) Southeast of Big Sand Lake. A Cree name meaning *fish trap, weir*.

**Peecheetawaw Bay** (63 N/16) East shore of Highrock Lake. A Cree name meaning *going into the bay*.

**Peekopanik Lake** (64 H/2) Northwest of Waskaiowaka Lake. The name was submitted as *Pegopano Shanan* by a Conservation Officer as a local Cree name meaning *broken ice*. Ice breaks up and melts rapidly here in early spring (CPCGN records 1973). Fieldwork revealed the local pronunciation to be "pikopanik." The name was adopted in 1978.

**Peekwachi Lake** (53 D/12) North of Family Lake. A Native name meaning *nobody living on the lake*.

**Peekwakosip Lake** (53 D/14) Southeast of Gunisao Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning *goldeneye duck*.

**Peekwatana River** (53 E/9) Flows north into Peetawaykamak Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *tufted tree-top* (from dwarf mistletoe — a parasitic infestation of coniferous trees). **Peekwatana Lake** (53 E/9) South of Island Lake.

**Peekwatateekak Portage** (53 K/3) Between Kasawkanepewokese Lake and Osakahikansismowak Lake. A Cree name meaning *poplar*.

**Peemow Lake** (53 M/3) West of Knee Lake. First noted on a GSC map (1926). The name is Cree meaning *crooked* (Garland 1975; from Kirkness). The lake, however, is not really crooked in shape.

**Peenchipoonakun Rapids** (63 A/9) In Sepastik Creek. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *hoop net*.

*Peetamanitou Lake* (53 K/13) East of Gods Lake. A Native name meaning *little gods*, presumably with respect to its size since it is located very near to the much larger Gods Lake.

**Peetawaykamak Lake** (53 E/9) Southwest of Benson Bay in Island Lake. A Cree name meaning *two* or *twin*.

**Peetawe Creek** (63 H/15) Flows southwest into Molson River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *smoking pipe*.

**Peetootegooyak River** (63 H/1) Flows southwest into Mukutawa River. This name was submitted by an area Conservation Officer as a local Saulteaux name meaning *a river which divides* (CPCGN 1973).

**Peewee Creek** (63 H/12) Flows west into Back Channel near Norway House. Named locally after Peewee Sinclair who trapped here before World War II (CPCGN 1972).

**Peggy Lake** (52 E/14) Northeast of Brereton Lake. This lake was named ca. 1930 by cottage resident John Gray and other campers while hiking through the area. Peggy was the daughter of Dr. F. Baragar, a cottage owner here in 1927.

**Peguis** (62 I/2) Locality north of Selkirk. The Post Office opened as Eagles Nest in 1870 (Campbell 1972), changed to Peguis in 1876, became Gilolo in 1906, was renamed Peguis in 1913 and closed in 1952. (Gilolo is the former name of the island of Halmahera in eastern Indonesia. It gained prominence due to the evolutionary research of Wallace and Darwin in the 1850s). The Post Office was originally established on the Peguis Indian Reserve within the Parish of St. Peters. The School District name was Peguis South, while Peguis North School District was shown about two miles northwest. A Green survey (1899) showed it as North St. Peter's School. The Post Office (and reserves) were named after Peguis (William Prince), chief of the Saulteaux tribe at Red River. In 1816 he befriended the Selkirk settlers, and in 1835 was granted an annuity of five pounds by the Hudson's Bay Company for "being well disposed towards the whites" (Douglas 1933). The story of how Peguis received his name was related by his great grandson (in Ham 1980).

> ... he was abandoned when an infant and found on a pile of wood chips by an elderly woman who raised him as her own son. She named him Peeh-quaa-is, or Little Chip.

Secretary of State (1873) *Eagle Nest*; Manitoba and North Western Railway (ca. 1884) *Peguis*; Department of Agriculture (1884) *Eagels Nest*. **Peguis 1B** (62 P/5) Indian Reserve north of Hodgson. First noted correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1916). Douglas (1933) indicated that it and No. 1C were established for the Saulteaux and Cree of the St. Peters Band. McLean survey (1909) *Peguis Indian Reserve No. 1*. **Peguis 1C** (62 P/11) Indian Reserve northeast of Hodgson. First noted on NTS map 62 P (1929). Located on the west shore of Fisher Bay, it was presumably created to provide fishing access on Lake Winnipeg as CBGN records (1931) noted the alternate name Fishing Reserve 1C.

**Pekisayaw Lake** (64 H/7) Southeast of Etawney Lake. Submitted as Fog Lake by a local Conservation Officer so named because some trappers once crossed the lake during a heavy fog (CPCGN 1973). The current form was adopted as a local Cree name meaning *foggy*.

**Pekwachnamaykoskwaskwaypinwanik Lake** (53 K/4) South of Red Sucker Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name (probably Cree) meaning *wild angling*, or literally, *where the wild trout are caught by fishing with hooks*. This is the longest official geographical name in Manitoba.

**Pekwawinneepi Creek** (64 C/8) Flows north into Granville Lake. A Cree name meaning *spring water*.

**Pelechaty Lake** (52 E/14) Northeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Ignatius T. Pelechaty of Winnipeg. He served in No. 426 Halifax Squadron.

**Pelican Beach** (62 I/10) Community north of Gimli. This name is well established locally as confirmed by the Rural Municipality of Gimli.

**Pelican Lake** (62 G/5) Northeast of Killarney. First noted on Department of the Interior map (1881). Presumably pelicans were sighted here. This is one of the chain of lakes earlier called Rib-bone Lake or lacs du Placottes (Douglas 1933). See Bone Lake entry. Hudson's Bay Company (1889) *Pellican Lake*. Pelican Lake School District, named after the lake, was about five miles north.

**Pelican Lake** (63 C/8) East of Swan Lake. First noted on a Hind map (1858). The name would appear to be a translation of the original Native name Sheta Sagagin (Pierce, DLS 1879) meaning *Pelican Lake*. The form chitek, meaning pelican, was adopted for a lake to the east on 63 B/6. **Pelican Lake Inlet Channel** (62 G/6) Flows north into Pelican Lake. The name Pembina River Diversion was changed as part of the Pelican Lake Enhancement Project. **Pelican Lake Outlet Channel** (62 G/6) Flows southeast into the Pembina River. **Pelican Lake Outlet Control Structure** (62 G/6) On Pelican Lake Outlet Channel.

**Pelican Rapids** (63 C/10) Community on the southeast shore of Dawson Bay. A Post Office and Métis settlement at the mouth of the Shoal River, adjacent to Dawson Bay Indian Reserve 65A. Formerly located on the northeast shore of Swan Lake where the Post Office opened under Postmaster Thomas Sinclair in 1909 (Douglas 1933). This was also the site of a former Hudson's Bay Company post (see Swan Lake House entry). CBGN records (1959) indicated that according to a local Conservation Officer, this post was called Pelican Rapids. Department of the Interior map (1875) and Page (1879) showed *Swan Lake House* but at the present location, whereas Spencer (1874) and Russell showed *Shoal River House* at the old location on Pelican Lake.

Presumably pelicans were seen in the area although no Pelican "Rapids" were approved on the river.

**Pelletier Lake** (64 A/10) Northwest of Split Lake. GBC records (1944) indicated that the lake was named after Alphay Pelletier of The Pas. He was a member of the survey of the 23rd Base Line (to the north) in 1940. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Kakwa Lake, meaning *porcupine*.

**Pelletier Lake** (54 L/9) Southwest of Churchill. GBC records (1933) indicated that this lake was named after Inspector E. A. Pelletier of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

**Pellys Lake** (62 G/10) Northeast of Swan Lake. Land records indicate that Edward Pelly homesteaded SE 14-7-11W in 1880.

**Peloquin Lake** (63 K/16) North of Reed Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Sergeant Arthur C. Peloquin of Deerhorn. He served with Le Régiment de la Chaudière.

*Pemba* (62 F/1) Southeast of Deloraine. First noted as a railway point on 21-2-22W on a Stovel map (1915). Possibly Pembina was intended.

*Pembina Crossing* (62 G/2) Southeast of Pilot Mound. The Post Office opened in 1879 on 25-2-9W and closed in 1885. First shown on Department of the Interior map (1881) on a trail beside a crossing point on the east bank of the Pembina River (see following entries also). Anonymous (ca. 1875) *Pembina Crossing Village* on a trail "used by buffalo hunters and traders and now a government road."

**Pembina Hills** (62 G/8) West of Morden. Hind (1858) called it Pembina Mountain and described it as a series of three steps, 20 to 25 feet high, rising up from the prairie. The hills extend southeast into the United States. David Owen (1852) noted that "Pembina Mountain is, in fact, no mountain at all, nor yet a hill. It is a terrace of table-land — the ancient shore of a great body of water, that once filled the whole of the Red River Valley." Pembina is a Native name meaning *summerberry* (Douglas 1933) or *cranberry bush* (D. Brown 1974). Alexander Henry (the younger) called them the Hair Hills in 1800 (Coues 1897) and the Métis and French voyageurs called it La Chevulure Montagne, French for *hair mountain* (Garland (1975; from Lionel Dorge). Fidler (1808) *Hair Hill* (placed too far west) and in 1819, *Pambina Hills*; Anonymous (1813) *Mount Pambena* (possibly on the American side); Garrioch (1844) *Pambina mountains*; Hind (1858) *Pembina Mtns* and *Pembina Mountain or Ridge*; Palliser (1865) *Pembina Hill*; Codd (1870) *Pembina Mountaine*; Russell (1871) *Pembina Ridge*. **Pembina River** also-aussi **Pembina, Rivière** (62 G/1) Flows southeast into the Red River in the United States. First shown on a Thompson map of Mackenzie's voyages (1801) and on Arrowsmith (1802). "Pembina" is the English equivalent of the Cree word nepemenah, meaning *red berries* or *summerberry* (Garland 1975) while Gunn (n.d.; from Garrioch 1837-8) noted the Native name nepeminan meaning *high bush cranberry*, a shrub very plentiful along the river. Alexander Henry called it *Panbian River* in 1800 (Coues 1897) while Cameron (1872) listed the "Chippeway" name Anebimenon Sibi. Anonymous (1784; French) seems *Pembinai River*; Anonymous (ca. 1785) *Rib river*; Lewis and Clark (ca. 1805) *Pambanar R*; Clark (1805; 1951 copy) *Pembanar R*; Fidler (1808) *river Pembina or Summerberry River*; Anonymous (1813) *River Pambina*; Thompson (1813-14) *Pembina Brook*; Hind (1858) *North Branch Pembina River*; Dawson (1859) *Riviere Pembina*; Codd (1870) *Pimbina R*; Secretary of State (1872) *Swan River*.

**Pemechikamik Portage** (63 P/2) Southeast of Cotton Lake. A Cree name meaning *cross lake*.

**Pemichigamau Lake** (64 B/5) South of Southern Indian Lake. First noted on a GSC map (1921). This name stems from the Cree word Pimmichikomow meaning *it lies athwart, across* (Garland 1975; from Kirkness). The long axis of the lake lies perpendicular to the Rat River.

**Pemichiwunatapo Creek** (54 G/1) Flows east into Hudson Bay, east of Cape Tatnam. A local Cree name meaning *little (creek) flowing alongside the coast* (i.e., parallel).

**Pemmican Island** (63 B/12) In Lake Winnipegosis, north of Birch Island. First noted on a Pierce survey (1879) as *Pemican I* and correctly on a GSC map (1891). Pemmican was presumably stored or made here. Pemmican is the Cree name for the dietary staple of Natives and early travellers. It was made of meat (usually bison) which was dried and pounded and mixed with animal fat and berries if available. The mixture was then sewn into skin bags and could be kept indefinitely. It was eaten warm or cold or mixed with other ingredients such as flour or vegetables.

*Penasa* (62 G/2) Southeast of Pilot Mound. A former Post Office that opened in 1896 on 1-2-9W under Postmaster John Patterson and closed in 1905. It is an Italian surname. SGO (1902) *Penosa*; Bulman (1903) *Penausa*; Boehn (1909) *Renasa*.

**Penayowuchi Lake** (63 O/10) South of Nelson House. A Cree name meaning *little partridge hill*. Probably named after Partridge Crop Hill to the west.

**Pendennis** (62 F/16) Railway point northwest of Brandon. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 14-12-21W, moved (ca. 1905) about three miles southwest to the Canadian Pacific railway location on 5-12-20W and closed in 1937. A Department of the Interior map (1905) showed the name in both locations. GBC correspondence (1906) indicated that the Post Office had been named by the federal government, after the title character in *The History of Pendennis*, a (1850) novel by William M. Thackeray (1811 - 1863). A Maingy postal map (1882) showed the proposed Post Office of Millhaven about here; possibly this is the same. Dominion Lands (1890) *Pendenis*.

*Penmount* (62 I/3) North of Winnipeg. First noted on a Bulman map (1905) as a railway point between Stony Mountain and Airdale. It probably owes its name to the fact that it is near Stony Mountain and the Penitentiary.

**Penner Lake** (64 N/15) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Bernard Penner of Altona. He served with the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.

**Penniac Bay** (52 E/14) In West Hawk Lake. First noted on NTS map 52 E (1933). It is a Cree name meaning *shoreline of rushes and willows, not passable by foot* (Garland 1975; from Kirkness).

**Pennie Lake** (64 I/5) South of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Trooper Robert M. Pennie of Minnedosa. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Penn Lake** (64 N/6) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Lloyd W. T. Penn of Winnipeg. He served at No. 6 Harvard Service Flying Training School.

**Pennycook Lake** (52 E/13) East of Brereton Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Paul N. Pennycook of Glenboro. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps. Local alternate names included Whiteshell Lake and Lily Lake.

**Pennycutaway River** (54 C/10) Flows northeast into the Hayes River. First noted correctly by Thompson in his 1790 journal, while Jefferys (from Robson 1752) had simply *Penny Cutaway* but extended the river across to the Nelson River, adding that "Indians go thro' here in their canoes sometimes." Tyrrell (1915) claimed that this was a corruption of the Native (Cree) name Punagutwe Sipi, meaning *light the fire river*. Pennycutaway is derived from two words, puné and cutwayo which mean *go ashore and build a fire* (GBC records 1920). Field inquiries, however, suggested that the name was a corruption of the local Cree name Ponakotaway River meaning *beaver chewed sticks and the bark (from them) floated downstream*. La Potherie (n.d.; from Tyrrell) probably *Oujuragachousibi*; possibly A. Graham (post 1771) *Penecutaway R*; Turnor (1778) *Pennecutaway River* and 1779, *Pennecutaway River*; Arrowsmith (1796) *Pennycataway River*; T. Thompson (1820) *Pennygutway*; Kempt (1824) *Pennycatawa*; G. Taylor (1827-8) *Pennycuttaway River*; Hebert and Crofton (1846) *Pennycatuway R*; Devine (Crown Lands 1857) seems *Leaf River*; GSC (1878) *Penneygutway R*; Moffette (1888; 1823 route map) *Penicatway River*; Department of the Interior (1902) *Cutaway River*.

**Penonzek Island** (53 L/8) Wapeeminakoskak Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant John M. Penonzek of Rossburn. He served at No. 3 Anson Advanced Flying Training School.

**Penonzek Lake** (63 I/7) North of Molson Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Chester A. Penonzek of Winnipeg. He served with the Saskatoon Light Infantry. The local Cree name Pakatawakun Lake (meaning *fishing*) was also noted.

*Penrith* (62 K/11) Former railway point southeast of Russell. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 28-12-25W and closed in 1914. It was also a Canadian Pacific railway point on 10-20-28W. GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster John McKinnon) indicated that the Post Office was named after Penrith, a place in Cumberland, England. It was also a School District established in 1894 on SW 10-16-21W (on 62 K/8) and dissolved in 1949 to become part of Strathclair and Newdale districts (Strathclair Centennial History Committee 1970). The railway point name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1977.

**Pentamerus Point** (62 O/11) Northwest shore of Lake Manitoba. Douglas (1933) reported that it was named by J. B. Tyrrell in 1888 after a Palaeozoic fossil *Pentamerus comis* found at the point. First shown on an 1889-90 map by Tyrrell and Dowling.

**Penzick Island** (52 L/6) Booster Lake. Named after the late Frank Penzick at the request of the Booster Lake Cottage Owners' Association. Mr. Penzick built the first cottage on the lake and was instrumental in founding the Association. He was locally known as the Mayor of Booster Lake and was highly regarded for his sense of humour and helpfulness. He was born in Winnipeg in 1928 and passed away in 1993.

**Peonan Point** (62 O/7) North end of Lake Manitoba. First shown correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1905) and as *Point Peonan* on Hind and Dickinson (1858). Tyrrell (1893) called it Paonan Peninsula, stating that it was said to be an Ojibwa word meaning *waiting place*. A portage road, 1700 paces long, extended across the narrow north end of the point. Douglas (1933) claimed that it was Cree and that the name was originally applied to Cherry Island Harbour, the place where Hudson's Bay Company boats would congregate before proceeding on the annual trip to York Factory. Fidler (1819) *Long Point*; Vandermalen (1827) *Pte Longue*; Hind (1858) *Point Paonan* with *Big Point* on the bulge on the northeast side; Dawson (1859) as *Big Island* with *Pahounan* applied to the tip; Codd (1870) seems *Pt Paonant*; Tyrrell and Dowling (1896) *Paonan Pt*; Bulman (1905) *Paoonan Pt*; GBC (1924) *Payoonan Point*.

**Peony Farm** (62 G/16) Neighbourhood within the City of Portage la Prairie. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local name deriving from the fact that a local landowner used to grow peonies and sell them to passers by.

**Peppin Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Louis Peppin of St. Lazare. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Percy Lake** (63 J/13) East of Wekusko Lake. Submitted by geologist F. Alcock (GBC 1919). Percy was the name of a local prospector (Douglas 1933).

**Perederka Lake** (53 M/5) North of Utik Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Private William Perederka of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Periodotite Island** (63 I/16) Wakehao Lake. This name has been used since the early 1960s. Extensive deposits of this rare stone were found along the southern shore of the island.

**Perkin Lake** (64 P/8) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Corporal Lesley L. Perkin of Hardisty, Alberta. She served with the Royal Canadian Air Force (Women's Division)

**Perkins Lake** (64 H/16) Southwest of Condie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Jack L. Perkins of Winnipeg. He served in No. 306 Beaufort Squadron.

**Perreaults Slough** (62 G/9) Northwest of Carman. Probably named after Louise Perreault who occupied parts of NW 5-8-6W in 1897.

**Perron Lake** (53 F/13) East of Angling Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Private Gerald J. Perron of St. Anne. He served with the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.

**Perry Bay** (64 P/4) MacLeod Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Clarence A. Perry of Erinview. He served with the West Nova Scotia Highlanders.

**Perry Island** (64 N/7) Topp Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Robert R. Perry of Winnipeg. He served in No. 407 Wellington Squadron.

**Perry Lake** (63 H/1) Northeast of Weaver Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Harry Perry of Winnipeg. He served in No. 15 Stirling Squadron.

**Persian Lake** (63 K/12) North of Athapapuskow Lake. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Arthur T. Persian of Bowsman River. He served in No. 418 Boston Squadron. Also called Cleaver Lake (probably due to its shape).

**Pert Lake** (54 K/4) Southeast of Churchill. Named in 1948 after World War II casualty Gunner John H. Pert of Vermette. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery and was mentioned in dispatches.

**Pesanapisko Lake** (53 K/12) East of Gods Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *hunting loon*.

**Peseskiweeteekwan Island** (53 D/3) Family Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning *cow head*.

**Pesko Island** (62 P/15) Bloodvein River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *night owl or hawk*.

**Peter Anderson Lake** (64 O/12) North of Shannon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Peter T. G. Anderson of Morris. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Peters Bay** (64 O/8) Baird Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Donald H. Peters of Winnipeg. He served in No. 419 Wellington Squadron.

**Petersen Bay** (64 G/5) Unagimau Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Private Peter J. E. Petersen of Wellwood. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Petersen Lake** (64 H/8) West of Hogg Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Wing Commander Norman B. Petersen of Winnipeg. He served in No. 409 Beaufighter Squadron.

**Petersfield** (62 I/7) Community northwest of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1908 on 27-15-4E as St. Louis Station, changed to St. Louis Guilbert under Postmaster Frank Leitner in 1910 and became Petersfield in 1917 under Postmaster David Veitch. It is also a Canadian Pacific railway point. The original name was presumably that of the first postmaster L. R. St. Louis. It was renamed Petersfield after the English home of an early settler named Bowman (Douglas 1933). The name also honoured Peter Sinclair, a very early settler here (Garland 1975). A Department of the Interior map (1917) showed it as St. Louis, with the name "Sarrail" written beside it. General Maurice Sarrail was the popular Commander of France's Third Army during World War I. Department of the Interior (1909) *St. Louis*.

**Peters Island** (63 P/2) Cotton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Frederick J. Peters of Winnipeg. He served in No. 4 Sunderland Operational Training Unit.

**Peters Lake** (64 H/9) Southeast of Etawney Lake. According to a district Conservation Officer, the lake was named after a local trapper (CPCGN 1973).

**Peterson Creek** (52 L/5) Flows south into Bird River. First noted on a SGO map (1915). CPCGN records (1977) indicated that it was named after a sawmill owner who operated near the creek mouth in 1920.

**Peterson Esker** (53 L/7) North of Beaver Hill Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Lawrence H. Peterson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 33 Hurricane Squadron.

**Peterson Island** (64 B/14) Southern Indian Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated it to have been named after local trapper Jim Peterson.

**Peterson Narrows** (64 G/13) Big Sand Lake. Trapper Jim Peterson occupied a cabin here from 1946 to 1956.

**Peterson Peninsula** (53 K/14) Kenyon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Sidney G. Peterson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 78 Halifax Squadron.

**Peterson Point** (64 O/9) Croll Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner John Peterson of Sandridge. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Peterson Rapids** (64 P/15) Caribou River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Alfred M. Peterson of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Petersons Bay** (63 K/10) North end of Reed Lake. Named after trapper Elmer Peterson who drowned here.

**Peters Peninsula** (63 I/1) Little Bolton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Robert P. Peters of Rapid City. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Peters Point** (63 N/10) Flatrock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Kenneth F. Peters of Oak River. He served in No. 59 Hurricane Operational Training Unit.

**Peters Rapids** (64 I/7) North Knife River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Nicholas Peters of Steinbach. He served in No. 214 Stirling Squadron.

**Petes Lake** (62 K/10) North of Gundy Lake. Named after Peter Brousseau, an early Métis trapper and trader.

**Pethybridge Lake** (63 K/16) North of Reed Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Sergeant William J. Pethybridge of Elm Grove. He served in No. 405 Halifax Squadron.

**Petlura** (62 N/3) Locality southeast of Roblin. The Post Office opened in 1930 on NE 12-24-26W under Postmaster Fred Muzylowsky and closed in 1951. Now located around 11 and 14-24-26W. GBC correspondence (1930; from Mr. A. Ewasiuk) indicated that the Post Office was named after the late General Symon Petliura (1879 - 1926) a Ukrainian military leader in the "war against Bolshevism" (1918 - 1921). After the war, he went to live in Paris where he was assassinated. Rudnyckyj (1970) added that he was head of the Directory of the Ukrainian National Republic (1919 - 1920).

**Petopeko Creek** (62 P/15) Flows west into Bloodvein Bay, Lake Winnipeg. A Native name meaning *flows under the moss*. It is also called North Creek.

**Petrel** (62 G/14) Locality northeast of Brandon. The Post Office opened in 1880 on 6-12-14W, closed in 1922, reopened in 1924 and closed permanently in 1954. Also a former Canadian National railway point and a School District name. The School District was established in 1883, but that the community "did not get on the map" until the CNR branch line arrived in 1903 (Carberry Plains Book Committee 1959). A petrel is a sea-bird which appears to "walk on water" while feeding. For that reason, it came to be associated with St. Peter (KJV Matthew 14:30). **Petrel Junction** (62 G/14) Railway point northeast of Brandon. CPCGN records (1974) indicated it to be a Canadian National railway junction point on 1-12-14W, just north of Petrel.

**Petrie Lake** (64 P/10) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer David R. Petrie of Winnipeg. He served at No. 1 Anson Air Observer School.

*Petrovka* (around 63 C/3,4) West of Swan River. First noted on Department of the Interior map (1877) as a proposed Canadian Pacific railway point on a never-built line between Sussex and Northcote near the Saskatchewan boundary (see also Acadie entry). Petrovka is part of the city of Kiev.

**Petrow Lake** (64 N/12) Southeast of Kasba Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Maurice M. Petrow of St. Boniface. He served with the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion.

**Pettapiece** (62 K/1) Community northwest of Brandon. The Post Office opened in 1899 on 18-13-20W and closed in 1955. Presumably named after the Canadian Pacific railway point noted here on a SGO map (1894) as *Pittapiece* and correctly on a Bulman map (1897). GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster F. W. Giles) indicated that it was named after local farmer Mathias Pettapiece.

**Petwakan Lake** (54 D/13) Northeast of Waskaiowaka Lake. A local Cree name meaning *pipe*.

**Pewekuhikuniskaw Lake** (63 K/7) Southwest of Reed Lake. A Cree name meaning *there are many chips* (beaver cuttings).

**Pfeffer Lake** (64 J/11) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Francis A. Pfeffer of Winnipeg. He served in No. 117 Dakota Squadron.

**Phair Slough** (62 G/2) Southeast of Pilot Mound. Land records indicate that John Phair homesteaded SE 4-2-10W in 1881.

**Phaneuf, Lac** (62 H/9) Northeast of Steinbach. Land records indicate that Isaie Phaneuf homesteaded SE 32-7-8E in 1902.

**Phantom Lake** (63 K/12) South of Flin Flon on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. GBC records (1940) noted the name on a 1919 GSC map. Inquiries by the CBGN (1958) resulted in two stories from two long-time residents (neither proven). A. Talbot recounted that many years ago, a "Hudson Bay man" working in the vicinity disappeared mysteriously, and no trace was ever found of him; hence he became a phantom. J. Haskin suggested that people coming from Schist Lake to Flin Flon were surprised to find a lake in such an unexpected place and since the lake resembled a person with outstretched arms, it became known as Phantom Lake.

**Phelps Bay** (54 D/2) Kettle Lake. Named in 1992 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 John S. Phelps of Minnedosa. He served in No. 2 Air Delivery Unit, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Phelps Lake** (64 P/13) North of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Cephas J. Phelps of Austin. He served in No. 221 Wellington Squadron.

**Philip Hill** (64 A/5) East of Baldock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Albert D. Philip of Scotland Farm. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Phillips Bay** (64 B/6) Rat River. Named in 1983 after World War II casualty Private James E. Phillips of Teulon. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Phillips Creek** (64 J/4) Flows southwest into Morand Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Ordinary Seaman James G. Phillips of Norwood. He served aboard the HMCS *Shawinigan*.

**Phillips Esker** (53 N/11) Northeast of Whitefish Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Ivan A. C. Phillips of Winnipeg. He served with the Essex Scottish Regiment.

**Phillips Island** (64 J/9) Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Cecil Phillips of Myrtle. He served in No. 433 Halifax Squadron.

**Phillips Peninsula** (63 N/2) Hutchinson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Stoker Caswell I. Phillips of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Uganda*.

**Phillips Point** (64 K/1) In Big Flat Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Ordinary Seaman Ronald K. Phillips of Transcona. He served aboard the HMCS *Valleyfield*.

**Phillips Rapids** (53 K/15) Stull River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Quarter Master Sergeant Donald O. Phillips of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

**Phizackleas Lake** (62 K/11) East of Binscarth. Land records indicate that George Phizacklea homesteaded NW 22-19-27W.

**Phoneline Lake** (62 N/6) Northeast of Roblin. A telephone line extends past this lake which is situated to the west of Duck Mountain Provincial Forest. Also called Big Phoneline Lake and Phone Lake.

**Piasta Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Henry Piasta of Rossburn. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Piat Lake** (63 N/3) East of Kisseynew Lake. GBC records (1944) indicated that the lake was named by geologist Dr. J. Harrison because of its resemblance to a P.I.A.T. gun (Projector, Infantry, Anti-Tank).

**Picciano Lake** (64 I/8) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 Raymond D. Picciano of Winnipeg. He served in No. 214 Fortress Squadron.

**Pickerel Lake** (63 B/12) North of Waterhen Lake. First noted on an Anonymous map (ca. 1875) and on a Pierce survey (1879) which added the Native name Amopoquay Sagagin. Bulman (1905) *Pikerel Lake*.

**Pickerel Narrows** (53 E/16) In the east end of Island Lake. GBC records (1929) noted the name on a 1927 report by geologist J. Wright. Fieldwork revealed the local Native name Okasanmeekanan (Narrows) meaning *pickerel spawning*.

**Pickersgill Lake** (53 M/11) Southeast of Ransom Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Captain Frank H. Pickersgill of Ashern. He served with the Canadian Intelligence Corps.

**Pidlaski Lake** (64 G/14) East of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1963 after World War II casualty Ordinary Seaman Nicholas Pidlaski of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *St. Croix*.

**Piedalue Lake** (64 K/13) North of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Ralph Piedalue of St. Boniface. He served with the Nova Scotia Highlanders.

**Pie Lake** (63 P/14) North of Sipiwesk Lake. A forest fire crew was stationed here and their cook was renowned for his pies.

**Pieper Lake** (64 N/3) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Trooper John W. Pieper of Gretna. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Pierce Lake** (53 K/3) East of Red Sucker Lake on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. GBC records (1936 and 1973) indicated that the lake was named after J. W. Pierce, DLS (later MLS and OLS) who surveyed the provincial boundary in the 1920s and 1930s. Locally called Deer Lake. The name Gorman Lake was proposed in 1936 by M. G. Cameron (DLS) after E. F. Gorman (DLS) who was also on this survey. However, Gorman Lake on 53 E/2 had already been named after him in 1929.

**Piercy Island** (64 C/8) Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer James W. Piercy of Selkirk. He served in No. 356 Liberator Squadron.

**Piercy Lake** (64 P/12) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Reginald F. Piercy of Rivers. He served in No. 429 Halifax Squadron.

**Pierson** (62 F/3) Community west of Deloraine. First noted as a Canadian Pacific railway point on a Department of the Interior map (1890). Also a Post Office that opened in 1891 on 1-3-29W (Campbell 1972) and a School District name. CPCGN records (1966) indicated that it was named after Jean L. Pierson (1854 - 1944), a banker from Amsterdam who in 1882 introduced CPR shares to the European market. Some local residents believe that the community was named after a surveyor. Maingy (1903) *Pierson Station*.

*Pigeon Bluff* (62 I/3) West of Selkirk. A former Post Office which opened in 1891 on 4-14-4E under Postmaster John E. Harriott and closed in 1947. The School District, about three-quarters of a mile north on NW 4-14-4E was named Cloverdale. SGO (1895) *Pigeonbluff*.

**Pigeon Lake** (62 H/13) Locality west of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1871 on Township 11-2W within the Parish of St. Xavier and closed in 1963. The Post Office and a horseshoe-shaped Pigeon Lake were identified on a Secretary of State map (1872). The lake has long since disappeared and the wild pigeons are extinct (Douglas 1933). Many accounts exist of the immense flocks of wild passenger pigeons once common throughout this part of Manitoba. They were easy targets and were indiscriminately shot for sport. In 1837, Peter Garrioch (n.d.) encountered a large flock of pigeons and he and his companions spent some time amusing themselves. "[T]here we stood charging and discharging our guns in rapid succession, attempting to keep pace with the feathered travelers."

**Pigeon Point** (63 A/3) East shore of Lake Winnipeg southwest of Berens River. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1884) and presumably named after nearby Pigeon River. Fieldwork revealed the local Saulteaux name Omeemeenayaw (Point). The full meaning was not given, but omeemee means *pigeon*. It was named Police Point in 1889 because the North West Mounted Police yacht *Keewatin* was wrecked here and two young police recruits investigating liquor traffic drowned (Garland 1975). A third died of exposure three days later. It was renamed Pigeon Point in 1933. Arrowsmith (1796) possibly *St Martins Pr*, Clark (1805) seems *Pt St Martains* ("St Martin" may have been intended to apply to a point across the lake to the west); Lionais (1870) has *Bread P* about here, presumably intended Fleur Point to the south.

**Pigeon River** (63 A/3) Flows west into Pigeon Bay on Lake Winnipeg. Mentioned in the Hudson's Bay Company *Berens River Report* (1815) and recorded on a Fidler map (1808) as *Pidgeon River*. A Chatelain map (1719) identified Pigeon River as *riviere des Assenipoils* (Douglas 1933). Fieldwork revealed the local Native name Omeemi River meaning *pigeon*, and Minaykwanin River meaning *cleaning roe out of fish* (see also Berens River). Pigeon River was also used on early maps. Both drain Family Lake and as such, some alternates may be interchangeable. Rinfret, (n.d.) *R au Tourtes*; possibly A. Graham (post 1771; PAM) possibly his *Weak River* (he places Goose Lake along it) and in 1773, the Hudson's Bay Company noted Mr. Tomison's "tract with the natives in 1769," went from Severn Ho[use] to *Weak River* and then to Mantouapau Hills; Wilkinson (1807) seems *Goose River*, Fidler (1819) *Pigon River*; Taylor (ca. 1827) *Pigeons River*, and 1827, *Pigeon River*; Vandermalen (1827) *R Pidgeon*; Quebec Government (1918) *R aux Pigeons*. **Pigeon Bay** (63 A/6) At the mouth of Pigeon River. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1883) and named after the river. **Pigeon River 13A** (63 A/2,3) Indian Reserve south of Berens River. First noted on a McLean map (1911) at the mouth of Pigeon River. He added that it was an addition to the Berens Indian Reserve 13 to the north.

**Pikes Point** (62 O/7) West shore of Portage Bay in Lake Manitoba. Land records indicate that Walter Pike had a military homestead on NE 28-28-10W.

**Pikosip Bay** (53 L/7) In Beaver Hill Lake. A local Native name meaning *goldeneye duck*.

**Pikusikan Falls** (63 A/7) In the North Etomami River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *bannock*. Apparently two white trappers in the area did not know how to make bannock (a type of bread) and could only make pancakes. They were shown how and made it here for the first time.

**Pikwataske Creek** (54 A/14) Flows northeast into Kettle River. A local Cree name meaning *wilderness*. The creek flows through a large area of boggy terrain.

**Pikwatchiasoykun Lake** (63 F/10) Southeast of Kelsey Lake. A Native name meaning *little wilderness duck blind*.

**Pikwitonei** (63 P/11) Community southeast of Thompson. A Post Office and Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) railway point on 13-76-2E named after the nearby Pikwitonei River. The name is Cree and means *broken mouth* (Douglas 1933). First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1920) as *Piquitonay* and correctly on a Natural Resources and Intelligence Service Department map (1924). Stovel (1923) *Pipquitonay*; Department of the Interior (1924) *Pikwitonie*. **Pikwitonei Lake** (63 P/11) First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1923) on the Pikwitonei River. Klotz (1884) *Broken Mouth Lake*; Department of Railways and Canals (1914) seems *Lake Harty*; and as *Harty Lake* on a SGO map (1914). **Pikwitonei River** (63 P/11) Flows north into Natawahunan Lake. Named by the GBC in 1930 and first shown on a Department of Railways and Canals map (1914) as *Piquitonay R*, while the Department of the Interior (1923) identified the river as *Pikwitonei Lake*. Klotz (1884) showed a *Broken Mouth Lake River*, but flowing southeast into the Nelson River. A GSC map (1902) called it *Broken-mouth River*, possibly applied to the present Edna Creek. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Sakitow meaning *mouth*

**Pildrem Lake** (64 O/7) Southeast of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Robert A. Pildrem of Winnipeg. He served in No. 408 Lancaster Squadron.

**Pilote Lake** (64 C/9) Southeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Joseph D. Pilote of The Pas. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles. Locally known as No Name Lake.

**Pilot Creek** (62 G/6) Flows northwest into the Pembina River. First noted on a SGO map (1895) and named after nearby Pilot Mound. GBC records (1895) indicated that the creek was locally known by the names of the men through whose farms the creek flowed (*i.e.*, Murdocks Creek and Prestons Creek). Bulman (1903) *Pilot R*.

**Pilot Mound** (62 G/2) Town west of Morden. A Post Office, Canadian Pacific railway point and School District on 9-3-11W. The Post Office opened in 1880 on 20-3-11W and moved two miles south when the railway arrived in 1884 (Douglas 1933). GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster James Baird) reported that it was named after nearby Pilot Mound, a high mound of shale visible for a considerable distance which acted as a "pilot" or landmark for the first settlers. He believed that the Natives called it Dancing Hill. The early settlers first built the town on the east slope of the mound with the proposed name of Balmoral, but since this name was already in use it was named Pilot Mound (MacKinnon 1968a). The mound was a shrine, burial ground, dance hill and observation point for the local Natives. M. A. MacDonald (1968) also noted that on this hill, there were found the remains of a small circular mound said to have been built by the Native "mound builders." The hill was also called Mepawaquomoshin, meaning *little dance hill*, a place where Natives would come for ceremonial dances. Belden (1881) *Pilot Mound City*; SGO (1895) *Pilotmound*.

**Pimichiwun Bay** (63 N/16) North shore of Highrock Lake. A Cree name meaning *current*.

**Pinaso Creek** (63 P/16) Flows southeast into an unnamed lake west of Gunn Lake. A Cree name meaning *thunder*.

**Pinasuwapekus Rapids** (63 A/14) Poplar River. A Native name meaning *thunder*.

**Pinaswapik Creek** (63 A/10) Flows north into Weaver Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *thunder*. Weaver Lake was once called Thunder Lake.

**Pinawa** (52 L/4) Local Government District southeast of Lac du Bonnet. The Post Office opened in 1910 on 32-14-12E and closed in 1951. Also a School District on NE 31-14-12E. The Post Office reopened in 1961 on 3-14-12E. The original location was the site of a generating station built in 1903 by the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway Company (Pinawa Centennial Committee 1970). It ceased operation in 1951. CPCGN correspondence (1961; from Atomic Energy of Canada) detailed the establishment of a new research centre and community at the junction of the Winnipeg River and the Pinawa Channel with the suggested Post Office names Whiteshell or Pinawa. Fieldwork revealed that the former location is referred to as Old Pinawa to distinguish the two sites. The new site is home to the Whiteshell Nuclear Research Station. Department of the Interior (1911) *Penawa*. **Pinawa Bay** (52 L/5) Locality northeast of Lac du Bonnet. A small community and cottage area on Pinawa Bay in the Lee River (CPCGN 1978). Also called Grewinskis Corner. Pinawa Lake, noted on a GSC map (1925) was changed in 1978 to Pinawa Bay. **Pinawa** (52 L/4) Local Government District incorporated in 1962 (Garland 1965). **Pinawa Channel** (52 L/5) Channel between the Lee River and Winnipeg River. First noted on a Bulman map (1897). Most early maps placed the name (in various forms) along the present Lee River as well. Anderson (1854) identified it as a Native name, derived from a verb meaning *it is slow, calm or gentle*. He added that David Thompson (1813) labelled it *Pinnowak* or "the Pinnawas, from the man who discovered it" — Alexander Mackenzie (Douglas 1933). Smith (1976) noted the meaning as *sheltered water*, adding that in 1911 government surveyors named the stream Lee River and that generally, the portion upstream from the powerhouse is considered Pinawa Channel, while the downstream portion is the Lee River. Addressing this dual application, the CBGN (1949) observed that Pinawa Channel was an "improved" section of the Lea (Lee) River. Anonymous (n.d.) *River Penewaw*; Alexander Henry (ca. 1775) seems *Pinawaw River*; Hall, Arrowsmith (1796) *Epenewau*; Farmer (1829) *Covert River*; Arrowsmith (1802) *Penawa Road* along it; Napier (1856) *Pinewa Branch*, and 1858, *Pinewa River*; Hind (1858) *Penawa River*; Devine (Crown Lands 1858) *R Pennawak*; Palliser (1865) *R Penawa*; Topographical Depot (British War Office 1870) *R Pennawak*; Russell (1871) *Pinawa River*; Department of the Interior (1883) *Tapinawa River*; Coues (1897) *Pinawac* and *Pinnawa*; Department of the Interior (1905) *Pinawa Ck*. See also Upper Pinawa Channel.

**Pinayomootisis Lake** (64 G/10) East of Big Sand Lake. A Cree name meaning *little partridge crop*.

**Pinaysi Lake** (63 I/2) South of Molson Lake. A Native name meaning *thunder*.

**Pincock Lake** (64 P/3) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 Hugh Pincock of Winnipeg. He served in No. 407 Wellington Squadron.

**Pine Creek** (52 E/4) Flows south across the American border and into Roseau Lake. The creek was first shown on a Department of the Interior map (1912) and as *Pine River* on a Harris survey (1874). Also called Piney Creek locally. West Pine Creek and East Pine Creek, named in 1976, join to form Pine Creek.

**Pine Creek** (62 J/2) Flows northeast towards the Whitemud River. The creek was first noted on a Dawson map (1858). The nearby School District of Norfolk was shown on SE 22-12-12W, about one mile southwest. **Pine Creek Station** (62 J/3) Locality southeast of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1914 on 23-12-12W and closed in 1970. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point recorded by Bulman (1905) as *Pine Creek* and on his 1903 map as *Pinecroft*. Locally, the area is also simply called Pine Creek.

**Pine Creek 66A** (63 C/1) Indian Reserve on the southwest shore of Lake Winnipegosis. First noted on a Ponton survey (1887) as *IR 66a on Pine Creek* and properly named on a Department of Indian Affairs map (1891). It is a reserve for Swampy Cree (Douglas 1933) located at the mouth of the present Pine River (*Pine Creek* on Hind 1860), just north of Camperville. **Pine Creek Settlement** (62 N/16) Southwest shore of Lake Winnipegosis. Originally a large settlement area first recorded on a SGO map (1900). It was divided into long lots fronting onto the lake and encompassed the area around Camperville. Presumably named after the nearby Pine River. Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1977 and reinstated in 1994. The nearby School District of Darveau was on 11-35-20W.

**Pine Dock (Little Bullhead Post Office)** (62 P/10) Community northeast of Hodgson on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg. CBGN records (1954) noted the name as Pine Dock in the 1951 census. The Post Office of Little Bullhead is now located here (see entry) and as such, the compound name was adopted in 1978.

**Pine Falls** (62 I/9) Community on the Winnipeg River northwest of Lac du Bonnet. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point which GBC records (1926) indicated was named after the Pine Falls two miles upriver. The community was established in 1925 and the CNR arrived in 1926 (Garland 1975). First listed in the 1927 Postal Guide under Postmaster Donald McCulloch. Russell (1871) showed Fort Alexander (to the northwest) in the area around Pine Falls, while an American Bank Note Company map (1882) placed Pine Falls (as a community) just east of Grand Beach, and Fort Alexander at Pine Falls.

*Pine Falls* (62 I/9) On the Winnipeg River. Shown on Hind and Dawson maps (1858) as *Pine Portage* and correctly on Bulman (1897). Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1966 since the falls had disappeared due to the flooding caused by dam construction. The falls were descriptively named; as Butler (1872) poetically phrased it

> the pine trees which gave the fall its name ... stood round us, dark and solemn, waving their long arms to and fro' in the gusty winds that swept the valley.

*Pine Fort* (62 G/11) Northeast of Glenboro on the Assiniboine River. Pine Fort was a post built in 1768 by four men: Pangman, Oakes, Boyer and Fulton (Collier 1967). This was a freetraders' post which operated until 1779 (Unpublished National Library manuscript 1979). The North West Company fort was built on NE 36-8-14W in 1784

- 1785, west of the Pine Creek (now Epinette Creek) mouth on the north bank of the Assiniboine River (Voorhis 1930). It was abandoned in 1794 when Assiniboine House was built (Bryce 1892; dates vary with sources). Voorhis added the alternate names of Fort des Epinettes, Fort des Pins, and Fort des Trembles (French for poplar). Fort Epinette or Pine Fort, was named after the creek despite the fact that epinette is French for spruce rather than pine (Garland 1975). In 1800, Henry mentioned a Fort des Trembles on his way to Two Rivers (Coues 1897). Voorhis believed this was simply an alternate for Pine Fort, but in fact probably referred to Poplar Fort (see entry). Pond (1785) *Fort Epinett* (1787) *Fort L'Epinette*, and (ca. 1789) *Fort L'Eppinett*; Soulard (1795) *Fort L'epinette*; Wilkinson (1807) *Pine Fort*; Fidler (1808) *Pine House*; Brué (1815) *Fact. Pine*.

*Pineimuta* (62 O/10) Southwest of Gypsumville. A former Post Office on 19-31-9W which served Canadian Forces Base Gypsumville. It was formerly listed on 31-32-8W. The name was taken from nearby Pineimuta Lake and rescinded in 1993. *Pineimuta Lake Post* (62 O/10) West of Waterhen Lake. A North West Company post on Pineimuta Lake which also went by the French name Fale Perdrix (Voorhis 1930). The post was located about 15 miles northeast of the Hudson's Bay Company post of Fairford. It was abandoned after 1821.

**Pineimuta Lake** (62 O/10) West of Lake St. Martin on the Fairford River. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1912) and as *Partridge Crop Lake* on maps from Fidler (1819) to the Department of the Interior (1905). It is a Cree name meaning *partridge crop* (Douglas 1933). Henry Hind, among others, remarked that the expanse of rushes around the lake resembled the crop of a partridge. Fidler (1808) *Muddy Lake*; Bulman (1905) *Partridge Lake*; Rand McNally (1912) *Patridge L.*

**Pine Ridge** (62 I/2) Locality South of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1903 on 16-12-5E and closed in 1962. Also a School District on NE 8-12-5E.

**Pine River** (62 N/15) Community northwest of Winnipegosis. First noted on a Bulman map (1900) as a Canadian National railway point. The Post Office opened in 1904 as Pine River Station on 35-32-22W and changed to Pine River in 1915. The community is currently on 32 and 33-32-22W. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster M. McLean) indicated that it was named after nearby Pine River, so named because of the pine and spruce along its banks. Also a School District name. This portion of the river is now called North Pine River. The North Pine River and South Pine River now join in Township 34-21W to become the Pine River which continues northeast to Lake Winnipegosis. The compilation and application of Pine River varied considerably among different maps, being combined in varying ways with the Garland River, Sclater River and Duck River. The name Pine River was first noted on a Fidler map (1808; a sketchy application) but was called *North Pine River* on a GSC map (Tyrrell 1893); *Pine Creek* on Hind (1860); and probably *Spruce River* on a Dawson map (1858). Topographical Survey (1920) *Pine River (Pine River Station Post Office)*.

*Pine View* (62 J/16) Northwest of Lundar. The Post Office opened in 1908 on 32-21-6W under Postmaster James Forsyth. It closed in 1944, reopened later that same year and closed permanently in 1961. The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1967.

**Piney** (52 E/4) Community southwest of Whitemouth Lake. The Post Office opened in 1901 as Pine Valley on 20-1-12E and changed to Piney in 1913. Also a Canadian National railway point noted on a Department of the Interior map (1906). The name is a contraction of **Pine** Valley (Douglas 1933). The School District of Pine Creek was on SE 36-1-11E, while the School District of Pine Valley was shown on NE 12-1-11E on a 1965 municipal map. Piney was first settled in 1897 in anticipation of the railway's arrival and was originally known as Pine Creek, taking its name from the nearby creek (Kristjanson 1965). **Piney** (52 E/4) A Local Government District named after the community and incorporated in 1945 (Garland 1975). **Piney Bog** (52 E/4) Named after the community in 1976. **Piney Hill** (52 E/4) Named after the community in 1976. **Piney West Drain** (62 H/1) Flows south into Piney Bog. Reynold Preteau, Resident Administrator of the Local Government District of Piney confirmed the local usage of this name.

**Piniak Lake** (64 J/4) North of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Corporal William Piniak of Winnipeg. He served with the Calgary Tank Regiment.

**Pink Lake** (64 G/16) Southeast of Chipewyan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Edward J. Pink of Winnipeg. He served at No. 1 Anson Air Observer School, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Pintail Lake** (52 E/14) East of Brereton Lake. CPCGN records (1961) noted it on a SGO map (1913). Presumably pintail ducks were found here. These ducks have a long needle-like tail.

**Pioneer Bay** (63 F/15) Clearwater Lake. This was the original point of disembarkation for vacationers at Clearwater Lake and hence the bay became the focus of early development here. The name has been in continuous use since prior to World War I.

**Pipe Bay** (64 G/5) Big Sand Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Corporal Oliver R. Pipe of Dauphin. He served with the Royal Canadian Regiment.

**Piper Lake** (63 N/12) South of Sisipuk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Togo Piper of Sprague. He served with the Canadian Forestry Corps.

**Pipestone** (62 F/10) Community south of Virden. First noted on a Maingy map (1882) as a proposed Post Office. It opened in 1884 on 20-7-26W (Douglas 1933). Also a Canadian Pacific railway point and School District within the Rural Municipality of Pipestone. **Pipestone** (62 F/11) Rural Municipality. CPCGN records indicated that the community and municipality were named after Pipestone Creek. The first settlers arrived in 1881 and the townsite was established when the CPR reached this point in 1892 (Clingan 1957). In its early days, the district was called Pipestone Settlement. A Department of the Interior map (1894) showed the Post Office about two and one-quarter miles north-northwest of the railway point. **Pipestone Creek** (62 F/10) Flows east into Oak Lake. First noted on a Clark map (1805; 1951 facsimile) as *Pipe Stone River*, but it incorporated Plum Creek which drains Oak Lake and Plum Lake southeast into the Souris River. Peter Fidler (1808) called it *Pipe Stone Creek*, but Hind (1858) was the first to spell it in its modern form. It may have been named by Natives who came from Pipestone, Minnesota where soft stone (catlinite) suitable for making pipes was to be found (Douglas 1933). Blakiston (1858) *Snake R or Pipestone Creek*; Dawson (1859) *Pipe-stone River*; Hind (1860) *Pipe-stone Creek*; Palliser (1865) *Pipestone or Snake Creek*; Lionais (1870) *Pine Stone River* (included Plum River); Tackabury Atlas (1875) *Snake or Redstone R*.

**Pipestone Lake** (63 I/12) South of Cross Lake. First mentioned by David Thompson in 1793 as *Pipe Stone Lake* (1813-14 map; 1843 copy) and as one word on Russell (1878). Douglas (1933) stated that it was a translation of the Cree name Uspwagan Sakahigan recorded by Tyrrell (1915). Garland (1975) noted uspwakun was Cree for *pipe* and *ospwakunusinne* for pipestone. Ross (1892) *Pipe Lake*. See also Ospwagan Lake entry.

**Piponshewanik** (53 K/3) Locality southeast of Red Sucker Lake. A local Native (probably Cree) name meaning *where the old people used to camp in the winter*.

**Pipun** (63 J/15) Railway point southwest of Wabowden. Located on the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line on 34-67-9W. It was named in 1928 and is Cree for *winter* (Douglas 1933). First noted on a Scarborough map (1916) as *Pipoon*. Department of the Interior (1920) *Pipon*; CBGN (1950) *Pipun Station*.

**Pisew Falls** (63 O/1) In the Grass River northeast of Setting Lake. GBC records (1921) noted the name on a GSC map. Douglas (1933) observed that pisew was Cree for *lynx* (a species of wild cat). Anonymous (early 1900s) *Piseau Rapids*; GSC (1902) *Pisew Rapids*; Department of Railways and Canals (1914) *Lynx Falls*.

**Pisew Lake** (64 H/15) North of Etawney Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that the name was submitted by an area Conservation Officer as Lynx Lake, a translation of the local Native name. He added that some years before, many lynx were trapped around this lake. Fieldwork confirmed that the Cree name was in use and it was officially adopted in 1978.

**Pisew Portage** (53 F/12) Southwest shore of Sagawitchewan Bay, Island Lake. Recorded locally as a Native name meaning *lynx*.

**Pisispoekwan Lake** (54 D/11) North of Stephens Lake. A Cree name meaning *lynx fishing*. First shown as *Peeshew Pukwagan or Wild-cat-fishing Lake* (Tyrrell 1897)

**Piskokasinowin Lake** (63 I/16) Northwest of Oxford Lake. This Cree name means *fall* or *deadfall* (CPCGN records 1973). Fieldwork confirmed the local usage, noting the alternate name Ocheechako Lake meaning *crane*.

**Piskominahikoska River** (63 P/1) Flows northeast into Bear Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *pine bluff*.

**Piskwakatawakow Lake** (53 K/12) East of Gods Lake. A local Native name meaning *gravel*. Locally called Muskeko Lake which means *muskeg*. **Piskwakatawakow Creek** (53 K/13) Flows north towards Gods Lake.

**Piskwaw Lake** (64 C/5) South of Laurie Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *lump*, or *it has a lump*.

**Pistol Lake** (63 O/2) Northwest of Setting Lake. This name was submitted by a 1963 field party (CPCGN records 1966). The lake is shaped somewhat like a cocked duelling pistol.

**Pitkethly Lake** (64 O/11) Southeast of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Alexander Pitkethly of Winnipeg. He served in No. 424 Wellington Squadron.

*Pitlochry* (62 K/2) A former railway point south of Shoal Lake. Located on the CPR line on 2-14-23W and first noted on a Stovel map (1911). Probably named after the town in Perthshire, Scotland. The name was rescinded in 1999.

**Pit Siding** (63 P/16) Community south of Split Lake. CPCGN records (1964) noted the name in the 1961 census. Located on the Canadian National line on 5 and 9-80-8E. A branch line runs from here northwest to Kelsey. The name was taken from one of the many gravel pits from which fill for the roadbed was taken (Ham 1980).

**Pitt Lake** (64 O/16) South of Baralzon Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Ernest W. Pitt of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1659 Halifax Heavy Conversion Unit.

**Platson Lake** (64 O/8) Northeast of Munroe Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Paul Platson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 31 Hudson Operational Training Unit.

**Playford Island** (64 O/13) Nueltin Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to have been named after Ivan Playford, a fisherman here during the 1960s.

**Playgreen Lake** (63 G/16) North of Lake Winnipeg. First shown on a Turnor map (ca. 1778). In 1792, Peter Fidler recorded it as *Play Green Lake* or Booscoosecaggan, stating that "The Play Green derived its name from numbers of Indians assembling here every year and playing at a particular game." Fieldwork revealed the Cree name Puskeeskokan Lake which a local Conservation Officer claimed was a place where Natives played a game "on the green." Sir John Franklin reported that the lake was so named by two bands of Natives who held a festival on an island here (Garland 1975). Tyrrell (1915) gave two alternate Cree names: Paskoskagan Sakahigan, meaning *Treeless Island Lake*, and Notawewinan Sakahigan, meaning *Egg Gathering Lake*. Paskoskagan or Big Clearing (i.e., treeless) was the name of a spot nearby where the Gunisao River and Nelson River meet and where the first Norway House was erected (Douglas 1933). Garland (1975) suspected that allowing for spelling variations, Paskoskagan was probably the same word as buskesgoggan. Anonymous (n.d.) *Playgreen Lakes* (probably included Little Playgreen Lake); possibly A. Graham (post 1771) *Buscogan L*; Turner (1778-79) *Buskecagnes*, and *Buskeskegness*, and in 1779, *Buskescagnes Lake*; Arrowsmith (1796) *Buskescoggan or Play Green Lake*; Clark (1805; 1951 facsimile) seems *Grey Play L*; Fidler (1809) *Buscuscoggan or Playgreen L*; Franklin (1819) *Great Play Green Lake*; Murray (1823) *Great Playgreen Lake*; Vandermalen (1827) *Great Play Green Lac*. **Playgreen Point** (63 H/13) On the east shore of Playgreen Lake and presumably named after it. First noted on a Fidler map (1809).

**Pleasant Home** (62 I/6) Locality southwest of Gimli. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 1-17-2E under Postmaster James Madill. It later moved to 20-17-3E and closed in 1955.

*Pleasant Plains* (around 62 F/15) Southeast of Virden. A former School District south of the Assiniboine River in the Rural Municipality of Woodworth (Vipond 1967). When the first settlers arrived, it was called Arsenault District after John J. Arsenault, an early settler and government inspector of homesteads. In 1907 it was renamed Pleasant Plains.

**Pleasant Point** (62 G/14) Locality east of Brandon. A Canadian National railway point on 4-10-13W, named in 1905 (Douglas 1933) and first shown on a Bulman map (1905). Presumably named after Pleasant Point School District on SW 4-10-13W. The school opened in 1883 and was called Pleasant Point after an area of land in the district referred to locally as "The Point," a translation of the Native name (Carberry Plains Book Committee 1959). The school closed in 1954. The Post Office was called Castle Point from 1924 to 1968 (see entry). GBC (1946) *Pleasant Point Station*; NTS map 62 G (1948) *Pleasant Point Station (Castle Point Post Office)*.

*Pleasant View* (around 62 K/6,11) South of Russell. First shown on a Maingy map (1882) as a proposed Post Office north of Fort Ellice. Also a former School District on 4-14-29W near Manson, about 20 miles to the southwest.

**Plewak Lake** (62 K/9) Northeast of Shoal Lake. A local family name. Also called Fish Lake and Little Fish Lake locally.

**Plishka Drain** (62 P/4) Flows southeast into East Fisher River. Land records indicate that Harry Plishka homesteaded SW 13-24-3W in 1921.

**Ploschansky Lake** (64 P/1) Southwest of Caribou Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Joseph Ploschansky of Ethelbert. He served with the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment.

**Plumas** (62 J/6) Community northeast of Neepawa. The Post Office opened as Richmond in 1879 on 28-16-12W and changed to Plumas in 1888 on 28-16-12W. Also a Canadian National railway point and School District on 20-16-12W. GBC correspondence (1905; from the postmaster at Grass River) indicated that it was Spanish and named by James Anderson after a place in California he had visited. Additional GBC correspondence (1905; from Plumas Postmaster W. Lamb) suggested that the name is from the Latin word meaning *feathers* and was named after Plumas County, California by a man who "came here 20 years ago." James Anderson arrived here in 1888 (Douglas 1933). The "Quakers from York County, Ontario who settled in the area named it Jordan after the Promised Land. A creek which runs through the village retains this name" (Ham 1980). Adbey (1900) *Plumes*.

**Plumbtree Lake** (64 C/5) South of Laurie Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Milton C. Plumbtree of The Pas. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Kakinokamak Lake meaning *long body of water*.

**Plum Coulee** (62 H/4) Village east of Morden. First noted on a Codd map (1885) and a Burland map (1885) as a Canadian Pacific railway point. The Post Office opened in 1890 on 2-3-3W (Campbell 1972). GBC correspondence (1905; from Assistant Postmaster M. McTavish) indicated that it was so named

> … owing to its being situated on the banks of a small stream (Plum River) which widens out into a sort of coulee near here … several years ago there were a number of wild plum trees growing near the coulee.

It was also a School District name. Mennonites settled here in the 1880s (Garland 1975). SGO map (1895) *Plumcoulee*.

**Plum Creek** (62 F/9) Flows east from Oak Lake into the Souris River. First noted correctly on a Hind map (1860). Presumably wild plum trees were found in the area. Several early maps extended Pipestone Creek through Oak Lake to include the present Plum Creek. Fidler (1808) *River Plumb*; Lean survey of Assiniboia (1811) *Plumb R*; Thompson (1813-14) *Plumb Brook* and (1813-14; 1843 map) *Plumb Rivulet*; DeSmet (1844) *R Plomb*; Thompson (1858) *Plum River*; Hind (1858) *Plum Brook or Snake Creek*; Dawson (1859) part of *Pipe Stone River*; Garnier (1860) *R du Plomb*; Lionais (1870) part of *Pine Stone River*.

*Plum Hollow* (62 G/4) South of Killarney. A former School District on NW 11-1-17W. The school was built in 1889 and was named after a district in Leeds County, Ontario (Women's Institute of Killarney n.d.).

*Plummers Marsh* (63 F/3) Northwest of Overflow Bay in Lake Winnipegosis. Named after C. Plummer who operated a muskrat ranch near here from 1935 to 1948 or 1949.

**Plum River** also-aussi **Prunes, Rivière aux** (62 H/6) Flows northeast into the Red River. Douglas (1933) reported that it had been called *Plumb River* by the younger Henry in 1800, and *Plumb Brook* on a Thompson map (1814). Keating (1824) mentioned the Plumb or Pekasun (to the Chippewas) noting that "it is a mere brook ... dry at the time we saw (it)." Dawson (1859) *R aux Prune*, (French for *plum*); Lionais (1870) *R aux Paines*; Dominion Lands Office (1875) *Plum River*.

**Plunkett Island** (63 A/3) In Lake Winnipeg southwest of Berens River. Named in 1889 after H. E. Plunkett, a local lighthouse keeper (Douglas 1933). Department of the Interior (1921) *Plunket I*.

*Plympton* (62 H/15) Southeast of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1879 on 21-10-5E and closed in 1921. Also a School District on 8-10-5E. Chataway (1907) showed South Plympton School District nearby on NW 15-10-5E. GBC correspondence (1905; from M. A. Hudson) indicated that Plympton was the personal name of someone here. Some maps, such as Department of the Interior (1904) showed a Plympton on Township 10-5W, presumably a "mirror image" error (i.e., on the wrong side of the Principal Meridian). Belden (1881) *Plymton*.

**Pochechiska Lakes** (63 A/16) Northeast of Weaver Lake. A local Native name meaning literally *during rendering of bear fat, someone fell down and sat in the grease*.

**Pochens Rapids** (62 P/9) In the Leyond River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *little cat* (probably a young lynx).

**Pocock Lake** (62 H/8) Southeast of Marchand. Named in 1976 after Bill Pocock, a former government employee who had been with the Forestry Service since 1919 (CPCGN records 1976). **Pocock Lake Ecological Reserve** (62 H/8) Southeast of Marchand.

**Podborochinski Lake** (64 I/4) West of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after two World War II casualties. Private Marion Podborochinski and his brother Sergeant Edmund Podborochinski of Arborg served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and in No. 12 Lancaster Squadron respectively.

**Podruski Lake** (63 K/16) North of Reed Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Thomas P. Podruski of Erickson. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Pogue Lake** (52 L/6) East of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal David J. Pogue of Winnipeg. He served with the Lanark and Renfrew Scottish Regiment.

**Poho Lake** (64 O/14) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal William Poho of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Point Douglas** (62 H/14) A neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. The name was first noted on an Anonymous map (1836) and officially adopted as a neighbourhood name in 1974. Governor Miles MacDonnell, in charge of the first party of Selkirk settlers, reached The Forks on August 12, 1812 and camped on the east bank of the Red River (W. Douglas 1945). He selected the site for the settlement, and this location on a large bend in the river later became known as Point Douglas. This area became "famous in local history" (Butler 1872) as the scene of a battle in which Métis and voyageurs of the North West Company attacked the retainers of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1813 and killed the governor and several men. Codd (1870) *Pt Douglass*; Secretary of State (1872) *Point Douglass*; Anonymous (1836; 1863 map) *Douglas Point*.

*Point Douglas* (62 G/1) Southwest of Morden. A former School District on NE 8-1-7W. The Darlingford Historical Book Committee (1972) claimed that it was first organized in 1909 with the name suggested by a Mr. Scales who had come from the Point Douglas district in Winnipeg (see previous entry). The School District consolidated with Darlingford in 1966 - 1967.

*Pointe à Grouette* (62 H/11) South of Winnipeg. A former Post Office on the Red River which opened in 1873 under Postmistress Miss Lacerte and closed in 1878 (see Ste. Agathe entry).

**Pointe du Bois** (52 L/5) Community on the Winnipeg River east of Lac du Bonnet. The Post Office opened in 1920 on 36-15-14E. It is also a railway point on a branch of the main CPR line and a School District name. Named after the point and falls here which Garland (1975) noted was French for *Point of the Woods*. In 1911, the City of Winnipeg completed a plant here to supply power to Winnipeg in competition with the Winnipeg Electric Company. The plant was enlarged in 1920 and 1926 and is a "company town." The building of the power structure eliminated the falls which Hind (1858) showed in three sets labelled overall *Les Portages du Bois* (i.e., the portages around the falls had individual names). SGO (1913) *Point du Bois*; Postal Guide (1964) *Pointe-du-Bois*; Bouchette (1815) *Woody Point* in the narrows; Napier (1857) *Pointe des Bois* (beside three portages); Dawson (1859) *Pointes des Bois*; Hind (1858) *3 Pts Du Bois* and *Pt Du Bois Portage*; Palliser (1865) *Pt des Bois*. Thibaudeau (1908) showed *Point Du Bois Falls* here, which presumably disappeared with dam construction.

*Poitras House* (around 62 G/13) On the Assiniboine River near Brandon. First noted by Fidler (1808) as being two miles east of Oak Creek and built in 1807. Poitras was presumably a family name unless one of the alternate forms was correct. The name was not noted in a literature review concerning forts or posts. Arrowsmith (1832) *Poitars House*; Lowrie and Blackie (ca. 1840) *Porlars House* (around the Oak River mouth, placed east of the Little Saskatchewan River); Anonymous (1880s or 1890s) *Polars House*.

**Poitras Lake** (62 N/11) South of Swan River. Named after trapper A. Poitras. Also called Mike Henrys Lake after another local trapper.

**Pokokeena Lake** (53 E/10) South of Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *little marker*. Spruce boughs were placed here to mark a dog trail.

**Pokonokashinanimus Rapids** (52 M/5) In the Bloodvein River. A Saulteaux name meaning *broken dog leg*.

**Polanski Lake** (64 I/1) Northeast of Etawney Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Trooper Anthony Polanski of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps.

**Polec Lake** (64 J/12) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Corporal Tadeusz L. Polec of Winnipeg. He served in No. 9 Construction and Maintenance Unit, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Police Lake** (54 L/16) West of Churchill. First noted on Department of the Interior map (1916) which showed a Royal North West Mounted Police post on the east shore.

**Polis Lake** (64 I/10) North of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Gunner Stanley J. Polis of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Pollock Island** (54 M/11) Haywood Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Sergeant James A. Pollock of McConnell. He served in No. 426 Wellington Squadron.

**Pollock Lake** (64 P/16) North of Caribou Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Albert L. Pollock of McConnell. He served in No. 12 Lancaster Squadron.

**Pollock Shoal** (63 A/6) In Lake Winnipeg southwest of Berens River. First noted on a Department of Marine and Fisheries chart (1903). Fieldwork revealed that it was named after a captain whose boat ran aground on the rocks here. NTS map 63 A (1928) *Pollock Shoals*.

**Pollocks Slough** (62 G/2) Northeast of Pilot Mound. Land records indicate that Thomas Pollock homesteaded NE 16-3-10W in 1879.

**Pollon Bay** (53 E/14) Begg Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Ernest S. Pollon of Dauphin. He served in No. 90 Squadron, Royal Air Force.

**Pollen Island** (64 B/12) Churchill River. Named in 1981 after World War II casualty Private Douglas Pollon of Clanwilliam. He served with the Essex Scottish Regiment.

**Pollon Lake** (64 P/15) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Joseph R. Pollon of Minnesdosa. He served in No. 33 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Polnuk Lake** (53 K/10) South of Margaret Lake. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Private Adam E. Polnuk of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Polonia** (62 J/5) Community northwest of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1886 on 21-16-16W as Hun's Valley under Postmaster L. L. Zboray and changed to Polonia in 1921. Also a School District on SW 28-16-16W. The first group of settlers arrived in 1885 under the leadership of Geja St. de Dory, an experienced Hungarian agriculturist (Richards 1953). The district resembled their homeland and was accordingly named Hungarian Valley which was soon shortened to Hun's Valley. The valley was formally named Huns Valley in 1977. Settlement was initiated by Count d'Esterhazy as a better place for Hungarian emigrants than the Pennsylvania coal mines (Garland 1975). Because of an influx of Polish settlers, the name was changed in 1921 to Polonia, a Latin form of Poland. Department of the Interior (1893) *Huns Valley*; SGO map (1894) *Hunsvalley*.

**Pomeroy** (62 G/8) Locality northeast of Morden. The Post Office opened in 1879 on NW 18-5-4W under Postmaster Philip Goen and closed in 1929. The Post Office and School District were named after Reverend Daniel Pomeroy who arrived in 1875 (Hambley 1956). He was the first minister sent to the West by the (Episcopal) Methodist Conference in Ontario, and he served in the district from 1875 - 1877 when a lack of funds compelled him to return east. This was formerly part of the Tobacco Creek Settlement (D. Brown 1974).

**Ponask Lake** (63 H/16) West of Stevenson Lake. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1923) at the head of the McLaughlin River. The name is Cree and means *cooking fish on a stick* (Garland 1975; from Kirkness). GBC records (1928) listed Robinson Lake as an alternate name. There is a Robinson Lake some 35 miles north on the Hayes River.

**Ponemah** (62 I/7) Neighbourhood south of Gimli. The Post Office opened as Ponemah Beach in 1929 on Lot 4, Block N (plan 791) of Township 17-4E and closed in 1968. The first Postmaster was Mrs. Lea Foures. Also a former Canadian Pacific railway point named in 1904 after "the Kingdom of Ponemah in the Land of the Hereafter" from Longfellow's poem *Hiawatha* (Douglas 1933). Named by the CPR's Chief Engineer, J. L. Doupe. Ponematowin (from Watkins 1865 Cree Dictionary) means *the end of weeping* (Garland 1975). This summer resort area is considered to be part of the larger village of Dunnottar (see entry).

**Pontius Lake** (64 B/5) East of Granville Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Ira W. Pontius of Moosehorn. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers. The alternate name Lake A was noted on a 1972 mining report.

**Ponton** (63 J/11) Railway point southwest of Wabowden. Located on the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line on 23-65-12W. Named in 1913 after Archibald W. Ponton, DLS (1859 - 1915) who conducted surveys in Manitoba (Douglas 1933). He was responsible for extending the Principal Meridian northward across Lake Winnipeg (Munro 1978). An unsuccessful attempt was made to change the name to Rae, after Arctic explorer John Rae, leader of the 1846 - 1847 Hudson's Bay Company expedition. Stovel (1923) *Pontoon*.

**Ponton Lake** (63 N/3) Southeast of Kississing Lake. First noted on a Topographical Surveys map (1920). GBC records (1921) indicated that the lake was named by B. Waugh (DLS) after a member of his survey party (perhaps a relative of Archibald Ponton noted above).

**Pony Island** (63 G/6) In the northwest end of Lake Winnipeg. First noted on a Department of Marine and Fisheries chart (1904). Probably so named because of its size relative to the much larger Horse Island just northwest. Both islands were collectively called *Horse Islands* by Arrowsmith in 1796, and Alexander Henry in 1808. CPCGN (1975) *Horseshoe (Pony) Island*, *Horseshoe Island*, and *Horseshoe Island (Pony Island)*.

**Poole Bay** (64 P/5) Little Duck Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private James C. Poole of Winnipeg. He served with the Highland Light Infantry.

**Poole Island** (64 C/12) Dunphy Lakes. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Maxwell B. Poole of Winnipeg. He served at No. 1 Bombing and Gunnery School.

**Poole Lake** (64 H/3) West of Settee Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sapper Brian T. Poole of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Pooles Lake** (64 N/13) Southeast of Kasba Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Telegraphist Donald H. Pooles of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Ottawa*.

**Pool Lake** (64 C/11) Southwest of Lynn Lake. Named in 1950 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant George R. Pool of Edrans. He served in No. 431 Lancaster Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. The CBGN (1950) noted the alternate name Rodmac Lake, apparently after an assistant geologist working in the area ca. 1949.

**Pootachikun Lake** (63 G/6) Southeast of South Moose Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *trumpet* (i.e., a moose call made of birch bark).

**Popaden Lake** (64 O/10) Northwest of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Steven Popaden of Winnipegosis. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Pope** (62 K/2) Community southwest of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1909 on 20-13-24W and closed in 1977. Named after G. H. Pope, right-of-way agent for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (Douglas 1933). It was selected to fit the alphabetical sequence of names along this line (see Arona entry). The Crandall History Society (1971) disagreed, asserting that the town was named after J. C. Pope, the agent responsible for purchasing land for rights of way and townsites in this part of Manitoba.

**Pope Lake** (64 J/13) Northwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William J. Pope of Winnipeg. He served in No. 20 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Poplar Bay** (52 L/5) Locality northeast of Lac du Bonnet. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a cottage community on the shore of Poplar Bay on Lac du Bonnet, so named because of the poplar trees growing here. Also a School District on NW 17-16-13W. One subdivision within this development is called Lac du Bonnet.

**Poplarfield** (62 I/13) Community northeast of Lundar. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point on 12-22-2W. Named in 1913 (Douglas 1933). The School District was Dehowa. Department of the Interior (1914) *Poplar Field*.

*Poplar Fort* (around 62 G/16) Southwest of Portage la Prairie on the Assiniboine River. Bryce (1892) noted that it was about nine miles southwest of Portage la Prairie and Voorhis (1930) placed it on 6-11-7W, adding that it was one of the oldest posts of the English traders along the Assiniboine River. According to Alexander Henry (the Younger), it was abandoned in the fall of 1781 after being attacked. Coues (1897) noted the alternate names Fort du Tremble, Fort des Trembles and Fort aux Trembles. He added that the French word "tremble(s)" refers to the Trembling (or Quaking) Aspen. This member of the poplar family is known scientifically as *Populus tremuloides* as its leaves "tremble in the breeze." See also Fort aux Trembles entry as it appeared from various sources that this post and Poplar Fort (Fort Alexandria) in Saskatchewan have been confused. Fidler (1808) *Fort des Trembles Poplar Fort*, west of Portage la Prairie, possibly this or Fort aux Trembles; Thompson (1813-14; 1843 map) *Poplar House*.

**Poplar Park** (62 I/7) Locality northeast of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1888 under Postmaster Ben Davies on 20-15-6E, moved to 32-15-6E by 1905 and closed in 1955. GBC correspondence (1905; from Assistant Postmaster Johann Johnson) indicated that the original name requested was Poplar Point, but the Post Office in Ottawa suggested Poplar Park to avoid duplication. He added that two points (bluffs) met here at right angles, one called Oak Point, and the other Poplar Point. The postmaster chose the latter name since it was located on his farm. Probably the same feature as Poplar Point shown on Militia Department map (1878) as a stretch of woods near Upper Devil Lake. This name replaced the originally suggested name Dehova-Dubivci (Rudnyckyj 1970). Poplar Park School District was on SW 33-15-6E. SGO (1895) *Poplarpark*.

**Poplar Point** (62 I/4) Community northeast of Portage la Prairie. First noted on a Russell map (1871) as a parish name and on a Secretary of State map (1872) as a Post Office within the parish. The Post Office opened in 1871 on Lot 78 Township 12-4W under Postmaster David Tait and was listed on Lot 79, Township 12-4W in the 1905 Postal Guide (Douglas 1933). The Post Office is still in operation. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point called Poplar Point Station while the School District of East Poplar Point was around 32-12-4W, also within the parish. GBC correspondence (1905, 1906) indicated that the name was chosen because there were more poplar trees growing here than elsewhere and the woods jutted out onto the prairie as a prominent point. **Poplar Point** (62 J/1) A parish west of the Parish of Baie St. Paul and east of the City of Portage la Prairie.

*Poplar Point Indian Reserve 32F* (around 63 F/8) West of Cedar Lake on the Saskatchewan River. First noted on a Bray survey (1894) with the note

> ... a fishing station for the Chimawin Indians, and is substituted for abandoned Indian Reserve 32E, earlier surveyed by Green in 1885, on right bank of Saskatchewan River, about two and one-half miles up from Cedar Lake.

Comments on a White survey (1919) indicated that this reserve area was surrendered in exchange for an addition to Chemahawin Indian Reserve 32B in 1946 (see Chemahawin Indian Reserve 32A entry). Douglas (1933) mentioned that Poplar Point was a Swampy Cree reserve; presumably this was the one intended.

**Poplar River** (63 A/14) Flows northwest into Lake Winnipeg. First noted on a Fidler map (ca. 1806). The Hudson's Bay Company *Berens River Report* (1815) described Poplar River as extending

> ... E to Thunder Lake (now Weaver Lake) beyond which, this river is continued under the name Drunken River, for upwards of 50 miles, when it terminates in a small lake, 3 - 4 miles in diameter, called Drunken Lake.

The name is a translation of the Cree word Metuse meaning *poplar* (Garland 1975) and fieldwork revealed the local name Kitchi River, meaning *big* for that portion north of Red Willow Lake. GBC records (1929) indicated that the full extent of the headwaters area was ambiguous on maps, but determined that the river flowed from a source near Deer Lake, Ontario through Sparrowhawk Lake on the Ontario boundary. Possibly A. Graham (post 1771; HBCA) one of his *Rice Rivers* (mouths only compiled) and post 1773, *Metuse River*; Peter Pond (1787) *R au Tremble*; Mackenzie (ca. 1789) *Tramles R*; Vandermalen (1827) *R Poplar (de peuplier)*; Dawson (1859) *Poplan R*; Quebec government (1918) *R du Peuplier*. **Poplar Point** (63 A/14) East shore of Lake Winnipeg southwest of Poplar River. First noted on a Taylor map (ca. 1827). **Poplar River 16** (63 A/14) Indian Reserve at the mouth of Poplar River. First noted on a Department of Indian Affairs map (1891). Douglas (1933) indicated that this was a Swampy Cree reserve. The Post Office of Poplar River opened on 46-2E in 1926 under Postmaster Luther L Schuetze and closed in 1935. CBGN records (1951) indicated that it reopened in 1951 as Negginan (see entry). Also a Hudson's Bay Company post noted by Bayne (1901; plan of HBC posts) on his survey plans as *Poplar River Post*. Voorhis (1930) mentioned Poplar River Fort here, but as a North West Company establishment. **Poplarville** (63 A/14) Community named for its proximity to Poplar River. Located to the west of the Poplar River Indian Reserve.

**Popplestone Lake** (64 O/6) Southeast of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William M. Popplestone of Pilot Mound. He served in No. 114 Blenheim Squadron.

**Porath Lake** (63 C/11) South of Red Deer Lake. Named after Lars Porath, a former Conservation Officer in the Porcupine Provincial Forest.

**Porcupine Hills** (63 C/11) West of Swan Lake on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. First noted on a Fidler map (1795) as *Porcupine Hill* and correctly on a McKellar map (1895). Baraga (1878) noted the Ojibwa name Kagwadjiw, from Kag meaning *porcupine* and wadjiw meaning *mountain*. Hind (1860) *Porcupine Mountain*; Dominion Lands map (1890) *Porcupine Mountains*. Much of this somewhat circular range of hills forms part of the Porcupine Provincial Forest, an area formerly called Porcupine Forest Reserve on Department of the Interior maps (1907, 1915).

*Portage Avenue* (62 H/14) In the City of Winnipeg. A former railway point, officially named in 1953 and rescinded in 1974. Named after the major thoroughfare nearby.

**Portage Bay** (62 O/10) In the northeast end of Lake Manitoba. First noted on a Hind map (1858) as *Kaskiweonan or Portage Bay*, the latter presumably a translation of the Native name. Probably so named due to the fact that a portage ran across the narrow neck of Peonan Point to its west side which was used as a shortcut between Fairford and the northwest end of Lake Manitoba.

**Portage Chute** (54 E/14) In the Churchill River, north of the junction with Little Churchill River. A steep falls or set of rapids which CPCGN records indicated was named by Dr. Robert A. Bell, GSC in 1880. Presumably it was necessary to "portage" canoes and goods around it. A Bell map (1895) called it *Big Fall* as did Fidler in 1807 (*Big fall*). The CBGN adopted the name in 1954.

**Portage Creek** (62 J/1) Flows north into Lake Manitoba. First noted on a Dawson map (1858). Presumably named due to its proximity to the early portage north to Portage la Prairie. Fieldwork revealed the local French name La Coulee du Portage. Portage Creek School District was on NE 17-13-6W near the creek. Department of the Interior (1884) *Prairie Creek*. **Portage Creek Bay** (62 J/1) At the mouth of Portage Creek and named after it in 1978.

**Portage Junction** (62 J/14) Railway point in the City of Winnipeg. First noted on a McPhillips map (1890) on the CNR line in the southwest corner of the city. Probably so named since it is a junction point for the line extending west to Portage la Prairie.

**Portage la Prairie** (62 G/16) City south of Lake Manitoba. First shown as a settlement on an Arrowsmith map (1857). The Post Office was established before 1870 and is a French name meaning *prairie portage*, named after the portage which ran from the Assiniboine River to Lake Manitoba (Douglas 1933). The first postmaster was Charles House. Also Canadian National and Canadian Pacific railway points, a provincial constituency and a Rural Municipality, the latter possibly organized in 1879 (Garland 1975). It was also a parish, extending north and south of the Assiniboine River (Secretary of State map 1872). This was an important, historical location as it was here that fur traders crossed from the Assiniboine River north to Lake Manitoba (Douglas 1933). The portage was also called Meadow Portage by Thompson (1798) and Plain Portage by Harmon (1805) and was mentioned by La Vérendrye in his 1739 journal as a "carrying place" from river to lake, used by the Assiniboine on their trading expeditions to the English posts on Hudson Bay. Hind (1857) provided an interesting account of the name.

> The name Prairie Portage is derived from the existence of a carrying place nine miles long, between this part of the Assiniboine and Lake Manitobah. It is stated by [Métis] at the settlement, that at seasons of extraordinary high waters, canoes can approach each other from the Assiniboine and Lake Manitobah, so as to leave but a very short distance from the portage; and instances have occurred of water, during periods of high floods, flowing from the Assiniboine into Lake Manitobah by the valley of Rat River" (now Rat Creek).

The city stands in the vicinity of Fort la Reine (see entry), a post built by La Vérendrye in 1738 (Douglas 1933). Other posts were also built here and are listed separately as are current neighbourhood names in the city. The locality underwent a name change three times before Portage la Prairie established itself: Prairie Portage, Meadow Portage and Plain Portage (Collier 1969). The first European settlement was established here by Archdeacon Cochran of the English Church Mission Society who purchased the land on which the city now stands from Chief Pequakekan in 1851. Thomas Spence set up a "republic" here in 1867 and had himself elected President. It was called the Republic of Portage la Prairie, Republic of Manitoba or Republic of Caledonia. The community went on, however, to become incorporated as a town in 1880 and a city in 1907. Peter Fidler (1808) *Portage des Prairies also called barren ground portage*; Selkirk land grant (1817) *Portage de la Prairie* (for the portage); Hind (1858) *Prairie Portage*; Dawson (1859) *Prairie or Grand Portage*; Blakiston (1858) *Manitoba Portage*; J. Arrowsmith (1863) *La Prairie* (possibly a typographical error); Secretary of State (1872) *Portage-La-Prairie* (within the parish of Portage La Prairie);

Ross (1872) *Portage De La Prairie*; Militia Department (1878) *Portage Village*; Moffette (1888; of an 1823 route) *Portage des Praire*; Department of the Interior (1904) *Portage La Prairie*; Metcalfe (1932) *Savanna Portage*; CPCGN (1961) *Portage-la-Prairie*. **Portage la Prairie** (62 G/16) A parish west of the Parish of High Bluff which encompasses the City of Portage la Prairie. **Portage la Prairie** (62 G/16) Rural Municipality name adopted in 1933.

**Porteous Island** (63 N/15) Churchill River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Louis Porteous of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Porteous Lake** (64 N/16) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Gunner William R. Porteous of Ashern. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Porter Bay** (64 F/4) Reindeer Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Reginald F. C. Porter of Winnipeg. He served in No. 69 Baltimore Squadron.

**Porter Island** (64 O/15) Jenkins Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Allan L. Porter of Stonewall. He served in No. 419 Halifax Squadron.

**Porter Lake** (64 N/11) Southeast of Kasba Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Aircraftman 1 Albert E. Porter of Winnipeg. He served at No. 1 Central Flying School, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Porter Point** (64 N/6) Fort Hall Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Joseph N. Porter of Camperville. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Porter River** (64 P/8) Flows northeast into Caribou Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Russell L. Porter of Carman. He served in No. 433 Halifax Squadron.

**Portia** (62 J/14) Locality northeast of McCreary. The Post Office opened in 1950 on NW 17-22-12W under Postmaster Stephen D. Clark and closed in 1968. CBGN correspondence (1950) indicated that it was named after the School District (around 19-22-12W). The origin was not given, but it is a woman's name.

*Port Nelson* (54 F/2) Locality on Port Nelson at the mouth of the Nelson River. Douglas (1933) reported that it had originally been proposed as the ocean terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway (see Port Nelson entry). The site was selected in 1912 and work began in 1913, but Churchill was subsequently selected as the terminal port in 1927. Jefferys (1753) placed *York Factory* here, and Moll (1717) mentioned Port Nelson as a settlement on the harbour. Since Jefferys' map did not show the large peninsula (Marsh Point) between the Hayes and Nelson rivers, it would appear that it was simply located incorrectly.

**Port Nelson** (54 F/2) Harbour at the mouth of the Nelson River. First noted on a map by Jansson (possibly Hondius 1623) on which it was noted that Sir Thomas Button wintered here. An Elstracke map (in Purchas 1625) recorded that Button spent the winter of 1612-13 here in "Porte Nelson" with two of Hudson's crew. He named Porte Nelson and Nelson River after his sailing master, Francis Nelson whom he buried here. Del'Isle (1700) *Port de Nelson*, and 1703, as *Port Bourbon on Port Nelson*.

**Poskatinak Lake** (54 D/11) East of Waskaiowaka Lake. A local Cree name meaning *buried*. The lake is "buried" in a valley.

**Post Island** (52 L/3) Big Whiteshell Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated it to be a local name. There was a small Hudson's Bay Company post here in the late 19th century.

**Post Lake** (64 P/7) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Ralph A. Post of Bradwardine. He served in No. 106 Manchester Squadron.

**Pothier Lake** (63 K/6) Northwest of Cormorant Lake. Named in 1948 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Bourneuf F. Pothier of Pinkneys Point, Nova Scotia. He served in No. 405 City of Vancouver Squadron. Department of Railways and Canals (1914) *Narrow Lake*.

*Potoma Beach* (52 E/11) On Falcon Lake. A Cree name meaning *there you are*.

**Potten Lake** (63 K/16) West of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Trooper Edwin H. Potten of Swan River. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse. The name Lost Lake was noted on Manitoba Department of Mines map 55-3 (1954-55).

**Potter Island** (53 E/16) Island Lake. Named in 1997 after World War II casualty Sergeant Charles E. Potter of Underhill. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Potter Lake** (64 G/4) Northeast of Grandmother Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Flying Officer James K. Potter of Pilot Mound. He served in No. 422 Sunderland Squadron.

**Pott Lake** (64 I/12) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Norman A. H. Pott of Birch River. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Poulsen Lake** (64 O/2) West of Munroe Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Aage L. P. Poulsen of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Pound Lake** (64 N/14) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Francis J. Pound of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Regina*.

*Poutrincourt* (around 62 O/12) North of Dauphin Lake. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1877) as a proposed Canadian Pacific railway point on a never-built line between Hogarth and Vandyck (see Acadie entry). Jean de Biencourt, Seigneur de Poutrincourt (1557 - 1615) was largely responsible for the establishment of Port Royal in Acadia and a number of places in eastern Canada have been named after him. Page Atlas (1879) seems *Putrincourt*.

**Powawassan Creek** (52 E/6) Flows east into Shoal Lake. Douglas (1933) claimed that the creek and reserve were named after a Native chief while Garland (1975; from Kirkness) added that powawassan was a Cree name meaning *someone you see vaguely*. Named by the GBC in 1918. The creek flows through Shoal Lake Indian Reserve 37A (see entry). Department of the Interior (1905) *Hay River*; GSC (1921) *Powawassan River*; GBC (1924) *Hay Creek*.

**Powderhorn Creek** (62 O/10) Flows south into Lake Manitoba. A powder-horn is a flask used to hold gunpowder for use in muzzle-loading firearms. These were originally made from a hollowed horn, and the powder was poured out through the pointed end.

**Powell** (63 C/14) Northern Community and former railway point south of Red Deer Lake. First noted on a Cram (1901) map on the CNR line on 36-44-28W. Named in 1904 after General Lord Baden-Powell (Douglas 1933), founder of the Boy Scouts and defender of Mafeking (Garland 1975). GBC correspondence (1905; from the Mafeking postmaster) added that the CNR named it and the nearby railway points of Baden and Mafeking because they were established during the Boer War (1899 - 1902). Baden-Powell became an international hero after his defence of Mafeking (1899 - 1900). **Powell Creek** (63 C/14) Flows past Powell north into Red Deer Lake. It was named after Powell in 1977.

**Powell Bay** (64 H/13) Currie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Laurence A. Powell of Killarney, Manitoba. He served in No. 166 Squadron.

**Powell Lake** (64 J/16) North of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Lloyd C. Powell of Virden. He served in No. 419 Wellington Squadron.

**Power Bay** (64 N/11) Northeast arm of Kasmere Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Sergeant Arthur T. Power of Virden. He served at No. 19 Tiger Moth Elementary Flying Training School.

**Powerhouse Hill** (62 K/8) Southeast of Shoal Lake. The CNR had a power-house here prior to the advent of diesel locomotives.

**Power Lake** (64 K/12) South of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant James J. Power of Winnipeg. He served with the Carleton and York Regiment.

**Powers Island** (64 N/5) Snyder Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 William C. Powers of Brandon. He served in No. 403 Spitfire Squadron.

**Powers Lagoon** (62 K/3) Northwest of Virden, adjacent to the Assiniboine River. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local family name. Also called Taylors Lagoon.

**Powers Point** (53 L/12) Laidlaw Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Wilfred S. Powers of Brandon. He served with the Essex Scottish Regiment.

**Powerview** (62 I/9) Village east of Pine Falls. Named after the hydroelectric power plant built here on the Winnipeg River in 1951 which provided the "view" (Garland 1975). The School District on 19-18-10E was Leo Ward.

*Powerville* (62 F/16) Northwest of Brandon. A former School District on SE 31-11-19W. The school was built in 1896 on land owned by H. R. Powers (Elton Historical Committee 1973). It closed in 1964.

**Powstick Lake** (53 M/4) South of Bear Lake. First noted on a GSC map (1926). The name is from the Cree word powestik meaning *rapids* (Garland 1975; from Kirkness).

**Poyner Lake** (53 M/11) Southeast of Ransom Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Stoker Albert A. Poyner of Souris. He served aboard the HMCS *Chippawa*.

**Prairie Grove** (62 H/15) Community southeast of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1876 on 3-10-4E under Postmaster John S. Robertson and closed in 1968. Also a School District name recorded on a Chataway map (1907). Douglas (1933) described it as a "new settlement" in 1874. GBC correspondence (1906) indicated that the Post Office name was derived from the groves of trees which dotted the prairie around it. It was originally known as Protestant Ridge (Dugald Women's Institute 1974) or Coteau des Chenes, meaning *oak knoll* (Garland 1975). SGO (1895) *Prairiegrove*. **Prairie Grove Drain** (62 H/15) Flows west and northwest into the Red River Floodway. The drain originally flowed past the hamlet of Prairie Grove and into the Seine River. Prairie Grove Drain was intercepted at a point upstream from the hamlet of Prairie Grove and re-routed along PTH 1 to Centre Line Drain which empties into the Red River Floodway.

*Prairie Mountain* (around 62 J/11) South of McCreary. First noted on a Bulman map (1903) around 4-18-15W on the west side of the CNR line near the present community of Riding Mountain.

**Prairies, Lake of the** (62 N/3) West of Roblin on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. An artificially created lake on the Assiniboine River formed by the Shellmouth Dam. CPCGN records (1969) indicated that it was named by pupils of Rossburn School in a contest held "because there was presently no river or lake named for the prairies." The name was not overly popular with surrounding Rural Municipalities, and alternate suggestions were made which included Assiniboine Lake, Shellmouth Lake, Lake Shellboine and Shellmouth Dam. Topographical Surveys staff (1974) added the suggestion of Shellmouth Reservoir. Garland (1975) noted the alternate name Asessippi Lake, presumably after the old Post Office or the present provincial park.

**Pratt** (62 G/15) Locality northeast of Glenboro. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point on 4-10-11W. Named in 1905 after Walter Pratt Jr., General Manager of the "Sleeping, Dining Parlor Car, News and Hotel Department" of the CNR in Montreal (Douglas 1933). The Post Office was first listed in the 1913 Postal Guide under Postmaster Harold Buckle. Also a School District on NW 34-9-11W.

**Pratt Island** (64 O/11) Corbett Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Allan G. Pratt of Winnipeg. He served in No. 10 Digby Squadron.

**Pratt Lake** (64 I/9) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Leslie H. Pratt of Morris. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Prawda** (52 E/12) Community southwest of Brereton Lake. The Post Office opened in 1932 under Postmistress Evangeline N. Andrusko on 7-8-13W and closed in 1969. Also a School District on NE 31-2-6E. The area was settled ca. 1907 by Ukrainian, Polish and Russian settlers (Hadashville Women's Institute 1970). The Post Office was named by the first postmaster after a town "in the old country." The name derives from the Ukrainian word pravda meaning *truth* (Rudnyckyj 1970).

**Prawdzik Lake** (64 H/3) West of Settee Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Charles J. Prawdzik of Polonia. He served in No. 415 Halifax Squadron.

**Prayer River** (63 N/16) Community on Highrock Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated it to be a Native community on the Highrock Indian Reserve 199, and presumably named after the nearby Prière Creek. Prière is a French word meaning *prayer*. Shown on a GSC map (1949) as *Priere Village*.

**Prayzner Lake** (52 L/13) South of Manigotagan Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Corporal Joseph Prayzner of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Preece Lake** (64 I/15) Northeast of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Corporal Ralph B. Preece of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Prest Lake** (53 E/14) South of Begg Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Frank B. Prest of Winnipeg. He served in No. 44 Hampden Squadron.

*Preston* (62 G/2) West of Pilot Mound. A former Post Office which opened in 1879 on 1-3-12W under Postmaster William Butchardt and closed in 1887. It was once a small town in a river valley with the first saw and flour mills west of the Pembina River (Crystal City Centennial Committee 1967). The Post Office was named after the proprietor of the mills which were later destroyed by fire. A projected railway line was shown nearby on a Department of the Interior map (1881).

**Preston Bay** (64 I/12) Sattelberger Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Charles W. Preston of Portage la Prairie. He served in No. 158 Halifax Squadron.

**Preston Island** (64 C/2) Southwest of Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Bombardier Robert Preston of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Preston Lake** (64 F/3) East of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1967 after World War II casualty Trooper Thomas W. Preston of Killarney, Manitoba. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

*Pretoria* (62 N/14) Southwest of Swan River. The Post Office opened in 1903 on 31-33-28W under Postmaster D. D. Green and closed in 1910. Also a School District around 36-33-29W. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster Green) indicated that the Post Office was named "in honour of England's treatment of the Boers in the South African war." Presumably named after the city of Pretoria in South Africa.

**Prette Falls** (52 E/13) In the Whitemouth River. A local family name.

**Pretty Valley** (62 N/14) Locality south of Swan River. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to have been named after a former School District on NE 32-34-27W.

**Price Island** (64 O/8) Baird Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Maurice R. Price of Winnipeg. He served with the Veterans Guard of Canada.

**Price Lake** (64 H/11) Northeast of Small Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Sidney G. Price of Petersfield. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Prieston Lake** (63 K/15) East of Elbow Lake. Named in 1958 after World War II casualty Corporal Felix A. Prieston of Benito. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment. The name Peterson Lake was noted on a 1946 provincial map.

**Prieston Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private William A. Prieston of Benito. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment. Fieldwork revealed the local name Godin Lake, after an area trapper.

*Primrose* (62 F/8) Northwest of Killarney. A former School District on NW 18-4-20W. The School District was established in 1885 and was named because of the wild primroses growing in the area (Musgrove 1956).

**Prince Lake** (52 M/3) Northwest of Wallace Lake. Named in 1987 after two World War I casualties. Drum Major (Sergeant) Lionel W. Prince and Private Albert Prince were brothers who served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles (8th Battalion).

**Prince of Wales Fort National Historic Site** also-aussi **Fort-Prince-de-Galles, Lieu historique national du** (54 L/16) Historic site northwest of Churchill at the mouth of the Churchill River. CPCGN records (1929) indicated that 50 acres plus the remains of the fort were set aside in 1922 as a National Historic Site. Information varied considerably between sources, especially when the name Fort Churchill was used interchangeably with Fort Prince of Wales. Fort Churchill continued to appear on maps examined up to a Department of the Interior map (1915) and likely on others thereafter, while other sources used Prince of Wales to identify it before construction reportedly began. For clarification, both will be discussed here, with an additional entry for Fort Churchill. The Hudson's Bay Company's first Fort Churchill was built in 1688, five miles upriver from the mouth of the Churchill River (Voorhis 1930). It was captured and burned by the French in 1689. In 1718, a second fort was built near the river mouth. A third fort, Prince of Wales, was built in 1734 at the mouth of Churchill Harbour, and was captured and destroyed by the French in 1782. Shipley (1974) claimed that Hudson's Bay Company officer John Abraham built the first log trading post five miles upriver in 1686 and named both fort and river "Churchill," after John Churchill, First Duke of Marlborough (see also Churchill River entry). The old fort (the second) was established by Captain James Knight in 1717, and in accordance with instructions issued to the Governor and Committee in 1719, it was named Prince of Wales Fort (Rich 1959). The site was chosen by Richard Norton in 1731 and it was completed in 1740. Rich (1959) quoted Norton (September 29, 1740) in London as saying "Open ceremony on occupation of Fort Prince of Wales ... First to Church and King, to ye Prince of Wales, and ye Royal Family, to ye Honourable Hudson's Bay Company." As Rudnyckyj (1970) noted, however, Fort Prince of Wales took 30 years to build, which would put completion ca. 1762. Robert Bell (1879) mentioned that Fort Prince of Wales, or Old Fort Churchill, was built of stone ca. 1745 - 1776, was 300 feet square with walls 20 feet high, and was captured by Admiral La Pérouse in 1782. The CPCGN (1922) indicated that a wooden fort was built here in 1718, was subsequently destroyed by fire and fortified in 1734 with 25 foot thick walls. After the French destroyed it again, it was never rebuilt. The ruins here mark the most northerly fortress in America. In 1783, Samuel Hearne built another fort on the old site, and there the Hudson's Bay Company traded until after the Hudson Bay Railway was completed to Churchill and a modern store was built on the Churchill townsite (Garland 1975). Rich added that the confusion between Fort Churchill and Fort Prince of Wales was in part due to the presence of a smaller post called Fort Churchill on the New Severn River (presumably the Severn River on the Ontario side of Hudson Bay). Variants often applied to both or either fort names, depending on dates include Del'Isle (ca. 1700) *Fort de Churchil* and *fort Churchil*; La Vérendrye (1737) probably his *Fort Anglois*; Buache (1742 or 1752) *Fort Churchill*; Dobbs (1742) *Prince of Wale's Fort*; possibly Rossi (ca. 1746; Italian) *Forte del Principe di Galles*; Bellin (1753) *Fort du Prince de Galles*, and 1755, *F du Prince de Walles*; Alexander Henry (ca. 1775) *Prince of Wales Ft*; Turnor (ca. 1779) *Churchill Factory*; Lebefvre (from La Pérouse 1782) *Fort du Prince Walles*; Mansuy (1782) *Fort du Prince de Wales*; Faden (1785) *Fort Churchill* or *Ft Prince of Wales*; Alexander Mackenzie (ca. 1789) *Fort Church*; Soulard (1795; in an 1804 report) *fort du prince vales*; Arrowsmith (1796) *Churchill Fort*; Taylor (ca. 1827) *Churchill House in vicinity*; Stanfords (1884) *Ft Churchill or Prince of Wales*; Anonymous (1929) *Fort Prince Wales*.

**Princes Point** (62 I/9) West bank of the Winnipeg River near its mouth. Named after Johnny Prince who lived on Fort Alexander Indian Reserve 3 (CPCGN records 1978). Formerly called Atkinson Point after a family that lived here (Douglas 1933). **Princes Creek** (62 I/9) A small creek which flows northwest into the Winnipeg River near Princes Point. Named in 1978.

*Princess* (62 F/2) West of Deloraine. A former Post Office that opened in 1888 on 32-2-25W under Postmaster William H. Clément and closed in 1909.

**Princess Harbour** (62 P/15) A Post Office and community on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg north of The Narrows. CBGN records (1952) indicated that the proposed Princess Harbour Post Office was at the head of Rabbit Harbour which was probably named after nearby Rabbit Point. When the Post Office name was adopted in 1952, Rabbit Harbour was likewise changed to Princess Harbour. Correspondence (1952) suggested that it was either named after the *Princess*, a boat operating on Lake Winnipeg 25 years before or that the name honoured Princess Elizabeth (later Queen) who visited Canada in 1951.

**Prior Lake** (63 I/16) East of Cross Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Sergeant George T. Prior of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Prisoners Island** (63 G/3) Saskatchewan River. This name dates to the conflicts between the North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company. Prisoners were interned on this island.

**Pritchard Bay** (63 I/1) Little Bolton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Vernon R. Pritchard of St. Paul. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Pritchard Island** (53 K/3) Red Sucker Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private William L. Pritchard of Rathwell. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Pritchard Point** (64 N/16) Nahili Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Kenneth P. Pritchard of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Probizanski Lake** (64 N/1) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Maurice W. Probizanski of Gardenton. He served with the Loyal Edmonton Regiment.

**Probizansky Island** (64 N/9) Seman River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Nestor Probizansky of Stuartburn. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Procinsky Lake** (64 O/9) Northwest of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Peter Procinsky of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

*Proctor Airfield* (62 G/13) On Canadian Forces Base Shilo. Named after Major Proctor, the first casualty of the parachute regiment. He was killed during parachute training in Fort Benning, Georgia when the lines of his parachute were cut by a plane in dense fog. Parachutist training was conducted at the base during the war years and elements of the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion which landed at Normandy undertook much of their training here.

**Prokopchuk Lake** (64 J/7) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Rifleman Steve Prokopchuk of Dauphin. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Prokulivich Lake** (64 O/11) South of Corbett Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Michael Prokulivich. He served with the Calgary Highlanders.

**Prosnyck Lake** (64 I/7) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant John Prosnyck of Portage la Prairie. He served in No. 428 Wellington Squadron.

*Prospect* (62 J/1) North of Portage la Prairie. A former Post Office that opened in 1878 on 31-12-6W and closed in 1881.

*Prospect* (62 J/4) Southwest of Neepawa. A former School District on SW 36-12-17W. The first school opened here in 1876 (Williamson 1976). It was named after the farm of local resident Sam Marlatt. At his "house-raising bee, a neighbour asked Sam what he intended to call his place. He laconically replied Prospect — the prospects are we will starve to death!"

**Prospector** (63 F/14) Community north of The Pas. Located on the CNR line on 25-57-26W and named in 1929 in honour of all pioneer prospectors (Douglas 1933).

*Prospect Point* (62 G/5) Southeast of Glenboro. GBC correspondence (1905; from J. Jonsson) indicated that this point was located at the west end of Langs Valley (see entry) near the elbow in the Souris River. As the name indicates, it affords a panoramic view of the surrounding countryside. Upon his arrival in the valley, Reverend James Lang climbed to the top of a hill and was so pleased with what he saw that he remarked "What a prospect for a new settlement and a new life" (Riverside Rural Municipality Centennial Committee 1967). The hill is still called Prospect Point locally although it is not an approved name.

*Prosser* (62 G/14) East of Brandon. A former Canadian National railway point on 10-10-14W, named in 1915 (Douglas 1933). CBGN correspondence (1955) indicated that it had been named after O. D. Prosser, chief clerk "in this office" (presumably the CNR) from 1913 to 1952. Also a School District established in 1920 and named after the railway point (Carberry Plains Book Committee 1959).

**Prost Creek** (54 C/10) Flows northeast into Hayes River. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Private Edward A. Prost of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Proteau Lake** (64 J/1) South of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Aimé Proteau of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Proulx Bay** (64 P/2) North shore of Spruce Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Private Ernest Proulx of Ste. Anne. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

*Provencher* (around 62 H/11) South of Winnipeg. A federal parliamentary constituency which was named after Reverend John Norbert Provencher, a Roman Catholic missionary and later the first Bishop of St. Boniface (Douglas 1933). He arrived at Red River in 1818 and died in 1853. Shown on a Department of the Interior map (1877) as a county.

**Proven Lake** (62 J/12) Southwest of McCreary. The name was noted as Round Lake on a Codd map (1885). In 1921, the GBC asked the postmaster for any other names, since Round Lake was very common. He replied that James Proven was one of the landowners nearby. The GBC accepted Proven and the name appeared on a Department of Mines map (1931).

*Providence* (62 K/9) Northeast of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1947 on SE 4-19-20W under Postmaster James G. Woelke and closed in 1950. Also a School District around 17-19-20W. The name means "beneficence of God or nature" and possibly reflects residents' view of their home. This is a fairly common place name in North America. Rescinded by the CBGN in 1952.

**Pruden Bay** (62 I/7) In the southern end of Lake Winnipeg. First noted on a SGO map (1895) and earlier as *Prudens Bay* on a Department of the Interior map (1874). This map showed the farms of J. and P. Pruden in the vicinity. Land records indicate that David T. Pruden homesteaded SE 21-16-6E in 1925. The Prudens were a well-known family in the old Red River Settlement (Douglas 1933). Caroline Pruden was said to be the most beautiful girl in Red River and rumours circulated that her father made her leave a ball because she danced the polka (Garland 1975). She later married Thomas Sinclair. Burland (1885) *Pruden's Bay*; Brownlee (1887) seems *Braden's Bay*. **Pruden Creek** (62 I/7) Flows into Pruden Bay and was named after it in 1973.

**Prud'homme Lake** (63 P/7) Northeast of Landing Lake. Named after Monseignor J. H. Prud'homme, Bishop of Prince Albert (Douglas 1933). Garland (1975) differed, expressing the view that it was named after Judge L. A. Prud'homme of St. Boniface.

**Pryde Lake** (53 L/1) Southeast of Rochon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Squadron Leader David D. Pryde of Winnipeg. He served in No. 77 Whitley Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

**Pryor Lake** (54 B/4) Northeast of Shamattawa. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Ordinary Seaman Albert L. Pryor of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Spikenard*.

**Prysiaznuk Lake** (64 N/3) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private John Prysiaznuk of Emerson. He served with the Algonquin Regiment.

**Puella Bay** (63 J/12) In Wekusko Lake. First noted on a GSC map (1916). GBC records (1919) indicated that the lake was named by a local trapper, presumably from the Latin word puella meaning *girl*. Puella, usually shortened to "Ella," was also a fairly common given name for girls during the Victorian Era.

**Pukatawagan** (63 N/11) Community east of Sisipuk Lake. First noted on a Topographical Surveys map (1924) as a community on Pukatawagan Lake after which it was named. The Pukatawagan Post Office opened in 1952 under Postmaster Richard R. Smith and CBGN correspondence (1951) indicated that it was a Cree name which meant *fishing place*, or *fishing with a net*. The CNR named the railway point after the Post Office in 1953. A modern map (n.d.) of Hudson's Bay Company establishments showed this as a fur trading post. Fidler (1807) mentioned that the name of the lake (as Pockattwagan) was given to a House built here ca. 1806 by Sutherland and McKay, but the House or Post was not named. He added that "Pockattwagan or Fishing Lake" was so named because it was an excellent place to catch tikameg (*whitefish*). **Pukatawagan Falls** (63 N/11) In the Churchill River east of Pukatawagan Lake. First noted on a Topographical Surveys map (1924). Fidler (1807) called them *Pockattwagan fall*, and ca. 1808, *Pokkattwagan Fall*. **Pukatawagan 198** (63 N/11) Indian Reserve east of Sisipuk Lake. GBC records (1920) indicated the establishment of a reserve on the east shore of Pukatawagan Lake and named after it. The local pronunciation is "Pukatahagan." **Pukatawagan Lake** (63 N/14) On the Churchill River east of Sisipuk Lake. The current spelling was adopted by the GBC in 1920. Fidler (1807) *Pockattwagan or Fishing L*, (1808) *Pokkattwagan L* and (ca. 1830) *Peckattwagan*; Thompson (1813-14) *Pukketowagan lake*; Johnston (1884) *Pokkatwagan L*; Codd (1885) *Packkattwagan Lake*, (possibly also Taylor ca. 1827); Privy Council (1904) *Pukkatawagan Lake*. **Pukatawagan River** (63 N/11) Flows north into Pukatawagan Lake. Shown on a Topographical Surveys map (1924) and seemed to be *Peckattwagan R* on Taylor (ca. 1827) and *Pokkattwagan River* on a Dawson Brothers map (1880).

**Pukatawakan Bay** (64 A/2) Split Lake. CPCGN records (n.d.) indicated this to be a Cree name meaning *fishing with a net*. **Pukatawakan Lake** (64 A/2) West of Split Lake.

**Pukatawakan Bay** (64 G/2) Northwest side of Southern Indian Lake. A Cree name meaning *fishing with a net*.

**Pukatawakanis Bay** (64 C/8) South end of Granville Lake. A Cree name meaning *a place to fish*.

**Pukumuweeseekehao Bay** (63 N/10) In the south Channel of the Churchill River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *urged him to punch in the ribs*. Apparently a hunter with a muzzle-loader paddled his canoe after a swimming moose, but unable to fire his gun, he was urged to "punch the moose in the ribs." He got his moose.

**Pukwasikunikan Lake** (64 A/9) North of Split Lake. CPCGN records (1975) indicated that the name was submitted by a district Conservation Officer as a local Cree name meaning *where trappers had nothing to eat but bannock*.

*Pukwasikun Rapids* (53 D/4) In the Flour Channel, Berens River. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *flour*. (compare with previous entry).

**Pullen Lake** (53 L/1) Southeast of Rochon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Arthur L. Pullen of Minnedosa. He served in No. 102 Hampden Squadron.

**Pulp River** (62 N/16) Locality northwest of Winnipegosis. A former Post Office that opened in 1928 on NE 36-32-21W under Postmaster Stenly Urbanoski and closed in 1954. The origin of the Post Office name is unknown. Perhaps there was a pulp mill in the area, or trees were cut for pulp here.

**Pulver Lake** (63 O/4) North of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Rifleman James E. Pulver of Hamiota. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Pumphouse Point** (63 F/14) Clearwater Lake. In the 1940s, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers built a pumphouse on the lake to supply water to the new airport at The Pas.

*Pumpkin Plains* (62 K/6) Southwest of Russell. The Post Office opened in 1895 on 16-17-29W under Postmaster E. R. Lewarton and closed in 1897. First shown on a Bulman map (1897) and as *Pumpkinplain* on a SGO map (1896) as a plain on the north side of the Qu'Appelle River west of the Assiniboine River. Also a School District near Victor. Early settlers or Natives probably grew pumpkins or other squashes here.

**Pump Lake** (64 C/16) West of Barrington Lake. CBGN records indicated that the lake was named in 1957, probably in connection with drilling on a gold prospect just north of the lake.

**Purchase Lake** (64 K/5) South of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant John R. Purchase of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

**Purper Lake** (52 L/11) Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Rifleman William Purper of Brandon. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

*Purple Ridge* (62 J/6) Northeast of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1896 on 24-17-14W under Postmaster James Scott and closed in 1924. Perhaps the name is descriptive of the flowers growing on the ridge or its appearance at dawn or dusk. It is located near the southeast end of Riding Mountain. SGO (1896) *Purpleridge*.

**Purves** (62 G/2) Community southeast of Pilot Mound. The Post Office opened in 1903 on 15-2-10W under Postmaster Andrew Hyslop and closed in 1970. Named by the CPR in 1899, after Purves Thompson through whose stock farm the railway ran (Douglas 1933). Fallis and Hagyard (1968), on the other hand, claimed that Mrs. Purves donated the land for the railway point. The former explanation may be correct as land records indicate that Purves Thomson (sp.) homesteaded W½ 15-2-10W. The School District of Willowdale was noted here on NW 15 on a municipal map (1965) while Purves was also listed as a School District (Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba 1976).

**Purvis Island** (63 H/12) In the Nelson River between Lake Winnipeg and Playgreen Lake. Named in 1930 after the manager of the Northern Fish Company who opened a fishing station here (Douglas 1933).

**Purvis Lake** (64 H/5) East of Wood Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Jack W. Purvis of St. James. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Pusagan Island** (53 K/4) Red Sucker Lake. A Cree name meaning *red sucker*.

**Pusawgan Lake** (53 E/10) South of Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name referring to or meaning a *growth bump* or *conk on birch trees*.

**Puskutnak Lake** (63 P/3) East of Sipiwesk Lake. A local Native name meaning *bare* (i.e., of trees).

**Puskwatinow River** (63 I/13) Flows north into Sipiwesk Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native word meaning *bare hill*. **Puskwatinow Lake** (63 I/13) North of Cross Lake.

**Puskwaw** (54 F/12) Flats northwest of Port Nelson. A Cree name meaning *open country* or *no trees at all*.

**Puskwutinaw Bay** (63 N/9) Southeast shore of Highrock Lake. A Cree name meaning *clear ridge* (i.e., nothing growing on it).

**Putahow Lake** (64 N/15) East of Nueltin Lake. First noted on a 1938 government map of Manitoba. The word is Cree meaning *missed*, presumably from puttuhum, meaning *he misses the trail, or the mark* (Garland 1975; from Kirkness). Fieldwork revealed the local Chipewyan name Thuytruay, meaning *sandy lake*. **Putahow River** (64 N/16) Flows east through Putahow Lake into Nueltin Lake. First noted on a NTS map 64 NW (1942).

**Putnam Island** (63 A/6) In Paterson Bay near Berens River. Named in 1935 by the GBC. CPCGN (1966) records indicated that it was named after Constable E. F. Putnam of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. He was formerly stationed at nearby Berens River.

**Pyotts Point** (62 N/3) West shore of Lake of the Prairies southwest of Roblin. Land records indicate that William Pyott homesteaded SE 6-25-29W in 1906 and Robert Pyott homesteaded SE 2-25-29W in 1917. Both quarter sections are near this point.

**Pyta Lake** (64 C/12) East of Laurie Lake. CBGN records (1951) indicated that it was named by geologist Dr. M. S. Stanton after seeing the name on maps (1948) prepared by Falconbridge Nickel Mines which had claims in the area. The origin is unknown, but Pyta is a Polish surname.

**Quadra** (62 K/2) Community north of Virden. Located on the CNR line on 29-13-25W. Douglas (1933) claimed that it was named by Grand Trunk Pacific Railway officials after the Canadian steamer *Quadra* and had been selected to fit the alphabetical sequence of names along this line (see Arona entry). The railway arrived in 1908 (Garland 1975), and the name first appeared on a Stovel map the same year.

**Qu'Appelle River** (62 K/6) Flows east into the Assiniboine River. First noted on a Soulard map (1795) as *R qui apelle* or *R catevoi* and correctly on a Hind map (1858). Most of the river is in Saskatchewan. It is the French translation of the Native name Katepwe meaning *who calls* (Douglas 1933). GBC records (1924) indicated that it was so named because of the remarkable echo heard in the valley in early spring, caused by the bursting of ice. In 1806, Alexander Henry called it *Rivière Qu'Appelle* (Coues 1897) and related that according to some, the shores of this river were haunted by a spirit whose voice was often heard wailing in the night. It was called Catabuysepu, meaning *River that calls* by the superstitious. Garland (1975; from E. Baker 1928) elaborated on the legend.

> A beautiful young woman had vanished mysteriously. Her lover called from the hills across the river and so she started out to meet him. A mist settled over the river and she was never seen again. Often her canoe appeared on the river at twilight, but always disappeared when her heart-broken lover approached. Her spirit still lingers in the valley, and when anyone shouts she cries out "Qu'appelle?"

Kyryliuk recorded a slightly different version in 1955 (in Rudnyckyj 1970).

> It is said that this took place during the French period in Canada. A young French trader was hurrying in his boat to the place where lived his betrothed as he had not seen her for over six months and the wedding was to take place in two days. Suddenly, he heard someone calling him. It was a girl's voice. So he looked around and began to call back: "Qu'appelle? Qu'appelle?" which means (in French) "Who calls? Who calls?" But there were no more calls. They say when he came to his betrothed's home, he met a funeral procession. The night before, at the time when he heard someone calling him, it was his girl calling to him in a high fever. Thereupon she died. That is why the river was called Qu'appelle.

Hind (1859) had reportedly been told that a solitary hunter was coming down the river many summers ago when he heard a loud voice calling to him. He stopped and listened, and again heard the same voice. He shouted in reply "Katapaywic" meaning *who calls*. Clark (1805; 1951 facsimile) seems *R Capell*; Fidler (1808) *Rivière Qu'appelle* or *Shouting River* in 1819, *R Qu'appele*, and 1820, *River Qu'appelle*; Thompson (1813-14) *Calling Rivulet*; Arrowsmith (1814) *Calling or Qu'apelle R*; Lean (1811; Selkirk grant) *Quappelle or Calling River*; Lowry and Blackie (ca. 1840) *E. Qui Appelle R*; Colton (1856) *R Calling*; Dawson (1859) *Rivière Qui Appelle*; Thompson (1858) *'Qua'Pelle R*; J. Arrowsmith (1859) *R Quapelle*; GBC (1859) *Katapaywie Sepi*; Russell (1868) *Qui Appelle R*.

**Quarry Bay** (63 K/12) In Athapapuskow Lake. A large CNR rock and gravel quarry is located on the south shore of the bay.

**Quasso Lake** (64 N/4) Northwest of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Guardsman Louis Quasso of Lorette. He served with the Canadian Grenadier Guards.

**Quaye Lake** (64 I/13) North of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Harold E. Quaye of Brandon. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Queen-Hughes Lake** (52 M/3) South of Aikens Lake. Named in 1982 after Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Queen-Hughes of Winnipeg. Both were active in local and international affairs and co-authored a history of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders entitled *Whatever Men Dare* (1960). Both were employed by the Winnipeg Tribune, he as associate editor, and she as a general reporter at the time of their deaths (1970 and 1978 respectively).

**Queens Valley** (62 H/15) Locality east of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1888 on 34-10-7E under Postmaster William Hayes and closed in 1935. Also a School District on NE 36-10-7E. Garland (1975) thought that it may have been named after Queen Victoria (1819 - 1901), but the GBC (1905) indicated that the origin of the name was unknown. The name Evergreen had been suggested for the Post Office because of all the jackpine and spruce trees in the area. A letter from the Richer postmaster considered the name a misnomer, since "Queen's Valley ... is mainly a swamp." SGO (1895) *Queensvalley*; Maingy (1903) *Queen's Valley*.

**Quesnel Island** (62 P/1) In Lake Winnipeg east of Manigotagan. Named in 1934 after Postmaster Arthur Quesnel of Manigotagan. He had died the year before and was succeeded by his son Arthur Quesnel Jr. Probably a relative of the man in the following entry.

**Quesnel Point** (62 P/1) Southeast of Quesnel Island. Named in 1978 after Bidou Quesnel, a settler at the mouth of the Manigotagan River. See also Bidou Lake.
**Quesnel Lake** (52 L/13) South of Bissett. Named in 1920 after the same man. The Manigotagan River flows through this lake (Douglas 1933). Locally known as Caribou Lake. Bulman (1897) *Cariboa Lake*; SGO (1895) *Caribou Lake* and in 1944, *Quesnel (Caribou Lake)*.

**Quigley Lake** (64 P/3) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Edward G. Quigley of Winnipeg. He served in No. 32 Hampden Operational Training Unit.

**Quigly Lake** (63 K/14) West of Elbow Lake. Named after a storekeeper at Sturgeon Landing (on Namew Lake) in Saskatchewan (Douglas (1933). First noted on a GBC list of names (1921) provided by B. Waugh (DLS) and possibly named by him.

**Quinn Lake** (64 I/11) East of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Captain Richard H. Quinn of Winnipeg. He served with the Veterans Guard of Canada and was awarded the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration.

**Raban Lake** (64 P/8) Northwest of Caribou Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 William E. Raban of Kildonan. He served in No. 408 Lancaster Squadron.

*Rabbit Ground* (53 L/12) In the Hayes River. First noted on Franklin map (1819) southwest of Windy Lake; probably a shoal. T. Thompson (1820) *Rabit Ground*.

**Rabbit Point** (62 J/9) West of Lundar. The Post Office opened in 1896 on 3-20-6W under Postmaster Magloire Morin and closed in 1916. Located near Rabbit Point on the east shore of Lake Manitoba (SGO map 1896). GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster G. F. Windross) indicated that it was so named because the "place was full of rabbits when [people] came to settle here."

**Rabbit Track River** (53 N/16) Flows northeast into Gods River. Approved in its present form (as opposed to *Rabbittrack River*) by the CBGN in 1954. Probably the same as the *Rabbitpath River* on a Hudson's Bay Company map (ca. 1815) flowing east into the Shamattawa River. Presumably the river was covered with rabbit tracks during winter. Dawson Brothers (1880) *Rabit-track River*.

**Rackam** (62 K/9) Community northeast of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1923 on 17-18-19W and closed in 1971. Originally named Newell, it was renamed after the Canadian National railway point in 1921 (Douglas 1933). CBGN correspondence (1955) indicated that it was named after C. N. Rackam, General Clerk "in this office" (presumably the CNR) from 1920 until his death in 1928.

**Rackam Rock** (62 I/9) In the mouth of the Winnipeg River. Named in 1926 after a retired Hudson's Bay Company factor who lived in the area (Douglas 1933). **Rackams Point** (62 I/9) East shore of Traverse Bay, Lake Winnipeg, near Rackham Rock. Formerly named Provost Point after a local family and also called Birch Point locally. The present name was adopted by the CPCGN in 1978. Harris (1874) *Cagnantacook Point*.

**Radcliffe Island** (64 J/16) In Stony Lake north of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Albert J. Radcliffe of Rivers. He served in No. 10 Liberator Squadron.

**Radcliffe Lake** (64 P/7) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Kenneth L. Radcliffe of Rivers. He served in No. 44 Lancaster Squadron.

*Radway* (62 I/12) Northwest of St. Laurent. The Post Office opened in 1872 as Oak Point under Postmaster William Clarke, changed to Radway in 1896 on 14-18-4W under Postmaster Alex T. Small and closed in 1918. Also a School District on SE 15-18-4W. The present community of Oak Point is just to the southwest on the CNR line. Listed in the 1885 Postal Guide (as Oak Point) on 36-17-5W under Postmaster George J. Kinnaird.

**Rae Bay** (63 I/16) Kapechekamasic Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant John M. Rae of Brandon. He served in No. 405 Lancaster Squadron.

**Rae Flats** (62 G/10) North of the Assiniboine River. Land records indicate that Thomas Rae homesteaded NE 34-8-11W in 1891.

**Rae Island** (63 I/16) Kapechekamasic Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant James D. Rae of Brandon. He served in No. 115 Wellington Squadron.

**Rae Lake** (52 L/3) Northeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Ronald A. Rae of Brandon. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Rafter** (63 N/11) Locality north of Sherridon. A former Canadian National railway point which CBGN records indicated was named by the CNR in 1954. It took the name of the late Thomas Rafter, well-known engineer and employee of the Hudson Bay Railway. The name Bobros had first been proposed, after R. W. "**Bob**" **Ross**, a construction engineer and superintendent who devoted 50 years to railway construction and maintenance in the west.

**Rainbow Island** (54 C/15) In the Hayes River near its mouth. First noted on a map by G. Taylor (1827-8). Tyrrell (1915) recorded the Cree name Pakowemistikuska Ministik meaning *Frenchman's Island*. In order to "secure themselves" in 1684, the French moved to this island and "set up some sort of post there, little more than a hut" (Rich 1959).

**Raites Lake** (64 J/12) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Private Edward Raites of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Ralls Island** (63 F/14) Community east of The Pas. Named after Charles Rall who homesteaded here in 1915. He had run a butcher shop in The Pas in 1900. CPCGN (1964) noted alternate forms of this name in census reports: *Rall Island* (1956 census), *Ralls Island* and *Roll Island* in 1978, plus variants *Rahl's Island* and *Rall's Island*. The same variations were noted for **Ralls Island** (63 F/14) and **Ralls Creek** (63 F/14) A channel along the Saskatchewan River.

**Ralph Anderson Lake** (53 L/5) North of Bolton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Ralph G. Anderson of Winnipeg. He served with the Toronto Scottish Regiment.

**Ralph Bay** (63 N/5) Russick Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Cuthbert P. Ralph of Elm Creek. He served in No. 22 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Ralph Island** (64 O/12) Nueltin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Cecil A. Ralph of Elm Creek. He served with the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Ralph Murray Lake** (64 J/12) Northwest of Grimes Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Ralph W. Murray of Winnipeg. He served in No. 147 Bolingbroke Canadian Squadron.

**Ralph Point** (53 E/16) Island Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Howard P. Ralph of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1414 Gladiator Meteorological Flight.

**Ralph Thompson Lake** (53 L/3) North of Fairy Rock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Ralph L. Thompson of Glenboro. He served in No. 408 Hampden Squadron.

**Ralston** (62 F/9) Railway point northwest of Souris. Located on the CNR line on 12-9-23W. First noted on a Stovel map (1908) the same year that it was named (Douglas 1933). GBC records (n.d.) indicated that it was named (probably by the CNR) after the son of a Dr. Wells of Philadelphia.

**Ramsay Bay** (64 N/14) Rendall Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sapper James S. Ramsay of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Ramsay Island** (64 P/12) Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Gunner William M. Ramsay of Darlingford. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Ramsay Rapids** (62 P/1) In the Wanipigow River. First noted on a 1949 marine chart and adopted in 1933. According to field sources, Ramsay was the English name of Nachewa, a Native resident at Wanipigow prior to the signing of the treaty. The rapids are located within the present Hole or Hollow Water Indian Reserve 10.

*Ranchvale* (62 K/15) East of Russell. The Post Office opened in 1900 on 36-20-25W under Postmaster George D. Grant and closed in 1921. Rescinded by the CBGN in 1952. Bulman (1903) *Ranchville*.

*Randale* (62 K/10) Southeast of Russell. A former School District on NW 3-18-23W. Established in 1926 and named after the man from whom the land was purchased — J. C. Randall (Oakburn History Committee 1970). Presumably his name was modified slightly. The School District was dissolved in 1959.

**Randall Island** (53 L/12) Washikamow River. Named in 1997 after World War II casualty Corporal Milton E. Randall of Killarney, Manitoba. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Randall Lake** (64 I/1) Northeast of Etawney Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sapper Vernon Randall of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Randolph** (62 H/10) Community northwest of Steinbach. Noted as a "new settlement" in 1875 (Douglas 1933). The Post Office opened in 1884 as Chortitz on 10-7-5E under Postmaster William Hiebert and changed to Randolph in 1967 to avoid confusion with Chortitz in Township 2-4W, southeast of Morden. CPCGN records (1967) indicated that Randolph was the School District name here for over 40 years, although Chortitz was shown as a School District on SE 10-7-5E on a 1960 municipal map. Rudnyckyj (1970) thought that Randolph was the name of an early settler. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster J. S. Rempel) indicated that the Post Office (as Chortitz) had come from the Russian word chortitza. This is the name of a small river in southern Russia on the banks of which the first Mennonite settlement was established (ca. 1789). It subsequently lent its name to one of their principal villages. Burland (1878) *Chortiz*.

**Ranger Lakes** (62 P/7) West of Lake Winnipeg. Named by Fire Ranger Walter Kowalsky and Conservation Officers Gorson Meseman and Laurence Couture ca. 1959. They had been scouting the lakes for fishing potential.

**Rankel Island** (64 I/16) Seal River. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private William H. T. Rankel of Moosehorn. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Rankine Island** (64 I/15) Wither Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer James R. M. Rankine of Winnipeg. He served in No. 162 Canso Squadron.

**Rankine Lake** (54 L/7) Southwest of Churchill. Named in 1948 after World War II casualty Sergeant William L. Rankine of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and was mentioned in dispatches.

**Rankmore Lake** (64 P/15) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Gordon J. Rankmore of Minnedosa. He served in No. 307 Boston Operational Training Unit.

**Ransom Lake** (53 M/11) Southeast of Split Lake. Named in 1966 after World War II casualty Sergeant Alan H. Ransom of Boissevain. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Ranvilles Point** (62 O/11) Northwest shore of Lake Manitoba, west of Peonan Point. A local family name.

**Rapid City** (62 K/1) Town northwest of Brandon. A Post Office and Canadian Pacific railway point on 20 and 29-13-19W. The Post Office opened in 1879 under Postmaster Peter Ferguson. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster John B. Dunoon) indicated that prior to 1877, it was called Ralstons Colony, after John Ralston from Burritts Rapids, Ontario. He had brought out several parties of settlers to form the nucleus of a new settlement. In 1877 or 1878, they assembled to choose a name, and since the Little Saskatchewan River flowed past here and it was a "rapid stream," the name Rapid City was approved unanimously. The use of "City" here, and by other new communities, is a reflection of the optimism of the times.

*Rapid River House* (62 F/16) Northwest of Brandon. First noted by Fidler (1808) on the south side of the Assiniboine River, just west of the junction with the present Little Saskatchewan River. At that time, the Little Saskatchewan was called Rapid River.

*Rapids Spur* (62 I/2) Southwest of Selkirk. A railway point recorded on a Bulman map (1905) between Victoria Park and Fort Garry, probably near the rapids here in the Red River.

**Rapier Lake** (64 F/6) Northwest of Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Gunner Thomas A. Rapier of Elmwood. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Rasmussen Bay** (64 N/10) Koona Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Carl E. Rasmussen of Winnipegosis. He served with the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps.

**Rasmussen Island** (64 C/9) Stag Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Richard Rasmussen of Dauphin. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Rasmussen Lake** (64 N/7) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Ordinary Seaman Clifford J. Rasmussen of St. James. He served aboard the HMCS *Ottawa*.

**Rasp River** (64 A/7) Flows southeast into Waskaiowaka Lake. GBC records (1944) noted the name as File River, but changed it to Rasp River to avoid duplication. A rasp is a coarse file. Fieldwork revealed the local Native names Kakwa River meaning *porcupine* and Numaykoos River meaning *trout further upstream*.

**Rat Creek** (62 J/2) Flows north into the Whitemud River. First noted on a Secretary of State map (1872). Fidler (1819) called it Musk Rat Creek, adding that it formed the western limit of Lord Selkirk's settlement grant as per his 1807 agreement with the "Soteaux." As GBC correspondence (1906; from a Mr. Garrioch) indicated, it was so named due to the reported "superabundance of muskrats" in earlier times. This was the site of the first settlement on the Portage Plains (Douglas 1933) and the eastern boundary of the "Great Lone Land" (Butler 1872). The creek was incorrectly shown on many later maps and experienced several name changes. The name Willow Bend Creek was adopted in 1919. This name was selected because the GBC had written to a nearby postmaster asking for another name as "rat" was too common. The postmaster suggested Willow Bend Creek, as there were many bends in the creek along which willows grew. It subsequently went by the name House Creek, but was changed back to Rat Creek in 1977. Fieldwork also revealed the local names Burnside Creek and Riverbend Creek. Hind (1858) *Rat River*; SGO (1919) *Willowbend Creek*.

**Rathert Lake** (64 I/2) East of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Corporal Herbert D. Rathert of Starbuck. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Rathwell** (62 G/10) Village southwest of Portage la Prairie. The Post Office opened in 1888 as Brunton on 12-8-9W and changed to Rathwell in 1890 on 7-8-8W. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point named in 1887 (Douglas 1933). GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster T. C. Forbes) described the establishment of Rathwell. It was named after John Rathwell, one of the first settlers who had come from Innisville, Ontario ca. 1882. The CPR agents purchased 80 acres from him on NW 12-8-9W on the condition that the line crossed his land. He regretted his decision and abandoned his pre-emption and this property was subsequently homesteaded by Arthur Cavanaugh. The CPR then placed their siding on NW 7-8-8W, but kept the name Rathwell. A Post Office was then established on SE 12-8-9W and named Brunton after a place in England (Northumberland). In 1890, the Post Office moved to the railway line and became Rathwell. Rathwell is also the name of a School District which was organized in 1889 on NW 13-8-9W and consolidated in 1956 (Rathwell Historical Society 1970).

**Ratinsky Lake** (64 N/4) North of Lac Brochet. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Rifleman Walter Ratinsky of Morden. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Ratner Lake** (64 J/11) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Harry Ratner of Winnipeg. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron.

**Rat River** also-aussi **Rats, Rivière aux** (62 H/11) Flows northwest into the Red River. First noted on a Clark map (1805) and by Henry (1808). Keating (1824) mentioned it as Wasushkwatape or Muskrat River, which Douglas (1933) claimed was a translation of the Ojibwa name. Henry camped at "Rat River" in 1800 (Coues 1897). See also Joubert Creek, considered part of the Rat River on many maps. Arrowsmith (1802) *Rat Brook*; Lewis and Clark (ca. 1805) *Rat Creek*; Fidler (1819) *Muskrat River*; Farmer (1829) *Muskrat River or Wasushk Watapa*; DeSmet (1844) *R du Rat musqué*; Garnier (1860) *R du Rat*; Secretary of State (1872) *Rat River "West Branch,"* and *West Branch Rat River*; Burland (1885) *Rat River (South Branch)*; Hudson's Bay Company (1889) *South Branch Rat River*. **Rat River Settlement** (62 H/7) Settlement southwest of Steinbach. First noted on a SGO map (1895). Located on and named after the Rat River, this settlement surrounds the community of St-Pierre-Jolys (see entry). The river and settlement were formerly called Rivière aux Rats (French for *Muskrat River*) and was for years a wintering place for Métis due to the plentiful supply of hay for their horses and wood from which they could make carts (Garland 1975). The School District of St. Viateur was within the settlement area, around 20-6-4E.

**Rat River** (63 O/11) Flows southeast through Rat Lake into Threepoint Lake. Thompson (1793) claimed the Musk Rat River was the "straightest way to the Missinipi" (the Churchill River). First noted correctly on a Department of Railways and Canals map (1914). Thompson (ca. 1843) *Musk-rat River*; Codd (1885) *Muskrat River*; CBGN (1949) as *Grand Forks River* on a geological map.

**Rattlesnake Creek** (62 N/7) Flows west into the Valley River. CPCGN records (1966) indicated that the creek and lake were named after a local Native chief, probably from the Valley River Indian Reserve 63A. **Rattlesnake Lake** (62 N/7) On the creek and known locally as Sterling Lake.

*Rattray* (around 62 F/9) North of Souris. First noted as a Canadian Pacific railway point on a Stovel map (1914).

*Ratts Stone* (around 64 B/13 and 14) At the southwest end of Southern Indian Lake. Mentioned by Peter Fidler (1807) as a large rock named after an "Indian of that name" who used to leave offerings of food here each time he passed by.

**Raven Lake** (62 K/7) South of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1877 on 19-16-23W as Shoal Lake under Postmaster F. M. Dobbs, changed to Raven Lake in 1886 and closed in 1898. The Post Office opened on the site of the former Shoal Lake Settlement when the settlement moved around six miles north in 1886 (Campbell 1972). The Post Office was named after the lake. The School District of Shoal Lake was established in 1884 on NE 18-16-23W and changed to Raven Lake School District in 1926 at the request of local ratepayers (Shoal Lake Anniversary Committee 1959). It consolidated with the School Districts of Ethel and Sylvester in 1954 and a new school was built on NE 13-16-24W (see also Shoal Lake entry). Presumably named after the bird and first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1874).

**Raven Point** (64 C/7) Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John A. Raven of Flin Flon. He served in No. 407 Wellington Squadron.

*Ravens Glen* (62 K/8) Southeast of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1886 on 8-15-20W under Postmaster C. A. Rea and closed in 1897. Also a School District which was established in 1892 on SW 12-15-20W (Blanshard Centennial History Committee 1970). It consolidated with Cardale School District in 1915. SGO (1894) *Ravensglen*; McKellar (1893) *Ravens Glen*.

*Ravine* (62 K/2) Northeast of Virden. A former School District on NE 23-12-25W. Established in 1898 near a ravine which ran through the district (Vipond 1967). It closed temporarily from 1943 to 1945, and then permanently in 1964 when it consolidated with Lenore.

**Rawebb** (63 K/8) Locality north of North Moose Lake. A former Hudson Bay (CNR) railway point on 25-61-20W. It was named in 1928 after Colonel **Ra**lph H. **Webb** (Distinguished Service Order, Member of the Order of the British Empire, the Military Cross and the Efficiency Decoration), Mayor of Winnipeg (1925 - 1927, 1930 - 1934) and an ardent advocate of the Hudson Bay Railway (Douglas 1933). It was formerly known as LaRose, after Dr. Arthur LaRose, a physician to the Natives for many years, but the name was changed because it conflicted with Larose, Quebec on the CNR line (Munro 1978). Webb River was also named after him. The name Watis appeared on a 1916 Scarborough map.

*Rayfield* (62 F/8) Northwest of Killarney. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 32-3-19W under Postmaster W. Latimer and closed in 1888. Also a School District (Musgrove 1956; location not specified).

**Ray Lake** (63 K/3) Northeast of The Pas. Named by the CBGN in 1952. Fieldwork revealed that the lake was named after Ray Mackie, a retired radio operator with the Manitoba Government Air Service. He was with Arrow Airways in the early 1930s and stationed at Sherridon. Also called Mackie Lake. CBGN (1952) *Ray's Lake*.

**Raymond Brown Lake** (53 N/9) East of Whitefish Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Raymond C. Brown of Winnipeg. He served in No. 415 Halifax Squadron.

**Ray Peninsula** (53 E/14) Dobbs Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Kenneth F. Ray of Flin Flon. He served in No. 5 Hampden Operational Training Unit.

**Ray Point** (64 N/11) Kasmere Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Kenneth R. Ray of St. James. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**R.C.M.P. Point** (63 H/13) North shore of Fort Island in Little Playgreen Lake. This was the location of the police detachment and barracks.

*Rea* (62 K/2) North of Virden. A former Grand Trunk Pacific (CNR) railway point on 4-14-26W. Named after Simon Rea, a bank manager in Winnipeg. The name was selected to fit the alphabetical sequence of names along this route (Douglas 1933). See Arona entry. The townsite was surveyed in 1907 on 4-14-26W on land purchased from William Howard (Arrow River and Miniota Women's Institutes 1967). The railway point was intended to be a divisional point, but the site did not prove feasible as it did not have an adequate water supply (Garland 1975). The divisional point was moved 35 miles east and called Rivers.

**Reaburn** (62 I/4) Locality northeast of Portage la Prairie. The Post Office opened in 1879 as Poplar Heights on 21-13-3W under Postmaster Joseph J. McGregor, changed to Reaburn in 1883 (the name of the railway point) and closed in 1970. Situated on the CPR line (Department of the Interior map 1881). There was higher ground here with poplars growing above the prairie hence "Poplar Heights" (Proctor 1960). Also the name of the School District around 16-13-3W. A Westmacott map (1876) showed Poplar Heights here (but without identifying symbols – possibly a School District). Department of the Interior (1884) *Reaourn*; Codd (1885) *Redburn*; Chataway (1921) *Raeburn*.

**Reade Lake** (64 H/3) Northwest of Settee Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Captain William M. Reade of Winnipeg. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**Reader Lake** (63 F/14) Northwest of The Pas. First noted on a Hudson Bay Railway map (1913) and as *Reeder Lake* on earlier maps from the GSC (1902). The GBC (1924) indicated that it was named after the Reader family, settlers in this area. Northcote Reader arrived in the area at the age of one year in 1880. He had been born aboard the steamboat *Northcote*. An Austin survey (1883) identified it as A-Tic-A-Make Lake, the Cree name for *whitefish*. Fieldwork revealed the local name Wapisew Lake – Cree meaning *swan*. The alternate name Clearwater Lake was also recorded at that time. Atikameg Lake lies about five miles to the northeast, and is also called Clearwater Lake. **Reader Creek** (63 F/14) Flows south into the Saskatchewan River from Reader Lake. It was named after the lake in 1950.

**Ready Lake** (53 N/2) Northeast of Red Cross Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Robert F. Ready of Reston. He served in No. 22 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Reahil Lake** (64 P/3) Northeast of Naelin Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Frederick J. Reahil of Winnipeg. He served in No. 268 Mustang Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

**Rea Lake** (64 F/3) North of Goldsand Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Gunner Kenneth M. Rea of Russell. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Reaney Lake** (64 O/1) East of Munroe Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private William H. Reaney of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

*Reaper* (62 F/14) Northwest of Virden. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on 19-11-27W which was named in 1903 (Douglas 1933). Also identified as a School District on a 1965 municipal map. The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1967.

**Rech Lake** (64 O/16) Southwest of Baralzon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Edward W. Rech of Winnipeg. He served in No. 12 Lancaster Squadron.

**Recksiedler Lake** (64 O/2) West of Munroe Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Signalman Paul Recksiedler of Morris. He served with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

**Recluse Lake** (54 D/13) Northeast of Split Lake on the Little Churchill River. First noted by Peter Fidler (1809) as *Gappisketowaggameg or Recluse Lake*. Perhaps considered a hidden or out-of-the-way lake or home to a recluse. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Yakow Lake meaning *sand*. Bell (1879) *Recluse Lakes*; Department of the Interior (1883) *Sandy Basin Lake*; Bishop Company (ca. 1890) *Sandy Lake*.

**Red Deer Lake** (63 C/14) Community on the south shore of Red Deer Lake. Named by the CBGN in 1954 after the lake. Located at the end of a short railway line extending north from present Barrows and first shown on a Department of the Interior map (1907). The Post Office opened in 1904 (Douglas 1933) under Postmaster Enoch S. Miller. See also Barrows entry. **Red Deer Lake** (63 C/14) East of Lake Winnipegosis. First noted on an Arrowsmith map (1796). It is the translation of a Cree name (Douglas 1933). The "red deer" referred to here and elsewhere by early explorers and traders was the elk or wapiti (*Cervus canadensis*). Fidler (1820) noted that the red deer was next in size to the moose, and was not common in the northern area, since it prefers open country with "wooded hummocks" owing to its large branching antlers. Anonymous (HBC; post 1795) *Red Deer's Lake*; Dawson (1859) *Deer Lake*; Quebec government (1918) *Lac du Daim Rouge*. **Red Deer River** (63 C/14) Flows east into Dawson Bay on Lake Winnipegosis. First noted on an Arrowsmith map (1796). Early maps such as that of La Vérendrye (1741) seemed to show *R des Biches* (French, meaning *deer*) in this general area, although this name was considered by most to be an alternate for the Saskatchewan River (see entry). La Vérendrye built the second Fort Bourbon at the mouth of the Red Deer River after 1741 (Hamilton 1967). The North West Company had a small post called Red Deer River House about 20 miles above Red Deer Lake, while the Hudson's Bay Company maintained a similar post about two miles below that of the North West Company (Voorhis 1930). These distances, however, would place the posts well inside Saskatchewan. For the river: Rinfret (n.d.) *R La Biche*; Alexander Henry (ca. 1775; but it flowed east into his "Lake Dauphin"); Pond (1785) seems *Elk River* and (1785) *Swan R* with *Fort le Riche* (Biche) along it; Fidler (1795) *Red Deers River*; Brué (1815) *R du Daim Rouge*; Vandermalen (1827) *R Red Deers*; DeSmet (1844; in C. Wheat) *Riv des Daims Rouge*; Thompson (1858) *Red Deer's Rivulet*. **Red Deer Point** (62 O/13) A peninsula extending north of Winnipegosis was first noted on a Dawson map (1858). McLeod (1801; in Gates 1965) *Pointe à la Biche*, and Gates (1965) *Red Deer Pointe*; Hind (1858) *Red Deer's Point*; Anonymous (ca. 1875) *Deer Point* on the tip; Cram (1901) *Red Deer Pen*.

**Reddie Lake** (64 H/4) North of Gauer Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 William J. Reddie of Winnipeg. He served in No. 410 Mosquito Squadron.

**Red Earth Lake** (63 F/10) Southeast of The Pas. Named by the CBGN in 1950. Presumably a translation of the local Cree name Emakosetasiski Lake meaning *red earth*. Ochre or iron-stained clay was presumably found here.

**Red Fox Lake** (52 L/11) Southwest of Black Lake. This was part of the trap line of William MacDougall. Three other nearby lakes were named after fur-bearing mammals.

**Redhead Lake** (62 J/8) Southeast of St. Laurent. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local name, probably deriving from this duck species. Possibly once called Wakeford Lake.

*Red Head Lake* (53 O/6) On the Manitoba - Ontario boundary northeast of Kistigan Lake. Named in 1947. CBGN records (1948) indicated two origin possibilities. Either the water here has a pronounced red scum when boiled or "Redhead" refers to the common Native family name at nearby Shamattawa. Three of the dog drivers on the boundary survey were Redheads. The latter origin seems the most likely.

**Redmonds Slough** (62 K/11) South of Russell. Land records indicate that Thomas J. Redmond homesteaded NW 11-18-28W in 1894.

**Red River** also-aussi **Rouge, Rivière** (62 I/7) Flows north from Red Lake in the United States into Lake Winnipeg. First noted on a Jefferys map (1762) as

*Miskouessipi or Red R*. Douglas (1933) identified the Native name Miskwagama Sipi meaning *red water river* and added that La Vérendrye used the name in its French form in a letter to Beauharnois (1735): "J'ai etably un fort au lac Ouynipigon à cinq lieues en rémontant dans la rivière rouge." The present Red River was called Lower Red River by the North West Company and the Assiniboine River was the Upper Red River until the former name came into use (Voorhis 1930). The Red River then became known as either Upper or Lower Red River depending on its location north or south of Pembina. Coues (1897) noted the aboriginal name Miscousipi, and added that it had not been determined if "red" referred to the soil, water or to the blood that had been spilled in these parts. Its full name, he added, is Red River of the North to distinguish it from the six or seven rivers of that name in the United States. Burpee (1968) reported that in his 1729 journal, La Vérendrye said "you come to a little river the water of which looks red like vermilion and is held in great esteem by the [Natives]." Burpee's footnote indicated that the position, rather than the alleged colour, would seem to indicate the Red River. This then would be the Rivière au Vermillon shown on a La Vérendrye map (ca. 1728) which he had flowing into his "fleuve de l'ouest," near its junction with the present Lake Winnipeg. The Chippewa name for it was Pisquoqummeewee Sibi (Cameron 1870) and Peter Fidler called it the Summerberry in 1808 (MacGregor 1966). Summerberries are red when ripe. Garland (1975) noted the Cree name Mikwakumewesepe meaning *Red River*, from the Cree word mikwakumew meaning *it is red* (when applied to liquids). She added that one theory about the name's origin was that after a battle between two Native bands, the river ran red with blood. GBC correspondence (1891; from A. Muckle, local Indian Agent) gave the Native name as Misquagama Sepee meaning *Red Water River*. The Red River branches into several channels near the mouth of Netley Marsh. La Jemeraye (ca. 1733) *R. Rouge*, and *Miscouesipi*; Anonymous (French map; ca. 1734-37) definitely *Rivière Maurepas*, and noted that "natives call it Miscouesipi, meaning Riviere Rouge." Probably La Vérendrye (ca. 1741) *Miscouesippe*; Anonymous (post 1760) *Miscousipie*; Tirion (1769; Dutch) *Miskouessipi or Roode Rivier*; possibly A. Graham (post 1771) *Blood River*, (south of the International Boundary); Dunn (1774) *Miskouesipi*; Sayer and Bennett (1775) *Muskouesipi*; Wilkinson (1804) *Red or Assiniboin R*; Lean survey (Selkirk grant) *Summerberry or Red R*; Fleming (ca. 1834; German) *Red or Rothe Fl*; Marcou (1853) *Red River of the North*. **Red River Floodway** also-aussi **Rivière Rouge, Canal de dérivation de la** (62 I/2) Around the City of Winnipeg. A diversion channel on the east side of the city, locally known as Duff's Ditch after Duff Roblin, the Premier of Manitoba at the time of its construction (1965 - 1968).

**Red Rock** (63 N/3) Kississing Lake west of Big Island. This large rock is a well-known local landmark.

**Red Rock Lake** (52 E/13) Locality north of Whitemouth Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated it to be a cottage community on, and named after Red Rock Lake. **Red Rock Lake** (52 E/13) Adopted as two words in 1973, over the one word form noted on a Department of the Interior map (1926). Possibly descriptive of the oxidized iron in the rocks around the lake. Alternatively, Red Rock Lake is immediately north of Brereton Lake and Brerton and Red Rock are neighbouring villages in Lancashire, England.

**Redrock Rapids** (63 J/16) In the Nelson River between Sipiwesk and Cross Lakes. First noted on a Bell map (1879) as *Red Rock Rapids* (the one word form was adopted by the GBC in 1927). Tyrrell (1915) indicated that it was a translation of the Cree name Kamiskwapiskok meaning *red rock rapid*. Probably descriptive of iron oxide in the rocks here. Fieldwork confirmed the Cree name, but the local pronunciation was Kamekwapiskak. Topographical Survey (1913) *Redrock rapid*.

*Redrock Rapids* (63 G/3) On the Saskatchewan River. Called *décharge of Roche Rouge* (French translation) by Henry in 1808 (Coues 1897).

*Red Rock River Indian Reserve 24* (around 63 F/14) Northeast of The Pas. First noted on a Department of Indian Affairs map (1891). Reserve land was presumably relinquished in favour of various parcels under the present The Pas Indian Reserves (see main entries). No Red Rock River is named in this area.

**Red Rose** (62 P/5) Locality north of Hodgson. The Post Office opened in 1921 on 22-29-1W under Postmaster John Groboski and closed in 1969. Probably descriptive of the wild roses in the area.

**Reds Bay** (63 N/3) Northwest shore of Kississing Lake. Changed to Tukikumewseepi Bay in 1978 but Reds Bay was reinstated in 1989. It was named after trapper Camille "Red" De Bouvier who made the west shore his primary residence for many years. He was a World War I veteran who passed away in 1964. Local residents are not familiar with the Cree name Tukikumewseepi Bay, as Reds Bay was always the local name for this feature.

**Red Sucker Lake** (53 K/4) Community on the north shore of Red Sucker Lake. A Post Office opened here in 1952 under Postmaster Richard R. Smith and was named after the lake. Also a Hudson's Bay Company post (CBGN 1956). Peter Fidler (1807) showed a "house" here at the head of Red Sucker River on his *Red Succor Lake* which may possibly be the same. Fieldwork revealed the Cree name Okao Pukatawagan for the settlement area, meaning *pickerel fishing place*. The correct form was first noted in a 1927 GSC report. Presumably named after this common fresh water fish species, and a translation of the Cree name Mikonumapin (Faries 1938). Several old maps seemed to place *Merry(s) Lake* (with a post on it) near here, although the CPCGN listed the name as an old alternate for Sharpe Lake just to the north; a smaller lake with no posts. **Red Sucker River** (53 N/7) Flows north into Red Sucker Lake. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1927). Some earlier maps seemed to consider it part of the Shamattawa River near Gods River. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Mohkamipin River. **Red Sucker Rapids** (53 N/8) In the Red Sucker River.

**Red Willow Lake** (53 D/6) Along the Poplar River northeast of Family Lake. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1923) and presumably derived from the red (barked) willows growing here. GBC records (1933) noted the local name as Cannibal Head Lake. Fieldwork bore this out as the local Native name was Windigoweeteekwani Lake, from windigo, meaning *cannibal, evil spirit*. See Wetiko Hills entry.

**Redwin Lake** (64 C/11) Southwest of Lynn Lake. CBGN records (1957) indicated that it was named after local prospector Alfred Redwin.

**Reece Lake** (64 J/13) Northwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Michael P. Reece of Winnipeg. He served in No. 80 Hurricane Squadron.

**Reeder** (62 K/3) Community northwest of Virden. A Post Office and Canadian Pacific railway point on 19-13-27W. Named by the CPR in 1914 (Douglas 1933). It was the maiden name of Mrs. W. A. Jones, the wife of a railway engineer. The Post Office opened in 1948 (CBGN records) under Postmaster Joseph A. Joseph.

**Reed Island** (62 O/2) Lake Manitoba. A translation of the Cree name Pipikwanusko recorded by Tyrrell (Ham 1980).

**Reed Lake** (63 K/9 and 10) Southwest of Wekusko Lake. A translation of the Cree Pipikwanusko Sakahigan (Tyrrell 1915). Rinsret (n.d.) *L Roseau* (roseau is French for *reed*); Arrowsmith (1796) *Rood Lake*; Lewis and Clark (ca. 1802; copied by King 1806) *L Rood* (seems *Hood*); Vandermalen (1827) *Lac Rouge*; Teesdale (1842) *Red L*; Dufour (1863) *L Roud*.

*Reed Lake House* (around 63 K/9) On Reed Lake. Both the North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company may have had fur trading posts here (Tyrrell 1968). Named after the lake by David Thompson who wintered here in 1794 - 1795 (Douglas 1933). Sinclair mentioned *Reed lake house* in his journal of 1795.

**Reed Rapids** (53 K/10) Stull River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Isaac T. Reed of Fort Garry. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Reed River** (52 E/3) Flows east into Lake of the Woods. First noted on a Tiark map (ca. 1824) although only the mouth was shown. Correctly compiled by Hind in 1858. Many early maps combined the Roseau River (French, meaning *reed*) and the much shorter Reed River as one, although they flow in opposite directions. Arrowsmith (1814) extended his Reed River from the Red River to Lake of the Woods, but conceded that there was a height of land to cross in between (see also Roseau River entry). S. Dawson (1857) *Muskeg River*; Dawson Brothers (1880) *Reed Creek*; Department of the Interior (1911) *Red River*. **Reed River 36A** (52 E/3) Indian Reserve southeast of Whitemouth Lake. First noted by the GBC (1928) at the mouth of the Reed River on the west shore of Lake of the Woods.

**Reedy Creek** (62 J/15) Locality northeast of McCreary. The Post Office opened under Postmistress Mrs. Jessie Asham in 1928 on Lot 1 of 23-23-11W (in the Manitoba House Settlement area), moved to NE 33-22-11W in 1950 and closed in 1974. Also a School District on SW 28-20-11W.

**Reef Lake** (63 A/10) South of Weaver Lake. Named by the GBC in 1937. Fieldwork revealed the local name Eaten Lake. Apparently named because of two early white trappers lived on the lake. One turned into a wetigo (see Wetiko Hills entry) and ate his partner. When a search party went to look for them, the cannibal was met on the portage carrying his partner's two feet — his next meal. CPCGN records (1964) indicated the alternate names Eating Lake and Man Eating Lake.

**Reekie Lake** (53 L/11) West of Gods Lake. Named in 1962 after World War II casualty Corporal Arthur R. Reekie of Killarney, Manitoba. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Rees Lake** (64 I/5) South of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Ralph C. Rees of McAuley. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Reeve** (62 J/11) Community southeast of McCreary. The Post Office opened in 1945 on SW 18-20-4W under Postmaster Michael Pososky and closed in 1970. Named after the Canadian National railway point established here in 1916 (Douglas 1933). Also a School District on 24-20-5W.

**Reeves Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Trooper Alvin Reeves of Swan River. He served with the Fort Garry Horse. Fieldwork revealed the local names (one of the) Chain Lakes and Beaver Lakes.

**Reeves River** (64 J/4) Flows east and south into Mistay River. Named in 1987 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William N. Reeves of Winnipeg. He served in No. 25 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Regatta Bay** (62 N/15) In Wellman Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated this to be a local descriptive name. Apparently speed boat races were held here for several years after World War II. The lake is in Duck Mountain Provincial Park.

**Regent** (62 F/8) Community northeast of Deloraine. The Post Office opened in 1884 as Wapaha on 20-4-21W under Postmaster E. B. Madill and closed in 1889. It reopened later that year and became Regent in 1915 after moving to the CPR line on 36-4-22W. It closed in 1968. Also a School District name here. Wapaha is a Sioux (Lakota) word meaning *hat* or *warbonnet* (Garland 1975; from D. Seely). Department of the Interior (1884) *Wapata*.

**Regimbal Lake** (52 L/6) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Leo J. Regimbal of Transcona. He served in No. 101 Stirling Conversion Unit.

**Reginald Hall Lake** (53 L/16) North of Gods Lake. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Private Reginald A. Hall of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

**Reginald McKay Lake** (53 K/10) Southwest of Kistigan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Reginald N. McKay of Flin Flon. He served with the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment.

**Regis Lake** (64 P/4) South of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Emile E. J. Regis of Fannystelle. He served in No. 122 Spitfire Squadron.

**Reho Creek** (63 N/14) Flows southeast into Evans Creek. Recorded during fieldwork as the name of a local trapper.

*Reichenbach* (62 H/10) West of Steinbach. First noted on a Burland map (1878) in the northwest corner of Township 26-6E. Presumably an early Mennonite farming community.

**Reichert Lake** (64 C/3) Southwest of Granville Lake. Named in 1947 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Clifford C. Reichert of Thornhill. He served in No. 408 Halifax Squadron and was mentioned in dispatches. His comrades placed a memorial here in his honour (Garland 1975). The GBC noted the alternate name Annabelle Lake on a mining claim map.

**Reid Bay** (64 O/12) Northeast shore of Shannon Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Norman D. Reid of Durban. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron and was awarded the Air Force Cross.

**Reid Creek** (64 P/5) Flows southeast into Wolverine River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Ralph M. Reid of Birds Hill. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Reid Esker** (64 I/16) South of Meades Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Edward R. Reid of Brandon. He served aboard the HMCS *St. Croix*.

**Reid Falls** (52 L/4) In the Whiteshell River. A local name, believed to be that of a local trapper who was noted for making Native artifacts. The name first appeared on a Parks Branch canoe map as *Reed Falls*.

**Reid Hill** (64 I/8) North of South Knife River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Joseph A. Reid of Fannystelle. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Reid Island** (64 C/16) Barrington Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Nigel Reid of Onanole. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Reid Lake** (53 E/7) South of Island Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flying Officer MacKenzie D. Reid of Basswood. He served in No. 197 Typhoon Squadron.

**Reid Lake** (64 C/3) Southwest of Granville Lake. Named in 1947 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Edward J. Reid of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and was awarded the Military Cross. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Wawukas Lake meaning *sand ridge* or *esker*.

**Reid Peninsula** (63 N/12) Sisipuk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Malcolm J. Reid of Winnipeg. He served in No. 83 Lancaster Squadron.

**Reid Point** (63 N/8) File River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant James A. Reid of Onanole. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

*Reids* (62 G/12) Southeast of Brandon. A former Canadian National railway point on 6-8-17W which was named in 1904 (Douglas 1933). Rome (1970) called it Reid's Siding, and claimed that it was named after Samuel Reid. He homesteaded NE 31-7-17W. The name was rescinded by the CBGN in 1961.

**Reindeer Harbour** (63 B/8) Located on the northwest side of Reindeer Island. It was first noted on Department of Marine and Fisheries map (1904). **Reindeer Island** (63 A/5) In Lake Winnipeg west of Berens River. First noted on a Bulman map (1897). It is a translation of the Cree word atik (Garland 1975). In 1790, Peter Pond called it Moose Nose Island (Douglas 1933) and Palliser (1865) referred to it as Cariboo Island. Many maps examined did not compile this large island. **Reindeer Island Ecological Reserve** (63 A/5) West of Berens River and named in 1991.

**Reindeer Lake** (64 F/5) On the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary west of Lynn Lake. A large lake, lying mainly within Saskatchewan. First noted on a Mackenzie map (ca. 1801) as *Rain Deer Lake*. First shown correctly on a Bell map (1881). Presumably herds of caribou (the same species as the European reindeer) were seen by early explorers. Pond map (1785) *Carribous Lake* and *Cree Caribou Lake* (and River) and in 1787 *Cariboux Lake*; Selkirk Papers (n.d.) *Lac des Carriboux*; Delamarche (1785) *L des Rennes*; Mackenzie (ca. 1789) *Caribou Lake*; David Thompson (ca. 1812; in Tyrrell 1916) *Rein Deer Lake*; Wilkinson (1804) *Rain Deer or Caribou Lake*; Fidler (1807) *Deers Lake*, and 1807 (journal) probably *Grey Deers Lake*; and 1809, *Deer Lake*; Vivien (1825) *L Deer*; Fleming (ca. 1834; German) *Hirsch S*; Thompson (1813-14; 1843 map) *Rein Deer's Lake*; Garnier (1860) *L du Daim*; Johnston (1882) *Rein-Deer Lake*; Vallardi (1885; Italian) *L delle Renne*. Some early maps such as Ellis (1748) showed *L. Cariboux* as a Northwest extension of what seems to be present Split Lake and an Anonymous map (1804) showed *Lake Carriboux* on the Churchill River.

**Reinfeld** (62 H/4) Community east of Morden. A Mennonite community with a German name meaning *clear field* (Douglas 1933). Also a School District on NW 26-2-4W just to the southwest. CBGN (1951) *Reinfelt*.

*Reinfeld* (62 H/10) Northwest of Steinbach. First noted on a Burland map (1878) as a community in the southwest quarter of Township 7-5E (see previous entry).

**Reinland** (62 H/4) Community southeast of Morden. Postal records indicated that a Post Office opened prior to 1883 on 3-1-2W (near Blumenort) and closed in 1937. A Post Office appeared here on a Department of the Interior map (1884), but the present location of 13-1-4W was also noted on a Department of the Interior map (1881). A Mennonite community with a German name meaning *clear field or land* (Douglas 1933). It was the unofficial capital of the West Reserve of Mennonite settlements (Garland 1975; from E. Fraser). Also a School District on SE 13-1-4W. Department of the Interior (1881) *Rhineland*.

**Rembrandt** (62 I/14) Community northwest of Gimli. The Post Office opened in 1910 as Broadlight under Postmaster George Lukosezuk on 11-21-2E, changed to Rembrandt in 1911 and closed in 1968. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point and School District name. It was named by the CPR in 1911 (Douglas 1933) after the famous Dutch painter Rembrandt van Rijn (1606 - 1669).

**Remillard Lake** (64 K/13) North of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Gerard Remillard of St. Boniface. He served with the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards. Locally known as Muskeg Lake.

**Rempel Lake** (64 P/10) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Walter E. Rempel of Winnipeg. He served in No. 419 Lancaster Squadron.

**Renaud Lake** (64 O/10) West of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Halfdan S. E. Renaud of Riverton. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Renault Lake** (64 P/1) South of Caribou Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Basil P. Renault of Ste. Rose du Lac. He served with the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa.

**Rendall Lake** (64 N/14) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Shipwright 4 George W. Rendall of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Stadacona*.

**Rendalls Creek** (62 O/7) Flows south into Watchorn Bay in Lake Manitoba. Land records indicate that William Rendall homesteaded SW 15-27-9W in 1915.

**Renicker Creek** (62 N/1) Flows northeast into Ranch Creek. Named after an early settler.

**Rennie** (52 E/13) Community south of Brereton Lake. A Post Office, Canadian Pacific railway point and School District on 24-10-14E. First noted on a CPR route map by the Department of the Interior (1876). Named after John Rennie (1761 - 1821), a noted British engineer (Douglas 1933). The Post Office was first listed in the 1901 Postal Guide on 20-10-15E under Postmaster W. R. Russell. Page (1879) *Bennie*. **Rennie River** (52 L/4) Flows north into the Whiteshell River. Named after the community. First noted on a SGO map (1913).

**Rennie Lake** (63 K/12) South of Embury Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Rifleman Russell Rennie of Pierson. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Reno Lake** (53 L/9) On Elk Island in Gods Lake. GBC records (1937) indicated that the name was submitted by M. G. Cameron (DLS) and was taken from a report published by Gods Lake Gold Mines. Possibly a claim name, and/or after Reno, Nevada — a silver mining area.

**Renwer** (63 C/2) Community east of Swan River. Named in 1904 by the CNR from a combination of the last three letters of the name A. E. **Warren** and the initials of **W. E. R**oberts (Douglas 1933). Warren was Chief Clerk and later Western Vice President of the CNR while Roberts was the CNR Superintendent at Brandon. The name was first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1919) and the Post Office was first listed in the 1920 Postal Guide on 15-36-24W under Postmaster Joseph Early. It had previously been called Fisher's Siding but had been changed to avoid confusion with similar names elsewhere (Twilley 1958). First noted on a Bulman map (1900) as

Fishers Siding which was also the School District on 15-36-24W shown on a 1965 municipal map. Department of the Interior (by Rand McNally ca. 1902) *Fishers*; and Department of the Interior (1903) *Fisher*.

**Reserve Point** (62 O/11) In northwest Lake Manitoba. The CPCGN (1977) indicated this to have derived its name from the fact that it is on Crane River Indian Reserve 51.

**Reske Lake** (64 K/15) Northeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Reinholt Reske of Ladywood. He served with the Royal Regiment of Canada.

**Reston** (62 F/11) Community southwest of Virden. A Canadian Pacific railway point and Post Office that opened in 1890 on 9-7-27W (Douglas 1933). GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster W. H. McDougall) indicated that the name was derived from Reston Junction in Berwickshire, Scotland, as many of the first settlers came from there. The name was first applied to the school when it was built in 1887 and CPR officials requested the use of the name for the railway point (Clingan 1957). Residents agreed and the school was renamed Lanark (34-7-27W). A 1965 municipal map showed Reston School District on 9-7-27W.

**Revord Bay** (63 K/16) In File Lake north of Reed Lake. Named in 1973 after Louis Revord, a prospector from the Snow Lake area.

**Rewucki Lake** (64 I/11) North of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Edward Rewucki of Winnipeg. He served in the Canadian Army.

**Rex Lakes** (63 J/13) Northeast of Wekusko Lake. Named after a mine and store of that name. Rex Mine was shown on a Topographical Surveys map (1920) about one mile northeast of Herb Lake (Post Office) and could be considered part of the community. Topographical Surveys (1920) *Twin Lakes*.

**Reykjavik** (62 O/2) Community west of Ashern. The Post Office opened in 1911 on 26-25-11W, closed in 1955, reopened in 1958 on 35-25-11W and closed permanently in 1970. Also a School District on SE 35-25-11W. Named after Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland (Douglas 1933). The stem "reykyja" comes from the Icelandic word "reykur" meaning *smoke* (Rudnyckyj 1970). Norwegian settlers in Iceland called steam from local hot springs "reykyr."

*Reynolds* (52 E/12) Southwest of Brereton Lake. A former Greater Winnipeg Water District railway point on 21-8-12E at the present site of Hadashville (see main entry). First noted correctly on a Stovel map (1917) and as Norris on a Scarborough map (1916; French). Railway officials named it after S. H. Reynolds, an assistant engineer on the construction of the aqueduct from Winnipeg to Shoal Lake (Hadashville Women's Institute 1970). He later became Chairman of the Water Supply Commission for the City of Winnipeg. The railway point name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1976. GSC (1921) *Siding No 6*.

**Reynolds** (52 E/12) A Rural Municipality southwest of Brereton Lake encompassing a large area around the former railway point of Reynolds (see previous entry). It was named in 1944, either after the railway point or S. H. Reynolds himself.

**Reynolds Bay** (64 N/9) Shannon Lake. Named in 1987 after World War II casualty Sergeant James L. Reynolds of Killarney, Manitoba. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Reynolds Lake** (64 O/6) Southeast of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer William B. Reynolds of Winnipeg. He served in No. 170 Mustang Squadron.

**Rheubottom Lake** (64 P/14) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant James Rheubottom of Winnipeg. He served in No. 300 Lancaster Squadron.

**Rhineland** (62 H/4) Rural Municipality west of Morden. Established in 1881 and named after this district in the middle Rhine River valley in west Germany (Garland 1975). The majority of the population was of Dutch, Swiss and German origin (Hamm 1944).

**Rhodes** (62 G/4) Locality and former railway point northwest of Killarney. Located on the CPR line on 11-3-18W. Named in 1903 after Cecil J. Rhodes (1853 - 1902), the South African statesman and capitalist (Douglas 1933). Although the railway point no longer exists, local residents still refer to the Rhodes district. Brownlee (1887) seems *Little Pembina*.

**Rice Creek** (63 C/14) South of Red Deer Lake. A former Post Office at Baden (see entry) that opened in 1927 on NE 7-44-26W and closed in 1961. Named after nearby Rice River (locally also Rice Creek). Also the School District name here. **Rice River** (63 C/14) Flows north into the Red Deer River, and was first noted on a Dawson map (1858). Rice Creek was also called Manomina Sipi, the Native name for it (Tyrrell 1893). For the river: Stovel (1910) *Rice R* north of the railway line, with *Russell R* on the stretch south of it; SOO (1914) *Rice River* on the main portion with *Rice Creek* flowing north into it on Township 44-26W.

**Rice Lake** (52 M/4) Around Bissett. GBC records (1919) noted it as Big Rice Lake, but it became simply Rice Lake in 1933. The name is descriptive as arms of the lake are covered by a thick growth of wild rice (Douglas 1933).

**Rice River** (62 P/8) Flows west into Lake Winnipeg. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1902). Most early maps called it the Askandaca River or variations thereof (*e.g.*, Dawson [1858] as *Askandaka River*). It was originally named Broken River (Fidler 1808). Mackenzie (ca. 1789) called it *R Casse* (cassé being the French for *broken*) although he placed it around the Manigotagan River to the south. Fidler (1808) mentioned that there was lots of wild rice in the lake — hence the name. He added that the Bungee Indians called it Burntwood River, the English translation of a Native name which he did not mention. Askandaca is a Saulteaux name meaning *living green bush*; perhaps referring to the wild rice plants growing here (Garland 1975; from Kirkness). Devine (Crown Lands 1857) *Brooken River*; Hind (1860) *Ascandaca River*; Lionais (1870) *Ascanda R*; Rainboth (1872) seems *Ascanadca River* with *Weebuskawa sibbi* added (in red) to a short creek just north of it; Department of the Interior (1877) *Weebuskawa sibb*; Anonymous (ca. 1875) and Russell (1878) *Ascandaga River*; Codd (1885) *Askandasa R* (out of place); Copp Clark (1891) *Oskandaga R*; Bulman (1905) *Askanauga River*.

**Richard Bay** (63 N/2) Moody Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Lucien J. A. Richard of Norwood. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Richard Lake** (63 K/16) West of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Trooper Gerard J. L. Richard of Winnipeg. He served with the British Columbia Dragoons.

**Richard McDonald Island** (63 P/4) Sipiwesk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer D. Richard McDonald of Minnedosa. He served in No. 432 Wellington Squadron.

**Richard Peninsula** (64 C/6) Kadeniuk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Henri J. Richard of Saltel. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Richard Point** (62 O/2) In Lake Manitoba near The Narrows. Named in 1888 by Tyrrell after one of his canoe-men from Fairford (Douglas 1933). Fieldwork revealed the local names Dicks Point and Davidsons Point. GSC (1891) *Pt. Richard*.

**Richard Rapids** (64 I/13) McKay River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman John F. Richard of Winnipeg. He served in No. 201 Sunderland Squadron.

**Richard Smith Bay** (63 P/7) Cauchon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Richard C. Smith of Winnipeg. He served in No. 179 Wellington Squadron.

**Richardson Bay** (63 N/7) Takipy Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Coder Jasper J. Richardson of Brandon. He served aboard the HMCS *St. Croix*.

**Richardson Creek** (64 O/8) Flows northeast into Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Henry Richardson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 50 Lancaster Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal.

**Richardson Hill** (64 P/2) Northwest of Meades Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant William G. Richardson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 51 Halifax Squadron.

**Richardson Island** (53 E/15) Northeast of Confederation Island in Island Lake. Named in 1983 after World War II casualty Private Joseph W. Richardson of Winnipeg. He served with the Veterans Guard of Canada.

**Richardson Lake** (53 M/8) Northeast of Knee Lake. GBC records (1937) indicated that the lake was named after one of first (1928) prospectors in this area.

**Richardson Lake** (53 K/6) Northeast of Red Sucker Lake. GBC records (1936) noted that the name was suggested by geologist Don Birse, after prospector Charles Richardson. Possibly the same individual as mentioned above.

**Richardson Peninsula** (64 N/11) Kasmere Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John W. Richardson of Dauphin. He served with the Calgary Highlanders.

**Richardson Point** (64 J/5) West shore of Sprott Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Leonard J. Richardson of Winnipeg. He served with the Lincolnshire Regiment.

**Richardson Rapids** (54 M/5) Caribou River, west of Long Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Jack G. Richardson of McConnell. He served in No. 199 Wellington Squadron.

**Richard Wood Rapids** (64 A/11) Rasp River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Richard Wood of Winnipeg. He served in No. 13 Stranraer Operational Training Unit.

**Richer** (62 H/9) Community northeast of Steinbach. The Post Office opened in 1900 on 18-8-8E and was named after H. I. Richer who was for many years Reeve of the surrounding municipality of Ste. Anne (Douglas 1933). Also a School District name here. The community was formerly called St. Julien de Chambord (Garland 1975; from Lionel Dorge). Early maps showed the old *Dawson Road* passing through here.

**Richland** (62 H/15) Railway point east of Winnipeg. Located on the Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway line, it was named by the CPCGN in 1972. Probably named after nearby Richland School District on SW 3-10-6E which was also the name of a former Post Office at nearby Anola (see entry). Also called Richland Station locally.

**Richmond Lake** (64 N/8) Northwest of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Signalman Wallace J. Richmond of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Avalon*.

**Ridge Lake** (63 H/14) Southwest of Molson Lake. GBC records (1937) indicated that lake was named by a geologist because of the exceptionally high granite ridges in the vicinity.

**Ridge Lake** (64 B/8) Southwest of Baldock Lake. Named in 1949 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Raymond C. Ridge of Brandon. He served in No. 404 Beaufighter Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. The GBC (1948) reported that the name submitted by geologist J. Wright was Forrest Lake, named after a member of his party.

*Ridgely* (62 I/3) Northwest of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1908 under Postmaster John Gibson on 24-14-3E and closed in 1947. It was named in 1908 by the Post Office in Ottawa (Douglas 1933). Rudnyckyj (1970) implied the same origin as Ridgeville (see entry) while Wilding and Fraser (1975) listed a Ridgely Post Office which opened in 1871 – possibly intended as Ridgeway (see Rignold entry). The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1976. The School District on SE 24-14-3E was named Meadowdale. CPCGN (1968; from a 1967 government map) *Ridgley*.

**Ridgers Lake** (53 F/13) East of Island Lake on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. Named in 1966 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Cyril F. Ridgers of Hamilton, Ontario. He served in No. 408 Lancaster Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. The CPCGN (1964) noted the name in Thistlewaite, Beatty and Beresford (1955) and so he may have been a pilot or photographer on the original survey.

**Ridgeville** (62 H/3) Community northeast of Emerson. A Post Office, Canadian National railway point and School District name. The Post Office opened in 1879 (Douglas 1933) and was listed in the 1885 postal guide on 33-1-4E. GBC correspondence (1906; from Assistant Postmaster G. H. Clark) indicated that the name had originally applied to a "country Post Office" about one mile away from the village, and had been named by a pioneer settler named Fitzgerald. The name was derived from a prominent sand ridge which extended for about 10 miles on the otherwise flat landscape. He added that the feature was probably an old beach ridge and the flats, an ancient lake. Settlers began arriving in 1873 (Gilchrist 1968). The Ridgeville School District was organized in 1880 and the railway arrived in 1902. After 1878, the new settlers thought of their homes as "villas" and so named the settlement Ridgeville (Emerson Women's Institute 1953).

**Riding Mountain** (62 J/12) West of McCreary. First noted on a Fidler sketch (1820) but placed north of his Fort Dauphin Mountain. A rolling plateau, it forms part of the Manitoba Escarpment. Peter Fidler appears to have been the first trader to use the name: "the lower [part of the mountain] has the name of the Duck and the upper part the name of the riding mountain by the Indians" (Fidler 1820, Parker 1978). Tanner mentioned the use of horses in travelling over the crest of the mountain and so this is one possible explanation for the origin of the name. This may be the hill referred to by Tanner (see Minnedosa entry) as "naowawguncvadju, meaning the hill of the buffalo chase near the Saskawijewan," which the younger Henry called Fort Dauphin mountain in 1799 (Douglas 1933). Garland (1975) indicated it to be a Cree name and mentioned that when Hind visited it in 1858, his guides tried to discourage him from exploration by telling tales of the strange noises and of the devils that lived there. The name probably derives from the numerous riding trails or "pitching tracks" across the escarpment (C. Thomas 1969). See also Duck Mountain entry. Thompson (1813-14) *Fort Dauphin Hill* (but extended it north-northwest to include present Duck Mountain) and on an 1843 copy, *Dauphin Hill or Birch Ground Hill*; Fidler (1820) *Fort Dauphin Mountain* (south of present Valley River); Hind and Dickinson (1858) *Riding or Dauphin Mountain*; S. Dawson (1859) *Riding Mount* to the west with *Askandagutanak Mount* around the east escarpment area; Thompson (1858) *Riding or Dauphin Mountains*; Strathclair Centennial History Committee (1970) *Naowawgunwodju*. **Riding Mountain** (62 J/11) Community north of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1892 (Campbell 1972) on 4-18-15W and later moved to 10-18-15W near the railway point (Department of the Interior map 1904). Also a School District (1887 - 1909) on SW 10-18-15W (Strathclair Centennial History Committee 1970). Named after Riding Mountain to the northwest. **Riding Mountain National Park** also-aussi **Mont-Riding, Parc national du** (62 K/16) Manitoba's first National Park was officially named in 1933 (GBC). It covers an area of 1148 square miles. Department of the Interior (1905) *Riding Mountain Timber Reserve* and in 1909, *Riding Mountain Forest Reserve*.

*Riding Mountain House* (62 K/9) Northeast of Shoal Lake. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1874) on the east bank of the Little Saskatchewan River on 34-18-21W. The Strathclair Centennial History Committee (1970) identified this as *Riding Mountain Post*, a Hudson's Bay Company trading post which probably operated until the late 1850s. Named after Riding Mountain to the north.

*Riding Park* (62 N/2) Northeast of Russell. The Post Office opened in 1931 on 27-23-25W and closed in 1963. Located near the northwest corner of Riding Mountain National Park and named after it. The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1967. Also a School District name about 12 miles west-northwest on NE 1-24-2W.

*Ridley* (62 O/16) Former locality on the northwest shore of Lake St. Martin. The Post Office opened in 1922 as Lake St. Martin (after the lake) on 26-32-7W, changed to Ridley in 1924 and closed in 1947. It was renamed after the School District (Douglas 1933).

**Riel** (62 H/14) Urban Community within the City of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1899 as St. Vital East on Lot 51, Township 10-1E, changed to Riel in 1908, became Winnipeg-Riel in 1959 (a Sub Post Office) and closed in 1963. The Post Office was named after the Riel family who lived here in the Parish of St. Vital (Douglas 1933). Louis Riel was its most notable member (Garland 1975).

**Riel Lake** (63 O/4) North of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Rifleman Roland Riel of St. Vital. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

*Rienland* (62 H/4) West of Emerson. Post Office records listed a Rienland Post Office on 3-1-2W (near present-day Blumenort) which opened in 1880 and closed 1883; but also listed a *Reinland* Post Office here, adding that it opened prior to 1883 and closed in 1937. Rienland Post Office was shown on 3-1-2W on a Hudson's Bay Company map (1881).

**Riesberry Lake** (64 I/2) East of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Donald L. Riesberry of Brandon. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Rigaux Lake** (62 G/7) Northwest of Swan Lake. Probably named after Joseph Rigaux who homesteaded NE 17-6-12W in 1902.

*Rigby* (62 N/1) Northwest of Dauphin. The Post Office opened in 1893 on 3-26-20W and closed in 1898. Also a School District on NE 5-26-20W.

**Rignold** (62 J/2) Canadian National railway point and locality northwest of Portage la Prairie. The railway point (on 21-12-8W) was named in 1899 and was earlier known as Ridgeway (Douglas 1933). Railway records dating to 1960, however, indicated that Rignold was closed. Postal records showed that the Post Office of Burnside opened in 1871, changed to Ridgeland in 1897 on 16-12-8W, became Ridgeway in 1904 and closed in 1916 (see also Burnside entry). Bulman (1902) *Ridgewood*; SGO (1903) *Ridgeway* on the CNR, with *Ridgeland* as the Post Office; Department of the Interior (1916 sectional map) *Rignold (Ridgeway Post Office)*.

**Riley Lake** (53 N/4) Northwest of Fish Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Captain George A. F. Riley of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Ringer Lake** (64 O/14) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant James A. Ringer of Winnipeg. He served at No. 10 Bombing and Gunnery School.

**Rink Lake** (64 P/9) Northwest of Caribou Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Gunner Edward R. Rink of Gladstone. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Rinns Point** (62 G/2) Southeast of Pilot Mound. Ted Rinn was the original landowner.

*Riordan* (62 H/3) Northeast of Emerson. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on 32-1-3E, first noted on a Bulman map (1905). Named after roadmaster John Riordan (Douglas 1933). Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1976.

**Rippers Point** (63 F/2) Northwest shore of Lake Winnipegosis. CBGN records (1952) indicated this to be a well-known local name, possibly deriving from a fisherman on the lake years ago who was nicknamed "Jack the Ripper."

**Ripple River** (64 A/1) Flows north into Split Lake. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1883). **Ripple Lake** (63 P/16) At the head of Ripple River, was first noted correctly on a Topographical Surveys map (1915). Presumably named after the river.

**Rissmann Lake** (64 K/15) Northeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Trooper Burton F. Rissmann of St. Germaine. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

*Risteen* (62 G/7) Northwest of Morden. A former Canadian National railway point on 3-6-9W, named in 1926 (Douglas 1933) after "Dad" Risteen, a pioneer conductor on the railway (Garland 1975; from D. Hanna). The name was rescinded by the CBGN in 1959.

**Ritchey Island** (63 O/8) Bison Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal William H. Ritchey of Neepawa. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Ritchey Lake** (52 L/3) North of Brereton Lake. Named in 1973 after Calvin J. Ritchey (1900 - 1966), a former Natural Resources employee and later Chief Forest Ranger. He worked in the Whiteshell Provincial Park and around Birds Hill Park prior to retirement. Local names included Finger Lake (descriptive of its shape) and Fryingpan Lake (as one was found on the portage).

**Ritchie Bay** (63 N/7) Burntwood Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John S. Ritchie of Winnipeg. He served in No. 78 Halifax Squadron.

**Ritchie Lake** (53 D/6) Northeast of Family Lake on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. Named by the GBC in 1937 after Robert Ritchie, a member of the boundary survey party of 1922.

**Ritchie Lake** (54 K/12) Southeast of Churchill. Named in 1948 after World War II casualty Corporal William G. Ritchie of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Canadian Scottish Regiment.

**Ritchie Peninsula** (64 F/8) Unagimau Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Charles A. Ritchie of Roblin. He served in No. 420 Halifax Squadron.

**Ritchie Point** (53 L/6) Joint Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Robert W. Ritchie of Winnipeg. He served in No. 431 Halifax Squadron.

**Ritchie Rapids** (64 P/10) Cameron River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal William Ritchie of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Ritchot** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1891 on Lot 157, Township 10-3E and closed in 1932. A new Post Office opened nearby in 1937 as St. Germain (see entry) to serve much the same area. Garland (1975) and Douglas (1933) concurred that it was named after Father N. J. Ritchot who shared many of the views of Louis Riel in 1869 and was selected to go to Ottawa to negotiate Manitoba's entry into Confederation. The School District was named St. Germain while the School District in St. Germain was named Mountbatten. Cummins (1918) *Richtot*; Department of the Interior (1921) *Richot*. **Ritchot** (62 H/11) Rural Municipality south of Winnipeg. Incorporated in 1891 and named after the late Monseigneur Ritchot of St. Norbert (GBC correspondence 1929; from E. Brodeur).

**Ritchot Point** (62 O/6) West shore of Lake Manitoba. Land records indicate that Joseph Ritchot lived on NW 5-28-12W in 1919.

**Rivercrest** (62 I/3) Community southwest of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1947 on Lot 20 (of Plan 1071, West St. Paul) and closed in 1956. GBC correspondence (1947; from the Post Office) noted simply that the Post Office site was adjacent to the Red River.

**Riverdale** (62 J/4) Locality and former railway point southwest of Neepawa. Located on the CPR line on 14-14-19W. Named in 1900 (Douglas 1933) because of its proximity to the Minnedosa River (now the Little Saskatchewan River). First shown on an Adby map (1900).

**River Hills** (62 I/1) Community southeast of Lac du Bonnet. The Post Office opened in 1948 on NE 29-13-11E under Postmistress Lydia A. Rempel. The Postal Department indicated that it was so named because there were two hills along the Whitemouth River here. CPCGN records (1964) noted that this name now applied to a community on 22-13-11E. The CPCGN questioned the use of the name Upper Seven Sisters which apparently became the nickname of the community around Seven Sisters Falls (see entry) during hydro construction. Fieldwork revealed that the hydro camp was formerly nicknamed Tintown.

**Riverland** (52 L/5) Locality east of Lac du Bonnet. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local name deriving from the School District name in this area (on SE 15-15-11E). Originally, this was a Swedish settlement situated between the Winnipeg River and Lee River — hence the name.

**Rivers** (62 K/1) Town northwest of Brandon. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point on 23-12-21W. It was named in 1908 after Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (Douglas 1933). This name interrupts the alphabetical sequence of names to the east and west along this line as established by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (Garland 1975). See Arona entry. The railway point came into being as a divisional point on the GTPR in 1907 - 1908 and was incorporated in 1910. CFB Rivers was also located here until closed by the federal government. The buildings were subsequently converted for use as a Native training centre called the Oozawekwun Centre.

**Riverside** (62 G/5) Rural Municipality north of Killarney established in 1897 (Riverside Rural Municipality Centennial Committee 1967) and formerly part of Turtle Mountain Municipality (Garland 1975). Presumably named due to its location north and south of the Souris River.

*Riverside* (62 G/5) Southeast of Glenboro. First noted on a Maingy map (1882) as a proposed Post Office about 12 miles north of Glenboro. It may have become Otenaw Post Office (see entry) nearby.

**Riverside** (62 H/6) Community northwest of Morris. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a descriptive name for this community on the Morris River. It extends north of, and included a former locality named Rosenhoff. The latter, named after the former School District around 20-5-1E was rescinded in 1977. CPCGN (1977) *Rosenoff*.

*Riverside* (62 I/3) Community southwest of Selkirk. Formerly named Old Ireland (on the CPR line), it became Riverside (on the west side of the Red River) in 1953 (CBGN 1952). The former name was presumably given by Irish settlers (Garland 1975).

**Riverton** (62 I/15) Village north of Gimli. Postal records indicated that the Post Office opened as Gimli in 1877, changed to Icelandic River in 1886 and became Riverton in 1924. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point and a School District name, the latter on 20-23-4E. The Riverton Centennial Committee (1967), however, noted that the community, earlier called Lundi (also a School District name), was later changed to Icelandic River and then renamed Riverton in 1914 (a date noted by Douglas 1933). This was similarly claimed by Garland (1975; from Larusson) who added that Lundi was Icelandic meaning *a meadow* or *grove of trees*. Presumably, the use of Lundi stemmed from the School District name (location not given) as it did not appear as a Post Office or railway point name. The Interlake Development Corporation (1973) added that the area was settled in 1876 (see also Gimli entry). Department of the Interior (1878, error) *Riverton* (probably as a Township or district name), with the correct spelling on an 1884 map; Canada Public Works (1898) *Icelantic River*; Adby (1900) *Rivertown*; Department of the Interior (1916) both *Riverton* and *Icelandic River*. **Riverton Harbour** (62 P/2) Southwest shore of Hecla Island. Named because many of the fishermen came from Riverton (CBGN records 1951).

*River Valley* (62 F/15) Northeast of Virden. A former School District on SE 32-10-25W. The first settlers arrived ca. 1881 and a school was built in 1896 which closed in 1954 (Vipond 1967). It was descriptively named as the Assiniboine River flowed through the district.

**Riverview** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. First noted on a McPhillips map (1910). It is located near the Red River and south of the Assiniboine River. Officially adopted in 1974 by the CPCGN.

*Rivière aux Gratias Post* (62 H/6) Near Morris. Mentioned by D. Brown (1974) as a trading post, built ca. 1800 - 1804 by Alexander Henry (the Younger). Presumably situated on the Morris River as it was formerly known as Rivière aux Gratias.

*Rivière-aux-Morts Post* (62 I/7) South of Lake Winnipeg. This North West Company post was located at the junction of Netley Creek and the Red River (Voorhis 1930). It was built ca. 1803 and operated until the 1821 merger with the Hudson's Bay Company after which it was abandoned. See Netley entry.

**Rivkin Lake** (64 P/11) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Aircraftman 1 Hyam I. Rivkin of Winnipeg. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

*Roaring River* (63 C/3) A former School District on SE 17-36-26W which was located near the river (see next entry).

**Roaring River** (63 C/14) Flows north into the Swan River. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1900). Previously called Rolling River (Lionais 1870) and shown as such on a Dawson map (1858). Tyrrell recorded the name as Rolling River in his reports of the 1890s, but it became Roaring River due to misinterpretation of his (and others') writings. The original name was perhaps descriptive of the countryside, as most of the river lies between the Duck and Porcupine Mountains. **Roaring River Canyon** (62 N/14) This steep area along the river was named in 1977.

**Robbins Lake** (64 P/4) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Ralph M. Robbins of Brandon. He served at No. 1 Air Observer School.

**Roberge Lake** (54 F/6) Northwest of York Factory. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Victor E. Roberge of Winnipeg. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Robert Clarke Bay** (53 L/12) Rat Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 Robert E. Clarke of Winnipeg. He served in No. 226 Mitchell Squadron.

**Robert Clark Lake** (53 M/6) South of Schwatka Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Bombardier Robert A. Clark of Boissevain. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Robert Craig Lake** (63 I/9) Northeast of Lawford Lake. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Gunner Robert A. Craig of Roblin. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Robert Millar Lake** (53 L/1) Southeast of Rochon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Robert V. Millar of Manitou. He served in No. 425 Wellington Squadron.

**Robert Moore Lake** (64 I/5) West of Legary Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 Robert K. Moore of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1666 Halifax Heavy Conversion Unit.

**Roberts Bay** (64 G/6) Kapeetaukimak Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John M. Roberts of Winnipeg. He served in No. 409 Mosquito Squadron.

**Roberts Creek** (53 M/7) Flows south into Stupart River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Cyril E. Roberts of Winnipeg. He served in No. 405 Lancaster Squadron.

**Roberts Hill** (64 B/5) North of Rat Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Norman W. Roberts of Winnipeg. He served in No. 498 Halifax Squadron.

**Roberts Island** (64 P/12) Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Charles A. Roberts of Homewood. He served in No. 83 Lancaster Squadron.

**Robert Smith Hill** (64 P/16) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Robert Smith of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Margaree*.

**Robertson Esker** (64 O/4) Runs east and south of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Corporal Samuel D. Robertson of The Pas. He served with the 8th Princess Louise's (New Brunswick) Hussars.

**Robertson Falls** (64 I/10) North Knife River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Gilbert A. Robertson of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Robertson Hill** (64 N/1) Northwest of Minuhik Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Ian Robertson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 31 Hudson Operational Training Unit.

**Robertson Island** (64 C/3) McKnight Lake. Named in 1993 after World War II casualty Telegraphist Robert G. Robertson of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Guysborough*.

**Robertson Lake** (62 J/10) West of Lake Manitoba. Probably named after Alexander Robertson who bought NE 12-20-11W in 1953.

**Robertson Lake** (64 C/10) Northwest of Granville Lake. CBGN records (1957) indicated that this lake was named after Dr. J. P. Robertson, one of the early doctors in the north.

**Robertson Narrows** (53 L/8) Webber Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private James B. Robertson of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Robertson Peninsula** (64 C/3) McKnight Lake. Named in 1993 after World War II casualty Coder Earl J. Robertson of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Ottawa*.

**Robertson Rapids** (64 O/15) In an unnamed river east of Newcombe Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Harry K. Robertson of Roblin. He served at No. 1 Flying Instructor School.

**Robertsons Lake** (63 K/15) Northwest of Reed Lake. This name commemorates government pilot James D. Robertson, who along with W. L. Grant died when their *Canso* water bomber crashed just northeast of here in 1978 (CPCGN records 1978).

**Roberts Peninsula** (64 C/12) Laurie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Lloyd J. O. Roberts of Winnipeg. He served in No. 419 Wellington Squadron.

**Roberts Point** (64 N/9) East shore of Nahili Lake. Named in 1987 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer I David R. Roberts of Winnipeg. He served in No. 81 Whitley Operational Training Unit.

**Roberts Rapids** (53 M/9) Gowan River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Warren A. Roberts of Birtle. He served in No. 405 Lancaster Squadron.

**Roberts River** (64 P/14) Flows northeast into the Caribou River. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Frank D. Roberts of Homewood. He served in No. 405 Lancaster Squadron.

**Robert Stevenson Lake** (53 K/3) Southwest of Richardson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Robert M. Stevenson of the Peguis Reserve. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Robert Stewart Lake** (64 H/8) West of Hogg Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Robert Stewart of St. Vital. He served in No. 419 Halifax Squadron.

**Robert Thomson Creek** (54 E/10) Flows south into Deer River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Robert M. Thomson of Fort Garry. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Robert Winder Lake** (64 O/12) North of Shannon Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Robert G. Winder of Winnipeg. He served in No. 7 Stirling Squadron.

**Robidoux Lake** (54 C/8) South of York Factory. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Private Marcel E. J. Robidoux of Headingley. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Robin Lake** (53 N/4) Northeast of Gods Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated that this name initially appeared in the Manitoba Gazette (1965). It was named by the Fisheries Branch for reference purposes (after the bird species) and was formally adopted in 1978.

**Robinson Creek** (62 O/12) Flows northeast into Lake Winnipegosis. Land records indicate that Isaiah K. Robinson homesteaded NW 2-31-18W in 1897.

**Robinson Esker** (64 J/1) East of Chipewyan Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant George D. Robinson of Transcona. He served in No. 410 Mosquito Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

**Robinson Island** (63 P/2) Miskimmin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Norman W. Robinson of Souris. He served with the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion.

**Robinson Lake** (63 I/8) Northeast of Molson Lake on the Hayes River near its headwaters. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1923) but in the position of Logan Lake to the northeast. Adopted by the GBC in 1930. The origin of the name is unknown, but it was probably named after the falls or portage here (both noted much earlier). Shown on a T. Thompson map (1820) as *White Water Lake*. Kempt (1824) and David Thompson (1813-14; 1843 map) *White Fall Lake*; Vandermalen (1827) *Lac eau Blanche* (French for *White Water Lake*); Taylor (1827-8) *Halcro's Lake* (for the western portion; he also noted Halcro's House here); Bell (1878) *Robertsons Lake*; Department of Railways and Canals (1914) seems *Lake Fillito*; Tyrrell (1968; from Hearne and Turnor) *Windy or Robinson Lake*.

**Robinson Narrows** (63 P/11) Cuthbert Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Bombardier Russell G. Robinson of Manigotagan. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Robinson Peninsula** (64 G/4) Dickinson Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Robert E. Robinson of Ninga. He served in No. 122 Spitfire Squadron.

**Robinson Portage** (63 I/8) Off the northeast end of Robinson Lake. The portage bypasses Robinson Falls in the Hayes River. It was adopted by the GBC in 1930. The portage was noted as Whitefall Portage on Murray (1823) and Franklin (1819; 1919 copy), White Fall Portage on a Kempt map (1824) and correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1881). R. Bell (1879) who camped here called it *Robertsons Portage* and Ross (1892) called it *Robinson's Portage*. **Robinson Falls** (63 I/8) Noted as *White Fall* on an Arrowsmith map (1796), as *Whise fall* on Vandermalen (1827) and as *White Falls* on a Taylor map (ca. 1827-28). Adopted by the CPCGN in 1978.

**Robinson Rapids** (63 I/9) Lawford River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner John C. Robinson of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Robinson River** (64 P/15) Flows northeast into Caribou River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Arthur E. Robinson of Norgate. He served with the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps.

**Robinson Rock** (62 I/14) In Traverse Bay, at the mouth of the Winnipeg River. First noted on a Department of Naval Service chart (1912). Named after a lumber trader whose ship struck the rock and was lost (Douglas 1933).

*Robinson Spur* (62 I/7) Northwest of Selkirk. First noted on a Bulman map (1905) on the CPR line between Netley and Matlock. Possibly named after a local landowner. Stovel (1908) *Robinsons Spur*.

**Robinsons Slough** (62 F/2) Northwest of Turtle Mountain. Land records indicate that John P. Robinson homesteaded SW 10-2-25W in 1896.

**Robinsons Slough** (62 G/2) Northeast of Pilot Mound. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be the name of a local family here since World War I.

**Roblaytin** (63 K/10) Locality and former railway point northwest of Reed Lake. Located on the CNR line on Township 66-24W. CBGN correspondence (1960; from the CNR) indicated that this name was a combination of the surnames of the principal officers of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company at Flin Flon and Winnipeg. The names were **Roche**, **Blacke**, **Ayre** and **Austin**.

**Roblin** (62 N/3) Town northwest of Russell. The Post Office opened as Goose Lake on 8-26-28W in 1904 under Postmaster W. Atkey and changed to Roblin later that same year. GBC correspondence (1905; from A. Forfar) indicated that it had originally been called Goose Lake, after the local name for a large slough just south of town. Both the Post Office and Canadian National railway point were changed to Roblin by the CNR, after the Honourable Sir Rodmond P. Roblin, then Premier of Manitoba (1900 - 1915). The School District was named Goose Lake. **Roblin** (62 G/3) Rural Municipality east of Killarney. Established in 1902 and like the community, named after the Premier of Manitoba (Garland 1975). **Roblin River** (54 C/14) Flows southeast into the Nelson River. CPCGN records (1963) noted the name on a marine chart (1914). Shown as Deer Creek on a D. McLachlan (1916) area sketch for the Hudson Bay Railway. The river was also named after former Premier R. P. Roblin (Douglas 1933).

**Roblin Park** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. A former Post Office which opened in 1952 in the St. Charles Parish area and closed in 1958. CBGN correspondence (1952; from the Postal Department) indicated that it was named "after a former Premier of Manitoba," which must have been Sir Rodmond P. Roblin. It is now considered part of Charleswood.

**Robson Creek** (54 L/8) Flows northeast into the Munk River. CBGN records (1948) indicated that it was named after Joseph Robson, a surveyor and stone mason involved with the construction of Fort Prince of Wales in 1733 - 1736. He was also the author of *An Account of Six Years Residence in Hudson's Bay from 1733-36 and 1744-47* which was published in London in 1752.

**Robson Lake** (64 O/11) Southeast of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Arthur E. Robson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 433 Halifax Squadron.

**Rock Bay** (63 N/7) Burntwood Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Robert O. D. Rock of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

*Rock House* (around 53 N/5, 12) On the Hayes River northeast of Swampy Lake. A Hudson's Bay Company post first noted by Fidler (1793) who referred to it as Rock House or Gordon House. Voorhis (1930) mentioned that it was under the command of Chief Trader John McLeod (ca. 1812). There was a portage here shown as Rock Portage on a Franklin map (1819). Vandermalen (1827) *Maison du Rocher* (French for *Rock House*); Taylor (1827-8) *Rock Depot at Rock Fall*, and in 1827, *Gordon House*; Flemming (ca. 1834; German) *Felsen H*; Voorhis (1930) *Rock Fort and Old Rock House*.

**Rock Lake** (62 G/3) West of Pilot Mound on the Pembina River. First noted on a Secretary of State map (1872). GBC correspondence (1905; from Moropano Postmaster J. Cannings) indicated that it was named "supposedly from its rocky shores." Shown on earlier maps as one of the Rib-bone Lakes among others (see Bone Lake entry).

*Rock Lake* (62 G/3) A former School District named after the lake and located just south of it on SE 6-3-13W (see previous entry).

*Rock Lane* (62 H/15) East of Winnipeg. A former Post Office which opened in 1947 on SW 29-11-7E under Postmaster John H. Ruchkall and closed in 1949. CPCGN records (1953) suggested that the name derived from the rocky nature of the soil.

**Rock Ridge** (62 O/13) North of Waterhen. A community named for the slightly higher elevation of land upon which it is situated.

*Rockspur* (62 I/6) Northwest of Selkirk. A former Canadian Pacific railway point first noted on a Bulman map (1905). It was located at the south quarries near Gunton. It was established at the instigation of Donald Gunn Sr. to service his quarrying operation which faltered with the onset of World War I (Quickfall 1960). Stovel (1923) *Rock Spur*.

*Rockwood* (62 I/3) Railway point southwest of Selkirk. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1874) as a Post Office on Township 13-2E. It became Stony Mountain (see entry), later established as a railway point nearby on the Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Railway on 31-12-3E. Also a School District on NE 17-13-2E. The name was deleted by the CBGN in 1952. NTS map 62 I (1938) *Rockwood Boundary* on the railway.

**Rockwood** (62 I/3) Rural Municipality north of Winnipeg established in 1878 (Garland 1975). Possibly named after the Post Office (see previous entry). **Rockwood** (62 I/3) Locality southeast of Stonewall on 16-13-2E. Named in 1989 after the title of the new 1:20,000 topographic map series. The name dates from the late 1800s and today the sign Rockwood Cemetery is posted. At one time the Rockwood School was also located on this corner.

*Rocky Lake Indian Reserve 21L* (63 K/4) East shore of Rocky Lake northwest of The Pas. First noted on NTS map 63 K (1930) and named after the lake on 63 K/3. Shown on an (Anonymous) Hudson's Bay Company sketch (ca. 1815) and confirmed by the GBC in 1925. For the Lake: Copp Clark (1906) *Rock Lake*.

*Rocky Launcher Portage* (around 63 N/12) Northeast of Knee Lake along the Hayes River. An old name first noted on a Franklin (1819) and T. Thompson map (1820). One of several portages here, adjacent to Swampy Portage shown just northwest of Brassey Hill. Probably descriptive of conditions on the river for early fur traders and their canoes.

**Rodd Lake** (64 J/2) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Orville W. Rodd of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Roddy Lake** (64 J/12) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William G. Roddy of Winnipeg. He served in No. 156 Wellington Squadron.

*Roden* (62 F/16) Northwest of Brandon. A former Post Office which opened in 1887 on 22-11-22W under Postmaster Thomas Seens and closed in 1918. Also a School District on 21-11-2W.

**Roderick McLeod Lake** (63 N/8) South of Burntwood Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Roderick M. McLeod of Dugald. He served in No. 419 Halifax Squadron.

**Rodgers Lake** (64 N/7) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman Henry Rodgers of Giroux. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Rodgers Peninsula** (64 F/16) Bestick Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Edward H. Rodgers of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Rodgers Rapids** (64 I/16) Seal River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Herbert H. Rodgers of MacDonald. He served in No. 432 Lancaster Squadron.

**Rod Point** (63 C/16) In the north end of Lake Winnipegosis. CBGN correspondence (1952) indicated the local name to be Rod's Point or Rod Burrell's Point. Rod Burrell was a pioneer fisherman who had come to Winnipegosis from Georgian Bay, Ontario and operated a fishing camp here for several years. Adopted as Rod Point by the CBGN in 1952.

**Rodrigue Lake** (64 N/2) Northwest of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Arthur L. Rodrigue of St. Pierre-Jolys. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Rodwalsh Lake** (63 K/14) East of Kisseynew Lake. GBC records (1945) indicated that the lake was named by Sherritt-Gordon Mines staff after accountant Rod Walsh, who broke through the ice here while hunting.

**Roe Island** (64 O/15) Newcombe Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Stanley Roe of Cartwright. He served with the Royal Canadian Regiment.

**Roeland Sloughs** (62 G/7) North of Swan Lake. Named after the Roeland family who homesteaded here.

**Roes Creek** (62 G/16) Flows northeast into the Assiniboine River. A local name.

**Roes Lake** (62 J/6) Northeast of Neepawa. Recorded during fieldwork as an old family name here. Land records indicate that Frank W. Roe homesteaded beside the lake on NE 23-16-14W in 1915. Also called Moody Lake, after another local family.

*Rofton* (62 H/2) East of Emerson. The Post Office opened in 1921 on 10-1-7E under Postmaster John Kucak and closed in 1924. A School District named The Border was on NE 10-1-7E — presumably named due to its proximity to the International border. GBC correspondence (1921) simply noted that the Post Office was located on swampy and stony ground. "Everyone passing by speaks of this 'rough' place ... hence the name Rofton."

**Rogers** (62 K/9) Locality northeast of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1945 on NE 8-19-22W and closed in 1957. Also a School District established on NW 9-19-22W in 1904 and dissolved in 1959 (Strathclair Centennial History Committee 1970). Shown as *Roger School District* on a 1965 municipal map.

**Rogers Bay** (64 G/16) Cederlund Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Franklin W. Rogers of Rapid City. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Rogers Creek** (63 C/11) Flows southeast into Steeprock River. Named after Cecil Rogers who trapped and lumbered in this area. Located in the Porcupine Provincial Forest.

**Rogers Lake** (64 G/4) North of Grandmother Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Arthur E. Rogers of Winnipeg. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Rogers Point** (64 C/14) Vandekerckhove Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Walter H. Rogers of Winnipeg. He served with the Perth Regiment.

**Rognan Lake** (53 E/7) South of Island Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Everett R. Rognan of Minnedosa. He served in No. 408 Lancaster Squadron.

**Rohloff Lake** (63 O/5) Southeast of Highrock Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Henry Rohloff of Winnipeg. He served with the Canadian Provost Corps.

**Roland** (62 H/5) Community southeast of Carman. The Post Office opened as Lowestoft in 1884 on 35-4-4W and became Roland in 1890. Probably named after the first postmaster, William H. Lowe, who in correspondence with the GBC (1905) indicated that Roland had been named after Roland McDonald, a pioneer settler who owned part of the townsite land. The townsite was chosen in 1889 and the railway scouts named it after Mr. and Mrs. Roland McDonald, with whom they had stayed (Hambley 1956). A Maingy map (1882) showed the proposed Post Office of Farmington about here. Roland is intersected by both the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific lines. The Lowestoft School District was established on SW 35-4-4W, later moved to SE 28-4-4W and the district consolidated with Roland School District in 1954 (Hambley 1956). Codd (1885) *Lowestaft*. **Roland** (62 H/5) Rural Municipality south of Carman. Established in 1908 and named after the community (Garland 1975).

**Roller Lake** (64 F/3) East of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1967 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Ray C. Roller of Cartwright. He served in No. 100 Lancaster Squadron.

**Roller Peninsula** (64 F/3) Roller Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Sergeant Lester W. Roller of Neelin. He served with the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Rolling River** (62 K/8) Community southwest of Erickson. The Post Office which opened in 1896 on 34-16-19W and closed in 1917. GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster Duncan Cameron) indicated that it was named after the Rolling River "itself named from its turbulent, boisterous swift running nature, over a rough, stony bed." **Rolling River** (62 J/5) Flows south into the Little Saskatchewan River. It appeared on an A. Russell map (1858) according to Douglas (1933) who probably intended 1878. Fidler (1819) *Curling River*. **Rolling River 67** (62 K/8) Indian Reserve northwest of Neepawa. First noted on a Department of Indian Affairs map (1894). Named after the Rolling River which flows through it. There was a Presbyterian Mission here in 1894 (Garland 1975). SGO map (1894) *South Quill IR*, and an 1896 map which placed *Rolling River Band IR* over NW Township 17-18W.

**Romanishen Lake** (62 N/10) Northeast of Roblin. CPCGN correspondence (1977; from Natural Resources staff) indicated it to have been named after Steve Romanishen, a trapper in the Duck Mountain area. Also called Fork Lake, Boot Lake and Campbell Lake.

**Romans Lake** (62 N/16) Near Romans Point. A shallow partially enclosed portion of a larger bay. Named by the CPCGN in 1978. **Romans Island** (63 C/1) Lies at the entrance to Sagemace Bay. **Romans Point** (62 N/16) West shore of Sagemace Bay in southwestern Lake Winnipegosis. Named by the CBGN in 1957. Fieldwork revealed that it was a local family name.

**Ronahan Lake** (64 N/11) Southeast of Kasba Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John M. Ronahan of Napinka. He served in No. 149 Stirling Squadron.

**Ronald Atkinson Lake** (64 H/12) North of Wood Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Ronald E. Atkinson of West Kildonan. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers and was awarded the Military Medal.

**Ronald White Lake** (53 N/6) South of Patch Lake. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Private Ronald O. White of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Regiment.

**Rondeau, Lac** (62 G/7) East of Swan Lake. Land records indicate that Jeremiah Rondeau homesteaded NE 31-4-8W in 1878.

**Root Lake** (53 D/3) East of Family Lake. GBC records (1930) noted that the name was reported as local usage by the District Forester. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Wutupe Lake meaning *root* (compare with following entry).

**Root Lake** (63 K/3) Community north of The Pas. On the CNR line on 31-58-26W on the east side of Root Lake. It was named by the CNR (after the lake) in 1929 (Douglas 1933). The lake was first noted on a Topographical Surveys map (1914). Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Piskwachi Lake meaning *roots (of fallen trees)*.

**Roper Island** (64 C/5) Kamuchawie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Frank Roper of Winnipeg. He served with the Westminster Regiment.

**Rorke Lake** (53 K/10) East side of Kistigan Lake on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. GBC records (1936) listed the name as Pipiwatoose Lake, first noted on an undated sketch by J. Pierce, DLS. At the suggestion of a Mr. Fullerton, it was renamed after Mr. L. V. Rorke. Fieldwork revealed the local Native name Peskatuk Lake meaning *trees around the lake look like they are falling down*.

**Rorketon** (62 O/5) Community northeast of Dauphin. A Post Office, Canadian National terminal railway point and School District on 12-28-16W. The Post Office was named after early settler G. A. Rorke and opened in 1921 (Douglas 1933). Department of the Interior (1921) *Rorkton*.

**Rosa** (62 H/2) Locality northeast of Emerson. The Post Office was established in 1907 on 9-3-5E under Postmaster Peter Tanchak and later moved to 26 and 27-3-5E (Douglas 1933). Rudnyckyj (1970) claimed that the name was derived from the Ukrainian word "rosa" meaning *dew*, but conceded that Kirkconnell (in Rudnyckyj 1970) considered the name to be a "Ukrainianized" form of the French name Roseau (meaning *reed*). See Roseau River entry.

**Rosabella Lake** (54 L/16) Southeast of Churchill. Initially adopted in 1934 by the GBC as *Rosabelle Lake* but corrected to Rosabella. It was named after Rosabella Beach, wife of pioneer homesteader William Beach who lived in this area ca. 1910 and later located the townsite for Churchill. CPCGN (1965) *Rosebelle Lake* on a 1934 list.

*Rose* (62 I/2) East of Selkirk. A former School District established in 1951 on 27-12-5E (Dugald Women's Institute 1974). It had originally been called West Melrose, but changed following "remodelling." Perhaps roses grew here, or the name was simply derived from Melrose.

*Roseau* (62 H/3) Northeast of Emerson. The Post Office opened in 1895 on 18-3-4E and closed in 1903. Presumably named after nearby Roseau River (see entry). Department of the Interior (1904) as *Rosenau*; Maingy (1909) *Rosseau*. *Roseau River Indian Reserve 2* (62 H/3) Northwest of Emerson. Located on the Red River at the mouth of the Roseau River and named after it. First shown on a Department of Indian Affairs map (1891). In his survey of Indian Reserve No. 2 on Roseau River, Ponton (1887) noted that it was for the bands of Wakowush, Keweetoyash and Nanawanan (probably Ojibwa). It was here at the forks of the Roseau River and Red River that La Jemeraye, a nephew of La Vérendrye, died in 1736 (Garland 1975). Department of the Interior (1884) *Nashakepenais IR* and in 1904 *Nashakepenais IR 2*.

**Roseau Rapids 2A** (62 H/2) Indian Reserve on the Roseau River northeast of Emerson. Douglas (1933) called it simply Roseau Rapids and claimed that it was a reserve for the Chippewa or Roseau River tribe. The modern form of the name first appeared on NTS map 62 H (1938). **Roseau River** (62 H/2) Post Office northeast of Emerson. CBGN records (1950) noted the establishment of a Post Office on 2-3-5E. It was named after the river. **Roseau River** (62 H/3) Flows northwest into the Red River. First noted correctly on a Hind map (1858). Roseau is French, meaning *reed (grass)*. Many early maps extended it (incorrectly) from Lake of the Woods west to the Red River, although some, like Arrowsmith (1802; as *Reed River*) conceded that there was a height of land in between. The present Reed River may have been coincidentally named, as the Roseau River headwaters are to the south in the United States (at Roseau Lake). Historically, the river served as an important canoe route (Douglas 1933). Alexander Henry called it Rivière aux Roseaux and Reed River in 1800, while David Thompson referred to it as Brook of Reeds in 1798 (Coues 1897). Keating (1824) listed Pekwionusk as the Chippewa name and Cameron (1870) spelled it Piquaywanusk Sibi. Fidler (1808) *Reed river* and in 1819 *Reed R or River Roseaux*; Brué (1815) *R du Roseau*; Farmer (1829) *Reed Grass River or Pekwionusk R*; Dawson (1859) *River Roseau*; Crown Land Department (1858) *Rivière aux Rosseaux*. Anonymous railway map (ca. 1870-77) *Rousseau River*; Russell (1871) *Roseaux River*; Gamble (1872; in the Mitchell Atlas 1873) *Red Grass River*; Devine (1878) *Red River*; Page (1879) *Rosseau R*. Some maps, such as Department of the Interior (1874) showed a Roseau Swamp around Townships 7 and 8, Ranges 8 and 9E, northeast of Steinbach.

**Rosebank** (62 G/8) Community north of Morden. The Post Office opened in 1893 on 5-5-5W under Postmaster A. H. Baker and closed in 1970. It was described as a "new settlement" in 1878 and shown on a Government map (ca. 1891) as a Canadian National railway point (Douglas 1933). GBC correspondence (1906; from A. H. Baker) indicated that the name was derived from the large number of roses once growing here. The Thompson History Committee (1967) added that the community began with the arrival of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway (CNR). Mrs. R. P. Thompson (Alice York) was so impressed with the beauty of the banks of wild roses that she suggested the name Rosebank. The School District of Rosebank was established when the first school was built on 31-4-5W in 1883. It closed in 1963.

**Rose Bay** (63 I/2) Southeast shore of Molson Lake. Named in 1988 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Donald I. Rose of Stony Mountain. He served in No. 434 Halifax Squadron.

*Roseberry* (62 G/3) Northeast of Killarney. The Post Office opened in 1882 on 28-3-14W under Postmaster A. Kelso and closed in 1906. A Department of the Interior map (1905) showed it (as *Rosebery*) as a Post Office and as a railway point about three miles south. Also a School District (location unknown). Probably descriptive of the reddish fruit or seed pods of the rose bush. Codd (1885) *Rosebury*.

**Rosedale** (62 J/5) Rural Municipality north of Neepawa established in 1883 (Garland 1975). Maingy (1882) showed Rosedale as a proposed Post Office southwest of Eden within the present municipal boundary.

*Rosedale* (62 H/15) East of Virden. First shown on a Maingy map (1882) as a proposed Post Office in the area north-northeast of Oak Lake.

**Rosedale Coulee** (62 G/16) Flows northwest into the Assiniboine River. Probably named after the Rosedale Hutterite Colony located beside it.

*Rosehill* (around 62 F/15) East of Virden. First shown as a proposed Post Office on a Maingy postal map (1882). Located north-northwest of Griswold near the Oak River.

**Rose Island** (63 C/10) Swan Lake. First noted on a GSC map (1891) by Tyrrell and Dowling. Presumably wild roses grew here. Fieldwork revealed the local name Big Island. Spencer (1874) *I Warrenia*.

**Roseisle** (62 G/8) Community west of Carman. The Post Office opened in 1886 on 21-6-7W (Campbell 1972). Also a Canadian National railway point and School District name here. Presumably descriptive of wild roses growing in the area (perhaps in clumps or "isles"). Department of the Interior (1890) *Rose Isle*. **Roseisle Creek** (62 G/8) Flows northeast into the Boyne River. Named after the community in 1968. Fieldwork revealed the local names Little Boyne River, South Boyne River and South Branch Boyne River.

**Roseland** (62 F/16) Community southwest of Brandon. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 35-9-20W and closed in 1913. Also a Canadian National railway point and School District name (the latter shown on an 1884 Brownlee map). The name is descriptive as wild roses were plentiful in the area when the Post Office was named (Douglas 1933).

*Roselawn* (62 K/1) Southeast of Shoal Lake. This former School District was established in 1901 on NW 25-14-22W (Blanshard Centennial History Committee 1970). It consolidated in 1915 to form Cardale School District No. 1763.

*Roselea* (62 K/3) Northwest of Virden. First shown as a Canadian Pacific railway point around 10-14-28W on a Stovel map (1914). Also a School District on 14-14-28W (as *Rosalie*).

*Rosemound* (62 G/6) Southeast of Glenboro. First noted on a Maingy map (1882) as a proposed Post Office near Baldur or Greenway.

*Rosemount* (62 K/8) Southeast of Shoal Lake. A former School District established in 1883 on NW 36-15-20W which was established in 1884 (Newdale Historical Society 1970). In 1917, it was absorbed by the Newdale Consolidated School District. The Basswood and District Centennial Back-home Day Committee (1970) claimed that the school closed in 1916 and that the district was divided between Basswood and Newdale.

**Rosenberg Lake** (63 K/13) East of Embury Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Gunner Dennis V. Rosenberg of Brandon. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Rosenberry Lake** (63 O/2) West of Setting Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Willard K. Rosenberry of The Pas. He served in No. 90 Stirling Squadron.

**Rosenburg** (62 P/3) Locality southeast of Hodgson. The Post Office opened in 1915 on 36-24-2E and closed in 1948. Also a School District name. GBC correspondence (1928; from Postmaster Otto Meier) mentioned that the name "Rosenburg was given on account of the large amount of wild roses and the large amount of stones we have here." Rosen and burg respectively mean *roses* and *castle* in German.

**Rosenfeld** (62 H/4) Community northwest of Emerson. A Post Office and CN/CP railway junction point on 8 and 9-3-1W. It was named in 1882 by the CPR and was an early Mennonite community with a German name meaning *rose field* (Douglas 1933). Also a School District on SE 9-3-1W. Allen (1883) *Pembina Mountain Junction*; Copp Clark (1891) *Rosenfeld Junction*.

*Rosenfeld* (around 62 H/7 and 10) Southwest of Steinbach. First noted as a settlement (probably Mennonite) on a Westmacott map (1876) in the north half of 6-5E (see previous entry).

**Rosengard** (62 H/7) Locality southwest of Steinbach. A former School District on 12-6-5E. Adopted as a locality by the CPCGN in 1976. The name is German meaning *rose(s) garden*. Likely the same place as the Rosengarden noted as a settlement on SE Township 6-5E on a Burland map (1878).

**Rosengart** (62 H/4) Community southeast of Morden. A Mennonite community and School District on 7-1-3W. It is a German meaning name *rose(s) garden*. It was described as a "new settlement" in 1876 (1875 according to C. Dawson 1936).

*Rosenhoff* (62 H/6) Northwest of Morris on the Morris River. A former Mennonite community around 20-5-1E with a German name meaning *rose estate, courtyard* (Garland 1975). The area is now part of the community of Riverside (see entry). The School District of Rosenhoff was on NE 20-5-1E. The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1977. Probably *Rosenhof* on a Burland map (1878).

**Rosenort** (62 H/6) Community northwest of Morris. The Post Office opened in 1899 on 32-5-1E (Douglas 1933). The name is German and means *place of roses* (Klippenstein 1975). GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster H. W. Brandt) indicated that it was named after a Mennonite village in Russia. The School District of Rosenort was about one mile to the southwest on NW 31-5-1E, while the School District of Greenbank was located near here on 8-6-1E.

*Rosenthal* (62 H/10) Northwest of Steinbach. First noted on a Burland map (1878) as a community on SE Township 7-5E. Presumably a German (Mennonite) name meaning *rose valley*.

*Rosenthal* (62 H/4) Southeast of Morden. First noted as a presumably Mennonite settlement on SW 10-2-4W on a Department of the Interior map (1881). See previous entry.

**Rosenthal Lake** (63 N/9) North of Burntwood Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Hyman Rosenthal of Winnipeg. He served with the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada.

**Rose Peninsula** (64 O/11) Nueltin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Kenneth V. Rose of Petersfield. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Rose Point** (63 I/2) Southeast shore of Molson Lake. Named in 1988 after World War II casualty Sergeant Thomas H. Rose of Stony Mountain. He served in No. 40 Wellington Squadron.

**Rosetown** (62 H/4) Community southeast of Morden. Formerly called Rosenort on 13 and 24-1-3W. A Mennonite community described as "new" in 1876 (Douglas 1933) or 1875 (Klippenstein 1975). Because of the confusion with neighbouring Rosenort, which also had a Post Office, the local council and residents requested a name change. Rosetown is a rough translation of the original German name. Another recorded suggestion was Rosenort South. Rosenort was also a School District name.

*Rose Valley* (62 G/4) Southeast of Killarney. Presumably a descriptive name. A former School District established in 1886 on SW 19-1-16W (Garland 1975). A 1985 municipal map called it *Ross Valley* and placed it nearby on SW 22-1-16W.

**Rosewood** (62 H/15) Locality southeast of Winnipeg. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster Thomas Wilson) indicated that both the Post Office and School District were originally called Rosedale, but because of duplication elsewhere in Manitoba, school and postal authorities renamed the community Rosewood. Subsequent GBC correspondence (1905; from Mr. Holloway at Richland) claimed that Rosewood was a misnomer, since it had neither "a rose nor a wood." Postal records listed only Rosewood, noting that the Post Office opened in 1892 on 33-9-6E under Postmaster Anthony Newby and closed in 1961. The School District of Rosewood was onSE 23-9-6E. Bulman (1902)and the Post Office Guide of 1905 showed it on 15-9-6E.

*Roskeen* (62 J/11) Southeast of McCreary. The Post Office opened in 1901 on 28-18-15W under Postmaster Alex Dunlop and closed in 1912. The School District (also noted as *Raskeen* and *Rosskeen*) was shown on 34-18-15W. Maingy (1909) *Ross Keen*; Department of the Interior (1909; according to the CPCGN) *Rosskeen*. It is a surname and the name of a parish in County Cork, Ireland.

**Roski Lake** (64 J/10) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Antonio G. Roski of Tyndall. He served in No. 420 Halifax Squadron.

**Roslyn** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. Approved in 1989 and is an old electoral ward name.

**Ross** (62 H/16) Community northeast of Steinbach. The Post Office opened in 1923 on NE 21-9-8E and closed in 1970. GBC correspondence (1923; from Postmaster Theo Bregault) indicated that the Post Office was named after the Ross families in the area. The railway point here on the Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway was Ste.-Geneviève. The School District of Gauthier was on 21-9-8E. Stovel (1917) *St. Genevieve*; CBGN (1950) *Ross (Ste Genevieve Station)*.

**Ross Brown Lake** (64 N/8) Southeast of MacMillan Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Trooper Ross M. Brown of Neepawa. He served with the 14th Canadian Hussars.

**Rossburn** (62 K/10) Town northwest of Shoal Lake. First shown on a Department of the Interior map (1881) as a Post Office on a (colonization) trail. The Post Office opened in 1880 on 2-20-25W (Douglas 1933) under Postmaster Maitland Chamberlain. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster William Young) indicated that it and the Rural Municipality were named after Mr. R. R. Ross, one of the first settlers, a former Postmaster (1882 - 1896) and Reeve of the municipality. He had come here from Molesworth, Ontario. The CBGN (1951) suggested that "burn" (Gaelic for creek) was added by the Scots who settled here to acknowledge the creek in the area. The 1885 Postal Guide listed it on Township 19-25W. Also a Canadian National railway point (later) and School District name. Copp Clark (1906) *Roseburn*. **Rossburn** (62 K/10) Rural Municipality named after R. R. Ross. Adopted in 1933.

*Rossburn Junction* (62 J/6) Railway point north of Neepawa. Located on the CNR line on 21-15-15W and first noted on a Bulman map (1905). This point is the junction at which a branch line runs northwest to Rossburn and beyond (Garland 1975). The School District of Mountain View was established on SW 21-15-15W.

**Ross Creek** (62 I/6) Flows southeast into Netley Creek. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be an old family name here. Land records indicate that the creek flowed through the farm of Margaret Ross who homesteaded SE 4-16-2E in 1874.

**Ross Creek** (62 K/10) Flows southeast into Birdtail Creek. Probably named after Hugh R. Ross who homesteaded SW 28-20-25W in 1899.

**Rossdale** (62 I/3) Locality north of Winnipeg. A local name adopted by the CPCGN in 1976.

**Ross Dam** (62 F/7) On the Souris River on 8-4-26W. Named after a local family.

**Rossendale** (62 G/15) Community southwest of Portage la Prairie. The Post Office opened on 4-10-9W under postmaster John C. Glover in 1896 and was named after Ross Township in Renfrew County, Ontario (Douglas 1933). GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster James Cook) indicated that it had been named by a resident named Sager, and was a corruption of "Ross in dale" after a settlement in Ontario. The community was first called Loveville after an early settler and then Elmwood before finally becoming Rossendale (Garland 1975). The CNR arrived here in 1902. The School District (as both Rosendale and Rossendale) was located on 10-10-9W, while Elmwood School District was shown about one-half mile south on 15-10-9W. Bulman (1905) *Rosendale*.

**Rosser** (62 H/14) Community northwest of Winnipeg. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1881). Named in 1881 by the CPR, after General Thomas L. Rosser, Chief Engineer of the CPR at the commencement of the CPR's operations (Douglas 1933). The Post Office opened in 1886 (Campbell 1972). Also a School District shown on SW 10-12-1E on a Chataway map and called Rosser East School District on a 1965 municipal map. Rutton (1883) *Rosser Sta*. **Rosser** (62 H/14) Rural Municipality established in 1893 which became part of Metropolitan Winnipeg in 1960 (Garland 1975). In 1971 it was included within the unified City of Winnipeg.

*Rosser Heights* (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. Adopted by the CPCGN in 1974 and rescinded in 1986. It probably has the same origin as the Rural Municipality (previous entry).

**Ross Esker** (64 G/11) East of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant John D. Ross of Elgin. He served in No. 423 Sunderland Squadron.

**Ross Hill** (63 N/1) East of Craik Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Samuel Ross of Winnipeg. He served in No. 78 Halifax Squadron.

**Ross Island** (63 I/4) Between Playgreen Lake and the Nelson River (East Channel). It was named by Dr. Robert Bell in 1877 after Roderick Ross, the Hudson's Bay Company factor at nearby Norway House (Douglas 1933). Watson (1930) argued that the Hudson's Bay Company trading post was located on Ross Island (local name) and had been named after Chief Factor Donald Ross, while a much larger Ross Island was shown to the north (i.e., this one). Fieldwork revealed the local Native name Kestubinnamik Island meaning *people settled there*. GSC (1878) *Ros Island*.

**Rossman Lake** (62 K/10) Northwest of Shoal Lake. CPCGN records (1967) noted the former name as Fishing Lake which was changed in 1967 to Rossman Lake. It was named after a Mr. **Ross**, one of the first settlers in that area, and also to mark **Man**itoba's Centennial in 1970. Possibly named after R. R. Ross (see Rossburn entry above). Also known as Fish Lake locally.

**Rossmere** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg and named by the CPCGN in 1974. It was described as a "new settlement" in 1878 (Douglas 1933). It was named after Malcolm Ross, a settler and native of the St. Andrews area on the Red River. Also a School District on NW 15-11-6E first noted on a Chataway map (1907).

**Ross Murray Lake** (64 N/5) South of Snyder Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Ross M. Murray of Winnipeg. He served in No. 432 Wellington Squadron.

**Ross Peninsula** (64 F/1) Northeast shore of Barrington Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Floyd R. Ross of Elgin. He served in No. 356 Liberator Squadron.

**Ross Rapids** (64 I/8) South Knife River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Allan S. Ross of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Rossville** (63 H/13) Community northeast of Norway House. First noted on a Russell map (1878). Garland (1975; from W. Healy) reported that this settlement was a Native village with a Methodist mission established in 1840 by James Evans (1801 - 1846). It was named by him after Donald Ross, Chief Factor at Norway House for 21 years. Evans invented a Cree syllabic "alphabet" and then translated hymns and scripture into Cree. Evans' *Cree Syllabic Hymnbook* was the first book to be printed in the Canadian West (1841). Leggo (1871) *Rossville House*; Department of the Interior (1884) *Rossville Mission*; Bayne (1901; plan of HBC posts) *Rossville Trading Post*.

**Ross Wright Bay** (54 D/6) Stephens Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper John R. Wright of Gilbert Plains. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Rot Head Lake** (63 A/7) South of Weaver Lake. GBC records (1933) recorded the full name as Rotten Caribou Head Lake, but the less graphic Rot Head Lake was adopted in 1933.

**Rothery Lake** (53 K/11) Southeast of Edmund Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Private Arthur Rothery of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Rothnie Lake** (64 O/9) North of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Edwin G. Rothnie of Oak River. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Rothstein Lake** (63 N/1) Northeast of Sherridon. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Irvine S. Rothstein of Winnipeg. He served in No. 75 Stirling Squadron.

**Round Sand Lake** (64 P/15) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. First noted on a 1952 map by geologist G. Russell. Fieldwork revealed the local Chipewyan name Thaykow (Fruay) meaning *Sand Lake*.

**Rounthwaite** (62 G/12) Community southeast of Brandon. The Post Office opened in 1881 on 14-8-18W and closed in 1971. Also a Canadian National railway point and School District here. Named after Samuel Rounthwaite, the first postmaster (Douglas 1933). Rounthwaite had come from Ireland in 1881 and the Postal Department had asked him to suggest a Native name for the Post Office. He replied that he "did not know any Indians" (Stuart 1969). Postal authorities replied that Rounthwaite was "Indian enough" for them. The community was originally established on SW 23-8-18W and called Naughton (Rome 1970). Department of Railways and Canals (1882) *Routhwate*; Ruttan (1882) *Routhwaite*; American Bank Note Company (1882) *Rounthwair*; Cummins (1918) *Roundthwaite*.

**Roussin Lake** (63 H/10) East of Lebrix Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Rifleman Henri Roussin of Dauphin. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Routledge** (62 F/15) Locality southeast of Virden. The Post Office opened in 1889 on 34-9-25W, closed in 1920, reopened in 1923 and closed permanently in 1963. It was named as a Canadian Pacific railway point in 1888 (Douglas 1933). GBC correspondence (1905) indicated that it was named after Thomas Routledge "an English gentleman" from Virden. Also a School District here, which was established about 1893 and was dissolved in 1965 (Whiteford and Moody 1970). **Routledge Sand Hills** (62 F/15) Southeast of Virden. Named after the locality in 1976.

**Rowboat Creek** (52 E/3) Flows southeast into Reed River. According to Jim Thunder, Chief of the Buffalo Point Indian Reserve, an old rowboat was pulled up the shore at the mouth of the creek and left there. Over the years it rotted away, leaving behind only small pieces of its frame as a reference point.

**Rowe Bay** (63 O/12) Nelson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Herbert E. Rowe of Elm Creek. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Rowe Lake** (64 K/12) South of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Terry F. Rowe of Winnipeg. He served with the 1st Canadian Public Relations Department, General List, Canadian Army.

*Rowland* (62 G/5) Northwest of Killarney. A former settlement established in 1881 - 1882 on SW 10-4-18W (Haight in Musgrove 1956). It was named by the first Postmaster George Haight because of the "rolling contour" of the surrounding countryside. First shown on a Burland map (1885). Also a School District on SW 24-4-18W which was established in 1887.

*Roxton* (62 O/4) Southeast of Dauphin. A former School District on SW 4-24-16W which was established in 1912 and dissolved in 1947 (Ochre River Women's Institute 1970).

*Royal* (62 H/11) South of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1880 as Delorme, changed to Naas in 1882, became Royal in 1883 and closed in 1911. The original Post Office was presumably named after Postmaster Pierre Delorme. The (1905) Post Office was located on Lot 45 of Township 8-3E. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster Omfrey Panas) indicated that it was named after the Honourable Joseph Royal, former Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Territories.

**Roy Bay** (64 C/14) Vandekerckhove Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Victorien Roy of Winnipeg. He served with Le Régiment de la Chaudière.

**Roybrown Lake** (52 L/14) Southeast of Bissett on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. CPCGN records (1971) indicated that the lake was named after Roy Brown, the first airmail pilot in Canada. He was the first to fly over the Rocky Mountains (1931) and later worked as a bush pilot in northern Manitoba. He served as a MLA for Rupertsland (1953 - 1958) before his death in 1961.

**Royden McLeod Lake** (64 F/9) Southwest of Jordan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Royden H. McLeod of Mather. He served in No. 356 Liberator Squadron.

**Roy Island** (64 N/15) Putahow Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Private Paul H. Roy of Morris. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Roy Lake** (63 H/1) South of Gunisao Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Charles N. Roy of Winnipeg. He served in No. 12 Lancaster Squadron.

**Roy Point** (64 P/6) Hemmons Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Charles J. Roy of Winnipeg. He served at No. 8 Repair Depot, Winnipeg.

**Roy Young Bay** (63 P/5) Wintering Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Roy A. Young of Waskada. He served in No. 514 Lancaster Squadron.

**Roziere Lake** (64 I/1) Northeast of Etawney Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Lionel Roziere of Winnipeg. He served with the 1st Canadian Special Services Battalion, Canadian Army.

**Ruby Creek** (62 N/14) Flows northeast into Roaring River. First noted on a SGO map (1915) and earlier on a 1904 edition as *Ruby River*. Changed by the CPCGN (1977) following fieldwork. Ruby Creek was named by the railway inspector mapping the right-of-way for the Thunder Hill Branch of the CNR (Twilley 1958). He called in at the Lennox home while there and asked the name of the stream. As there was none, he asked the little girl (Ruby Lennox) what her name was and thus named the creek after her. **Ruby Lakes** (62 N/14) Along the creek, were named in 1977. One of these lakes was shown on a SGO map (1915) as *Ruby Lake*.

**Ruck Lake** (62 P/16) West of Family Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Bombardier Rudolph Ruck of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Ruddock** (63 N/7) Community north of Sherridon. CBGN records (1954) noted the establishment of a Canadian National railway point here with the proposed name Gallie, in lieu of the suggestion of Elbrown (see Eldon Lake entry). Alan E. Gallie was then Superintendent of Sherritt-Gordon Mines at Lynn Lake. The CBGN also suggested Eldon but Gallie was adopted in 1954. Later that year, the Post Office and the CNR recommended a new name to avoid confusion with Galilee in Saskatchewan. The CNR thus chose Ruddock, after C. Ruddock Neely, Resident Administrator of the Local Government District of Lynn Lake and former Mayor of The Pas. He had lived in the area for many years prior to his retirement in 1951.

**Rudick Lake** (64 P/13) North of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Peter Rudick of Winnipeg. He served in No. 100 Lancaster Squadron.

**Rudkawich Lake** (64 O/5) South of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Brunson Rudkawich of Fork River. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Rudko Lake** (64 O/4) East of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Henry Rudko of Dauphin. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

*Rudyard* (62 G/1) West of Morden. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on 14-3-8W, rescinded by the CPCGN in 1977. Douglas (1933) indicated that it was originally named Kaleida Junction after nearby Kaleida, but was renamed Rudyard in 1908 after a visit that year by author Rudyard Kipling (1865 - 1936). He is best remembered as the author of *The Jungle Book* and *The Man Who Would be King*.

**Rufford** (62 J/4) Locality southwest of Neepawa. A Canadian National railway point on 32-13-18W which was named in 1911 (Douglas 1933) and first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1911). Possibly named after an area landowner.

*Rugby* (62 H/14) Railway point within the City of Winnipeg. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1914). CPCGN records (n.d.) indicated that it was named after the Rugby Interlocking Plant near London, England. An interlocking plant is a mechanical system used to protect trains from collisions where two lines cross. Often, these were in towers staffed 24 hours a day. Bulman (1905) seems *Rugby Junction*; CPCGN (1974) *Rugby Tower*.

**Rundle Lake** (52 M/11) Southeast of Family Lake. GBC records (1926) indicated that the lake was named after John Rundle, a member of the Manitoba - Ontario Boundary Survey party in 1922.

**Runner Lake** (64 C/4) South of Laurie Lake. Named in 1947 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Joseph M. Runner of Treherne. He served in No. 115 Wellington Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Mistutimukunpechit Lake meaning *dead horse*. Horses were probably used during the construction of the Lynn Lake Road or in local mining operations

**Running Landing Place Rapids** (54 L/1) In the Churchill River south of Churchill. Originally called Running Landing Place (Fidler 1807). The GBC added "Rapids" to the name in 1954 to distinguish the feature. It was probably descriptive of the landing or conditions experienced by canoeists. Along the north side of the river there was a quarter-mile-long smooth limestone bottom with shoals and a fast current (Fidler 1807). Canoes were lined or "handed down" it.

**Rupert Creek** (54 F/10) Flows east into Hudson Bay south of Owl River. The present form was first noted on a Codd map (1885) and adopted by the CBGN in 1949. The CBGN noted the alternate names Rupert River, Stoney River (on a 1941 marine chart), Stoney Creek (in the *Arctic Pilot* guide 1915) and Stoney River (GSC map 1897). It first appeared as *Ruperts Creek* on a Thornton map (1709). Presumably named after Prince Rupert (or Ruperts Land), first Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company (see next entry). Tyrrell (1915) recorded the Native name Astikopisisawabiko (no translation given). Fieldwork revealed the local Cree names Mistassoinne Creek meaning *big stone* and Isikpeschetuapuk Creek, meaning *where the ducks float on the tide*. Bellin (1744) *Rupert Creck*; Urstee and Merkus (1757) *Crique Rupert*; Rocque (ca. 1762) *Prince Rupert Creek*, and ca. 1765 *Ruberts R*; Jefferys (1763) *Ruperts R*; Copp Clark (1914) *Stony River*.

*Ruperts Land* The name applied in the original Hudson's Bay Company charter of 1670 to the large territory granted to the company, encompassing the entire Hudson Bay drainage (Douglas 1933). Rupert (1619 - 1682) was Prince of the Palatine, Duke of Bavaria, Duke of Cumberland and Earl of Holderness. He was the son of Elector Frederick V and Elizabeth I of Bohemia and the nephew of King Charles I of England. He served in the Thirty Years War and became celebrated in the English Civil War as a cavalry officer. This territorial grant included all of Manitoba, northern Ontario, northwest Quebec, the upper Red River Valley in Minnesota and North Dakota, southern parts of Saskatchewan, part of Alberta and portions of the Districts of Keewatin and Mackenzie in the Northwest Territories (Garland 1975). *Ruperts Land Industrial School* (around 62 I/3) Noted on a Department of Indian Affairs map (1897) near the Red River in the parish of St. Paul. Part of Lot 18 was purchased from the diocese of Ruperts Land and used for an industrial school.

**Rurak Lake** (63 I/10) Southeast of Walker Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Trooper Peter Rurak of Roblin. He served with the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps.

**Rushforth Lake** (63 I/1) East of Molson Lake. Named in 1980 after World War II casualty Flying Officer William J. Rushforth of Eriksdale. He served in No. 102 Halifax Squadron.

**Rush Island** (64 F/4) Carswell Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Mathew C. P. Rush of Winnipeg. He served with the Cornwall Light Infantry.

**Rusnak Lake** (64 H/9) Southeast of Etawney Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Private John Rusnak of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

**Russell** (62 K/14) Town south of Roblin. The Post Office opened as Shell River in 1880 on 22-21-28W, named after the nearby river. By 1885 it had moved to 3-21-28W and the name was changed to Russell after 1889. A Department of the Interior map (1881) showed it as Russell on Hudson's Bay Company land (3-21-28W), while an 1884 map showed Russell as a Hudson's Bay Company post. GBC correspondence (1905; from resident Augusta Boulton) indicated that the original CPR line ran through the centre of the County of Russell. The site for the railway point was on land owned by Colonel (later Senator) Boulton, so he had it surveyed for a townsite and called it Russell, after the county. This followed the English custom of naming the chief town after its county. The Russell Women's Institute (1967), however, claimed that in 1881, Colonel Boulton had 3-21-28W surveyed for a townsite and named it Russell after the Surveyor General of Canada, Lindsay Russell (see also Russell Lake below). Douglas (1933) suggested that it was probably named after General Lord Alexander George Russell, Commander of the Forces in Canada (1883 - 1888). It was also a School District which opened in 1882 (*The Russell Banner* 1962). GSC (1888) *Russell Sta*, just northwest of Shell River (Post Office). **Russell** (62 K/11) The Rural Municipality which includes the community and after which it was named in 1881 (Garland 1975).

**Russell Bay** (64 H/11) Hibbert Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant John D. Russell of High Bluff. He served in No. 57 Lancaster Squadron.

**Russell Creek** (52 L/13) Flows southwest into Black River. CPCGN records (1974) indicated that the creek was named after pioneer aviator Horace P. Russell who was an engineer with Western Canada Airways in 1928. He became Chief Engineer at Sioux Lookout, Ontario and at Whitehorse and later worked for Canadian Pacific Air.

**Russell Drain** (62 H/6) Flows east into Morris River. Named after an early homesteader.

**Russell Esker** (54 M/6) South of Long Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Melville E. Russell of Griswold. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Russell Hill** (64 N/3) Northwest of Whitmore Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Private Robert W. Russell of MacGregor. He served with the Royal Canadian Regiment.

**Russell Island** (64 I/3) North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Bombardier Duncan Russell of Souris. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Russell Lake** (62 I/11) Southwest of Gimli. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1875) and named after Lindsay A. Russell, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands (1878 - 1881) and later Deputy Minister of the Department of the Interior (Douglas 1933). Department of the Interior (1877) *L. Russell*.

**Russell Lake** (64 C/4) West of Granville Lake. GBC records (1932) indicated that this name was proposed by M. G. Cameron (DLS) after J. Russell (DLS) who had been in charge of the survey party in this area. Alternates noted by the GBC were Big Loon Lake (on a mining blueprint) and Loon Lake (on a GSC map 1914). Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Mwoak Lake meaning *loon*. Department of the Interior (1923) seems *Long Lake*. **Russell River** (64 C/6) Flows east into Laurie River. Named after Russell Lake, it was first noted by the CPCGN on a damsite plan and was adopted in 1953.

**Russell Peninsula** (64 N/2) Weepaskow Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private William C. Russell of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Russell Point** (62 G/1) Southwest of Morden. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local name for this point of land in the Pembina Hills. It was named after Frank Russell, a local pioneer.

**Russell Rapids** (54 I/14) Seal River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Leonard B. Russell of Winnipeg. He served in No. 431 Halifax Squadron.

**Russick Lake** (63 N/5) Northwest of Kississing Lake. First noted in GBC records (1928) and on a GSC map (1929). Named after "Shorty" Russick from the Kississing Lake area (Douglas 1933). He won the Northern Dog Derby held at The Pas in 1930. **Russick Narrows** (63 N/3) Kississing Lake northeast of Barrett Bay. Also named after "Shorty" Russick who fished commercially and trapped this area of Kississing Lake. Shorty built a log cabin at these narrows in the 1930s.

**Rustrock Lake** (52 E/14) Northeast of Brereton Lake. CPCGN records (1974) indicated it to have been named by area trapper Alex Kolanski who lived here for over 30 years. The rock on the lakeshore has a rusty colour, presumably due to iron oxide deposits. Also called Smoky Lake locally.

**Ruthenia** (62 K/15) Locality northeast of Russell. The Post Office opened in 1924 on SE 28-21-25W, closed in 1928, reopened in 1929 and closed permanently in 1954. Also a School District on SE 20-21-25W. The Post Office was named after Ruthenia, or Little Russia (Douglas 1933). Rudnyckyj (1970) added that the name

> is a Latinized form of *Rus'* — an original name of Ukraine. Early Ukrainian settlers in Canada were known as Ruthenians as such terminology was used to designate them in the Habsburg Monarchy.

Rudnyckyj (1970) relayed the following from H. Boychuk of Rossburn (1953):

> Our first Canadian pioneers came here from some districts of Ukraine, though they were all of Ukrainian origin, they called themselves by the old ethnic name of Ruthenians. That is the reason why one of the schools in Manitoba was named by them "Ruthenia." When later on, a Post Office was established there, it was called 'Ruthenia' too, and the whole district around was known as Ruthenia. Those first Ukrainian settlers who came here from Ukraine and who still were accustomed to call themselves Ruthenians should not be mistakenly regarded as Russians (Muscovits) or Poles, for they were not. They were real Ukrainians, as I have remarked before, but they still used their old racial name which is not used any more.

*Rutherford* (62 J/3) Southeast of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1899 on 21-12-12W and closed in 1916. GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmistress Matilda Doubleday) indicated that the community was formerly called Stuart Settlement because of all the Stuarts living along Pine Creek. Many of them left, and when a Post Office was established it became Rutherford, named after Dr. Rutherford who was instrumental in getting the Post Office established here.

**Rutherford Island** (63 I/1) Little Bolton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private George A. Rutherford of St. Vital. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Rutherford Lake** (52 M/3) Southwest of Aikens Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Lance Sergeant Archibald R. Rutherford of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Ruthig Lake** (52 L/3) Northeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Trooper Leonard A. Ruthig of Winnipeg. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Rutland Lake** (64 K/8) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after two World War II casualties. Corporal Arthur J. Rutland and Rifleman William H. Rutland of Clearwater were brothers who served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Rutledge Island** (63 I/1) Lorentson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman James E. Rutledge of Delta. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Rutledge Lake** (64 K/14) Northeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Private Percy M. Rutledge of Bowsman. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Ruttan Lake** (64 B/5) Southwest of Southern Indian Lake. Named in 1969 after Dr. Douglas Ruttan, Chief Geologist for Sherritt-Gordon Mines. He directed the exploration which led to the mineral discovery and ultimately, the mine and community. **Ruttan Mine** (64 B/5) Community southwest of Southern Indian Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that it was named after nearby Ruttan Lake. The Financial Post (1977) listed the mine as *Ruttan Lake*.

*Ruttanville* (62 G/2) Southeast of Pilot Mound. A former Post Office that opened in 1880 on 30-2-9W and closed in 1892. Presumably named after the first postmaster William D. Ruttan (1880 - 1886).

**Ryan Island** (64 H/11) Small Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Gordon F. Ryan of Winnipeg. He served at No. 2 Wireless School in Calgary, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Ryan Lake** (64 C/10) Southeast of Lynn Lake. CBGN records (1957) indicated that the lake was named after Sophie Ryan, a prospector who became known in the north as the Diamond Queen.

**Ryan Lake** (64 J/10) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Sergeant Francis J. Ryan of Flin Flon. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles and was awarded the Military Medal.

*Ryanton* (62 J/10) East of McCreary. A former Post Office that opened in 1911 on 13-20-11W under Postmaster Lawrence Lees, moved to 23-20-11W and finally closed in 1923. Probably derived from the family name Ryan.

**Rychlicki Lake** (64 J/7) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Charles Rychlicki of Silver. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Rye Lake** (52 E/11) Southeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Corporal Ernest C. Rye of Virden. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles. Edna Lake was the name used locally by Whiteshell Provincial Park staff. Edna Schindler was a local Parks employee.

**Ryerson Lake** (52 L/6) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1923). Named after Reverend Egerton Ryerson (1803 - 1882), the first President of Victoria University in Toronto (Douglas 1933). **Ryerson Creek** (52 L/6) Flows southwest into Ryerson Lake and was named after it in 1975.

**Ryne Creek** (63 I/16) Flows northeast into Carrot River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Sergeant Stanley E. Ryne of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Saar Lake** (64 N/15) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Trooper Durward A Saar of Pierson. He served with the Elgin Regiment.

**Sabblut Lake** (64 I/1) Northeast of Etawney Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Aaron Sabblut of Winnipeg. He served with the Saskatoon Light Infantry. Locally known as Long Lake.

**Sabiston Lake** (64 N/16) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman David H. Sabiston of Pine Falls. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Sabomin Lake** (63 P/6) Northeast of Sipiwesk Lake. First noted on a Topographical Survey map by G. Herriot, DLS (1915). It is a Cree name meaning *gooseberry, a berry one can see light through* (Garland 1975; from Kirkness).

**Sadeski Lake** (64 P/12) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant John Sadeski of Souris. He served in No. 419 Halifax Squadron.

**Sadler River** (53 E/9) Flows west into the Banksian River. CPCGN records (1966) indicated that the river was named after David Sadler Jr., a deputy surveyor who conducted surveys in Manitoba in 1871.

*Sadlow* (62 H/9) Southwest of Brereton Lake. The Post Office opened in 1924 on NE 16-9-11E under Postmaster Max Sadlowski and closed in 1969. Douglas (1933) confirmed that the Post Office was named after its first Postmaster. He was a benefactor of the Ukrainian church (Rudnyckyj 1970). The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1976 and replaced by the local name Spruce Siding (see entry).

*Sagawitchewan* (53 F/12) In the east end of Island Lake. First noted on a NTS map 53 SW (1943) as a community at the east end of Sagawitchewan Bay in Island Lake and presumably named after it. The community name was rescinded by the CBGN in 1950. Its origin was undetermined.

**Sagawitchewan Bay** (53 F/12) In Island Lake. First noted by the GBC (1928) in a GSC report (1878-79), while the form *Sagiwitchewan Bay* was submitted in a GSC report (by Dr. J. Wright) in 1927. **Sagawitchewan River** (53 F/12) Flows northwest into Sagawitchewan Bay and was first noted in a GSC report (1878-79).

**Sagemace Bay** (62 N/16) In the southwest end of Lake Winnipegosis. Douglas (1933) claimed that Tyrrell named it after Charlie Sagemace, one of his canoe-men. It is a Cree name meaning *mosquito* (Garland 1975; from Kirkness). David Thompson (1813-14; 1843 map) extended it to Duck Bay (or showed the same name twice). The CPCGN (1966) noted the name South Bay on a Marine chart dated 1957.

**Sahaluk Lake** (64 C/12) East of Laurie Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Trooper Walter Sahaluk of Winnipeg. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons. Noted as Helen Lake on a 1948 geological map by M. S. Stanton.

**Sails Lake** (63 J/13) Northeast of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John C. Sails of Winnipeg. He served in No. 32 Spitfire Squadron.

*St. Adelard* (62 I/12) Northeast of St. Laurent. The Post Office opened in 1904 on 28-18-1W and closed in 1917. GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster J. Ephrem Rondeau) indicated that it was named after Monseigneur L'Archêveque Louis Philippe Adelard Langevin, patron of a parish in St. Boniface. He noted the difficulty in preserving elements of French Canadian culture with the arrival of new Anglophone settlers who suggested names like "Union Prairie." Louis Philip Adelard Langevin was archbishop of St. Boniface from 1895 to 1915 (Rudnyckyj 1970). The School District of Union Prairie was on SE 14-18-1W.

**St. Adolphe** (62 H/11) Community south of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1891 as Dubuc on Lot 225, Township 8-3E and changed to St. Adolphe in 1893. The School District of Dubuc was shown around 22-8-3E on a Chataway map (1921) while the School District of St. Adolphe was recorded some four miles southwest around SW 33-7-3E on a 1965 municipal map. The community was originally known as Pointe Coupée meaning *cut point* but was later renamed (Douglas 1933) after Adolphe Turner who donated a large amount of money for the erection of a church here (Garland 1975; from L. Dorge). Garland related an incident that happened here during the Métis uprising of 1869. In June 1869, John Snow and some of his survey party went into the area to cut wood, take measurements and dig a well. They took no notice of a warning from the Métis that this land belonged to them. In July, the Métis pulled out the survey stakes, burned the wood and filled the well. **St. Adolphe Coulee** (62 H/11) Flows north into the Seine River Diversion.

**St. Alphonse** (62 G/6) Community southeast of Glenboro. The Post Office opened in 1885 on 34-5-12W as Decosse and changed to St. Alphonse in 1886. GBC correspondence from Postmaster T. Chapdelaine indicated that the area was settled by Roman Catholic colonists under the direction of a priest who, intending it to be a parish, placed the locality under the protection of St. Alphonse. This then became the name of the parish and Post Office. It was also a School District name. St. Alphonse was separated from St. Leon (see entry), the parish which originally took in the whole of the Pembina Hills area (Garland 1975; from Lionel Dorge). It was named after the patron saint of the Honourable Alphonse A. LaRivière.

**St. Ambroise** (62 J/8) Community southwest of St. Laurent. The Post Office opened in 1901 on 11-15-5W under Postmaster Louis Flamond and closed in 1976. Stovel (1908) *St Ambreise*; Department of the Interior (1913) *St-Ambroise* and in 1921, *St Ambrose*. **St. Ambroise Game Bird Refuge** (62 J/1) To the southwest, named after the community in 1977.

**St. Andrew, Lake** (62 P/11) Northeast of Hodgson. First noted correctly on a Copp Clark map (1914) and earlier on a Department of the Interior map (1911), but in the position of present Lake St. David. Earlier maps from the Department of the Interior (1884) called it Long Lake. It was named after the patron saint of Scotland (Douglas 1933). Surrounding lakes were similarly named after the patron saints of other countries in the British Isles. Fieldwork revealed the local name Sucker Lake.

**St. Andrews** (62 I/2) Locality southwest of Selkirk. CPCGN records indicated that the first Post Office opened in 1862 under Postmaster Thomas Sinclair and closed in 1936. Located along the Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Railway and also a School District nearby which Chataway (1907) seemed to call Central St. Andrews. It lies within the Parish of St. Andrews (shown on Hind 1858), which Russell (1871) split into the parishes of St. Andrews North and St. Andrews South, extending east and west of Red River between the parishes of St. Paul and St. Peter. Most maps showed the Post Office near the boundary between the north and south parishes. The settlement area was earlier called Sault à la Biche (old French meaning *Deer Rapids*) until the Selkirk settlers renamed it, presumably after the patron saint of Scotland (Douglas 1933). The church and parish of St. Andrews were established by Reverend William Cochrane in 1828 - 1829 around the Grand Rapids — presumably St. Andrews Rapids (Russenholt 1968). For Post Office: Department of the Interior (1874) *St. Andrew's*; Belden (1881) *St Andrew*. **St. Andrews** (62 I/2) Rural Municipality northeast of Winnipeg. The Rural Municipality includes the Post Office and parish and is located on the west side of the Red River. The name was approved by the GBC in 1933.

*St. Andrews Rapids* (62 I/2) In the Red River. No longer listed by the CPCGN; presumably drowned with the building of the locks. First noted by Russenholt (1968) as Grand Rapids. Sault à la Biche presumably also referred to the rapids. The latter name was used by J. Mcdonnell (HBC) in the Red River report of 1793 - 1797. McKellar (1895) indicated that St. Andrew's Rapids were the only obstacle to regular steamboat travel along the Red River from Lake Winnipeg south to the United States.

**St. Boniface** (62 H/14) Urban community within the City of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1872 within the parish of St. Boniface (Campbell 1972). It was incorporated as a village in 1881, as a town in 1883 and as a city in 1908 (Garland 1975). Now considered part of the City of Winnipeg. The parish was first identified on a Hind map (1858). It was named after St. Boniface (675? - 754), an English missionary called the Apostle of Germany (Douglas 1933). It was named by Abbé (later Bishop) Joseph N. Provencher, who along with Reverend Sévère Dumoulin reached Red River in 1818 to attend to the spiritual needs of the Roman Catholic settlers (Douglas 1933). These included members of a Swiss Regiment under Lieutenant Colonel De Meuron who had been brought to Canada by Lord Selkirk to assist in the war with the United States (Garland 1975). That part of Abbé Provencher's house which was to serve as a temporary chapel was used for the first time on All Saints Day, 1818. The chapel was placed

> … under the patronage of St. Boniface in order to draw God's blessings on the German Meurons, Catholics none too fervent, through the apostle[s] of their nation. By extension, the name was soon applied to the little Catholic settlement. January 15, 1819, is the first time that we see that place thus denominated in Provencher's correspondence (Morice 1910).

Russell (1871) showed *St Boniface West* and *St Boniface East* divided by the Red River, presumably referring to parish areas. McPhillips (1881) had *St Boniface Station* on the CPR line within the St. Boniface area; American Bank Note Company (1882) *Boniface*.

**St. Charles** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. Originally a parish on the north and south banks of the Assiniboine River (shown on a Hind map 1858) and later a village in the west end of Winnipeg. Also a Catholic Parish founded in 1854. It was named in honour of the founder of the Oblates, Monseigneur Charles J.-E. de Mazenod. Until 1854, the parish was known as "Rivière-Esturgeon" (Société historique de Saint-Boniface 1994) "where almost two hundred Catholics, mainly Métis, were loosely grouped together" (Morice 1922).

> It is important to remember that Alexandre-Antonin Taché, who succeeded Monseigneur Provencher as Bishop of St. Boniface in 1853, was an Oblate of Mary Immaculate. Monseigneur Taché no doubt chose "St. Charles" in honour of his superior (Société historique de Saint-Boniface 1994).

The Post Office opened in 1871, changed to Winnipeg-St. Charles in 1963 (a Sub Post Office) and closed in 1965. Also a former Canadian Pacific railway point deleted by the CBGN in 1952. A Secretary of State map (1872) showed St. Charles Church and Post Office within the Parish of St. Charles. Maingy (1909) had *St. Charles Village* as a Post Office about one and one-half miles west of St. Charles Post Office.

**St. Claude** (62 G/9) Village northwest of Carman. Named as a Canadian Pacific railway point in 1892 after St. Claude, France, home of many of the settlers (Douglas 1933). The Post Office opened in 1893 on 15-8-7W (Campbell 1972). Also a former School District name. It was originally planned as a sister parish to Notre Dame de Lourdes to the southwest (Garland 1975; from L. Frémont). Don Paul Bénoit brought out colonists from France in 1892 and named the parish after St-Claude in France, "the cradle of the Institute of Canons Regular." Cummins (n.d.) *St Claud*.

**St. Clements** (62 I/2) Rural Municipality east of Selkirk. Located on the east bank of the Red River around the area established as the parish of St. Clements. St. Clements Church was established here in 1861 (Douglas 1933). Rudnyckyj (1970) identified it as a Church of England parish, while Hall (1880) suggested that it was an early Scottish settlement with a church, school and Post Office. Shown on a Secretary of State map (1872) as a parish and Post Office, the latter not listed by Campbell (1972) or the 1885 Postal Guide.

**St. Croix Island** (64 I/15) Seal River. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private William A. St. Croix of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

*St. Daniel* (62 G/9) Northwest of Carman. A former Post Office on 30-7-5W. First noted in the 1905 Postal Guide and last listed in 1916. Also a former School District name. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster Joseph Aymont) indicated that it was named after the first Roman Catholic mission here, which in turn was named after pioneer settler Daniel Fredich (died 1895). He owned the land on which the church was built.

**St. David, Lake** (62 P/12) North of Hodgson. First noted on a Topographical Survey map (1911) but the name was reversed with that of Lake St. Andrew. Correctly shown on a Department of the Interior map (1926), while a 1921 map combined it with Lake St. Patrick under the latter name. It was named after the patron saint of Wales (Douglas 1933). Earlier maps, such as the Department of the Interior (1884) called it God's Lake, while fieldwork revealed the local name Devils Lake. Both are possibly translations of the same Native name. Rand McNally (1904) *Cods Lake*.

**Ste. Agathe** (62 H/11) Community south of Winnipeg. First noted on a Russell map (1878). Early maps, such as Department of the Interior (1874) showed a Pointe Grouette Post Office nearby. Postal records listed Point à Grouette as a separate Post Office which opened in 1873 and closed in 1878. Presumably it was replaced by Ste. Agathe Post Office which opened in 1878 (Douglas 1933) or 1873 (Campbell 1972). It is also a Canadian National railway point. The area was established as a Roman Catholic parish in 1872 (Douglas 1933) and a Secretary of State map (1872) showed it extending from Township 2 along the east and west banks of the Red River. Russell (1871) also recorded St. Agathe, probably referring to the parish. It was formerly part of the parish of St. Norbert and was named by Father Ritchot after Ste. Agathe des Monts in Quebec where he had been Curé before coming to Manitoba (Garland 1975; from Lionel Dorge). It was first settled by Métis and later by French Canadians. Department of the Interior (1881) *St Agathe* for the Post Office; Belden (1881) *Pointe Girouette*; Copp Clark (1876) *Pt Gruette*.

**Ste. Amélie** (62 J/14) Community northeast of McCreary. The Post Office opened in 1904 on 16-23-14W and closed in 1970. GBC correspondence from Postmaster Reverend J. A. Bastien indicated that it was named after a Belgian princess. This could have been the Princess Amélie (1840 - 1927) who married Maximillian of Austria or the Princess Amélie (1858 - 1924) who married Philippe of Saxony-Coburg. Also a School District on NE 29-23-14W. Department of the Interior (1909) *St Amelie*; and (1921) *Ste Ameilie*.

**Ste. Anne** (62 H/10) Town north of Steinbach. Located on the CNR and the historical Dawson Trail. Ste. Anne was the community and railway point name in 1898 (Douglas 1933) while the Post Office was Ste-Anne-des Chênes, a French name meaning *Saint Anne of the Oaks*. The Post Office opened as Pointe du Chêne prior to 1872 (1871 according to Douglas 1933), changed to St Ann's in 1873 (Ste Anne's according Douglas 1933) and became Ste-Anne-des-Chênes in 1891. The area was established in 1864 as a parish on the Seine River and the Post Office was so named after the scrub oak (chênes) growing in the vicinity (Douglas 1933). Macoun (in Fleming 1874) noted that Oak Point was on the edge of the prairie. The community was formerly called Grande Pointe des Chênes, French for *Big Point of Oaks* (Garland 1975; from Lionel Dorge). Later it was named Ste Anne des Chênes by Father Lefloch, the resident priest who built the chapel. He named it after Ste Anne, patron saint of Brittany, his former home. A Secretary of State map (1812) showed Oak Point Settlement as a large area with defined boundaries surrounding the community. This pattern still exists and is now considered to be the Parish of Ste Anne, as noted on NTS map 62 H/10 (1977). **Ste. Anne** (62 H/10) Rural Municipality established in 1880 (Douglas 1933) and named after the community. The School District of *Ste Anne West* was shown on a Chataway map (1921) within the parish and southwest of Ste. Anne. Several variations in spelling were noted, particularly between the Post Office, railway point, and parish.

Russell (1868) *Oak Point* as the settlement area and (1871) *St Ann*; Dominion Lands (1874) *Parish of St Ann*; Department of the Interior (1874) *Pte de Chênes* and *St Anne's Post Office*; Burland (1878) *Pte de Chênes* and *St Annes* within the parish or settlement area; Hudson Bay Railway (1883) *Pointe des Chenes*; Provincial Government map (1893) *St Anne des Chenes*; SGO (1895) *Ste Anne des chenes* and (1906) *Ste Ann des Chenes* as a Post Office near the railway point of *Ste Anne*; Rand McNally (1904) *Ste Anne (des Chenes)*.

*Ste. Anne des Prairies* (62 H/10) Northeast of Steinbach. First noted on Maingy Postal maps (1903, 1909) within the settlement or parish of Ste. Anne, to the northeast of the main community. Possibly a church name; not listed in the 1903 or 1909 Postal Guides.

**Ste. Elizabeth** (62 H/6) Community east of Morris. The Post Office opened in 1900 as Jérôme on 18-4-3W under Postmaster John Q. Sumner, changed to Ste. Elizabeth in 1904 and closed in 1966. Rudnyckyj (1970) suspected that it was named after the patroness of the parish. Jerome School District was on SE 11-4-2E and Ste. Elizabeth School District was on SW 31-4-3E. Maingy (1903) *Jerome*; SGO (1906) *St Elizabeth*.

*Ste-Geneviève* (62 H/10) Community northeast of Steinbach. The Post Office opened in 1908 as Saltel on 13-9-7E under Postmaster A. J. Deschamps, changed to Ste-Geneviève in 1952 and closed in 1970. Saltel was the name of an early settler (Douglas 1933). Both the community and the Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway point were named after the parish of Ste-Geneviève in Paris (Garland 1975; from D. Frémont). The School District of Dugas was on SE 14-9-7E. CBGN (1951) *St Genevieve*.

*Ste. Madeleine* (62 K/11) Southwest of Russell. The Post Office opened in 1912 as Madeline on 32-18-29W, closed in 1920, reopened in 1924 and closed in 1927. It reopened again in 1934 as Ste. Madeleine and closed permanently in 1940. Rudnyckyj (1970) claimed that it was named after the patroness of the parish. The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1977. A Rural Municipality of Ellis map (1969) *St Madeline*.

**Ste. Rita** (62 H/16) Community east of Winnipeg. In 1966 the CPCGN changed the community name of Craigs to Ste. Rita, the name of the former Post Office and to conform with local usage. The Post Office opened in 1934 as Rita on NW 34-10-9E, changed to Ste. Rita in 1965 and closed in 1970. The Post Office was named after the local church (Hadashville Women's Institute 1970). Craigs was established as a railway point on the Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway and was first noted on a GSC map (1921) as Craigs Siding. The origin was undetermined, but it was probably named by the Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway after an employee or landowner. The School District of Craig Siding was on SE 4-11-9E. Manitoba South map (1947) *Craig Siding (Rita Post Office)*; CBGN (1951) *Craigs (Rita Post Office)*.

*Ste. Rose* (62 O/4) Railway point southeast of Dauphin Lake. Adopted as a Canadian National railway point in the community of Ste. Rose du Lac. Stovel (1914) *St. Rose*.

**Ste. Rose du Lac** (62 O/4) Village southeast of Dauphin Lake. The Post Office (as *Ste. Rose-du-lac*) opened in 1894 and was named "du-lac" by Father Lecoq because it was near Dauphin Lake (Douglas 1933). Listed correctly in the 1897 Postal Guide on 9-24-25W under Postmaster Richard Robinson. Ste. Rose is also a Canadian National railway point named after the community. This area was first settled in 1889 by Métis from St. Vital who were seeking hay for their animals in winter (Garland 1975; from A. E. Theoret 1948). In 1891, the Oblate fathers founded a mission here called La Mission de la Rivière-Tortue (French, meaning *Turtle River Mission*). In 1892, the name *Ste Rose du Lac* was used in the parish register, but when the parish was formally established, it was named Ste Rose de Lima. This however, did not affect the name used by the priest. **Ste. Rose** (62 O/4) This Rural Municipality was named in 1902 after the community (Garland 1975). For the community: SGO (1896) *Ste Rose-du-Lac*; Bulman (1902) *Ste Rose du Lac*; Department of the Interior (1915) *St Rose du Lac*.

**St. Eustache** (62 H/13) Community west of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened as Fortier in 1887 on 2-12-3W, moved to 34-11-3W by 1889 and changed to St. Eustache in 1890. Fortier was named after the first Postmaster, Reverend James A. Fortier. Fortier had been the first priest here, but "the place was always St Eustache" (GBC correspondence 1905; from Postmaster F. Letourneau). Settlement began in 1885 and was organized by Reverend Father Arcade Martin. He chose the name St. Eustache, the patron saint of hunters, since the land around him abounded with game and the people were "devoted to the hunt" (Lussier 1978). Also a Canadian Pacific railway point recorded on a Department of Interior map (1890) as Eustache with the Post Office of St. Eustache about four miles northeast. Also a School District on NE 34-11-3W and a parish name (Douglas 1933). Adby (1900) *Eustice*.

*St. Felix* (62 G/5) Northwest of Killarney. The Post Office opened in 1894 on 14-5-18W and closed in 1907. Also a School District on 24-5-18W. GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster Arthur Parent) indicated that "St. Filix" was named after Filix Turcotte, the first Roman Catholic priest in the area. He died in St. Boniface in 1901.

**St. François Xavier** (62 H/13) Community west of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1871 on Lot 183, Township 11-1W and closed in 1975. Named after the parish established in 1824 by Reverend Father Boucher (Hall 1880). It was formerly called White Horse Plain, Prairie of the White Horse (Dawson 1859) or La Prairie du Cheval Blanc (Douglas 1933). The community was first called Grantown after its founder, Cuthbert Grant, a "Bois Brûlé" employed by the North West Company (MacLeod, Morton and Brown 1963). He led an unsuccessful attack on the Selkirk settlement at Colony Gardens, took the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Brandon in 1816 and led the Bois Brûlés in the Battle of Seven Oaks in 1816. Following amalgamation of the North West and Hudson's Bay companies in 1821, he became a trusted employee of the latter. He retired in 1824 and was encouraged by Governor Simpson to persuade about fifty Métis families to leave Pembina and settle on White Horse Plain. After his death in 1854, Grantown gave way to St. François Xavier, the name of the parish and its patron saint. Father Provencher had opened a new mission in 1823 called White Horse Plains along the Assiniboine River (Carman Centennial Book Committee 1967). Bishop Provencher had so named the parish after the famous Spanish Jesuit missionary, one of the order's founders (Garland 1975). He planted the Christian faith in fifty-two kingdoms, and baptised more than one million converts. Russell (1871) showed both St. Francois Xavier East (around the community) and St. Francois West, presumably referring to areas within the parish, while St Francois Xavier West was noted by Chataway (1921) as a School District within the municipality near Pigeon Lake. Fieldwork revealed that many simply call the community St. François. Postal Guide (1940-41) *St Francois-Xavier*. **St. François Xavier** (62 H/13) Along the Assiniboine River. A Rural Municipality established in 1880 and named after the parish and community within it (Garland 1975). See also White Horse Plain entry.

**St. George, Lake** (62 P/11) Northeast of Hodgson. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1884) as *St George's Lake*, and correctly on the 1902 edition. The lake was named after the patron saint of England (Douglas 1933). Burland (1885) *St George Lake*; Dominion Lands map (1900) had *St George's Island* here, but the lake was not named. **St. George Creek** (62 P/11) Flows north into Lake St. George. Named after the lake in 1978.

**St-Georges** (62 I/9) Community southeast of Pine Falls. The Post Office opened in 1903 on 24-18-10E and moved to 16-18-10E as *St. George*, named after the patron saint of England (Douglas 1933). The CPCGN (1978) changed the name to *St-Georges* at the request of the largely French-speaking residents. Municipal maps showed the School District names St. George and Allard on 16-18-10E. The Dupont School District was across the river on 15-18-10E.

**St. Germain** (62 H/14) Community south of Winnipeg. GBC correspondence (1937) indicated that St. Germain Post Office was named after one of the local pioneer families. Garland (1975; from Lionel Dorge) confirmed that this was a local Métis surname. The School District of Mountbatten was shown here on a 1966 municipal map, while the School District of St Germain was some three miles northeast at Ritchot (see entry).

**St. James** (62 H/14) Urban Community within the City of Winnipeg. Adopted by the CBGN in 1948. The Post Office opened as St. James in 1871 and changed to Winnipeg-St. James (a Sub Post Office) in 1915. Chataway (1907) showed the School District of St. James adjacent to the Post Office. Named after the former parish and Rural Municipality. **St. James Industrial Area** (62 H/14) Approved as an industrial area in 1974.

*St. James-Assiniboia* (62 H/14) Urban Community within the City of Winnipeg. St. James was originally a parish of the Anglican Church, becoming a Rural Municipality in 1921 and later joining with the Rural Municipality of Assiniboia to form a city (Garland 1975). In 1974 it became an urban community within Metropolitan Winnipeg. This and related St. James place names all stem from the parish name. It was established along the Assiniboine River in the west end of Winnipeg in 1857, and was founded by the Reverend W. H. Taylor (Hall 1880). Hind (1858) showed the Parish of St James extending north and south of the Assiniboine River, while a Secretary of State map (1872) showed St James Church here, around 36-10-2W. The Rural Municipality of Assiniboia name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1974.

**St. James Junction** (62 H/14) Railway point within the City of Winnipeg. First noted on NTS map 62 H (1930) on the CNR line as *St. James*. GBC correspondence (1948; from the CNR) indicated that this should have been St. James Junction, while present Westside, a railway point nearby should have been St. James. Westside was so named because it was located on the west side of city. Douglas (1933) listed Westside separately, noting that it was named in 1910. In 1948, Westside was changed to St. James. Official approval of St. James Junction (as opposed to St. James) occurred in 1974.

**St. Jean Baptiste** (62 H/6) Community south of Morris. The Post Office opened in 1877 (Campbell 1972). Also a Canadian National railway point and parish, the latter established in 1876 (Douglas 1933). The community was originally called Grosse Pointe, then Mission de la Rivière aux Prunes (after the Plum River) and in 1872 was renamed St Jean Baptiste by Archbishop Taché after the patron saint of French Canadians (Garland 1975). The area was first settled by Métis families from St. Norbert. In 1878, French Canadian families from the United States arrived in the district and bought land from them. The community is also called St. Jean locally. SGO (1895) *St Jean* as a railway point with *St Jean Baptiste* as the adjacent Post Office; Postal Guide (1940-41) *St Jean-Baptiste*.

**St. Johns** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. Located in the north end of Winnipeg on the Red River. This area was established as a parish (*St. John's*) in 1820 by Reverend J. West, Chaplain to the Hudson's Bay Company (Hall 1880). The local school became St. John's College. Hind (1858) showed the *Parish of St. John* on both banks of the Red River. A British Canadian Band and Settlement Company map (1874) showed two churches here, both on the west side of the Red River; one was called St. John's Cathedral and about three miles northeast was St. John's Church.

**St. Johns Slough** (62 K/1) Northeast of Rivers. Probably named after William B. St. John who homesteaded NE 4-15-20W in 1889.

**St. Joseph** (62 H/3) Community northwest of Emerson. According to Postal records, the Post Office opened in 1879 as St. Pie on Lot 151, Red River Belt, changed to Gauthier in 1880 and became Catherine Station in 1888. In 1889, Letellier became St Joseph (on 21-2-1E) and at the same time Catherine Station changed to Letellier (see entry), about four miles east along the railway. The community was first known as Mission de la Rivière aux Marais, after the river flowing past Letellier (Garland 1975; from Lionel Dorge). Archbishop Taché established a parish here in 1877 and named it St. Joseph, after the patron saint of Canada. The area was settled largely by French Canadians from Quebec. Also a School District name. A Copp Clark map (1876) did show the name *R. aux Marais*, possibly for a poor settlement area in this vicinity.

**St. Labre** (62 H/8) Community southeast of Steinbach. The Post Office opened in 1912 on 34-4-11E under Postmaster Louis Grenier and closed in 1970. The School District was named Grenier and was situated on NE 28-4-11E. Rudnyckyj (1970) indicated that the community was named after the patron saint of the parish. CPCGN (1967) *St-Labre*. **St. Labre Bog** (52 E/5) Near the creek; adopted in 1976 and named after the community. **St. Labre Creek** (52 E/5) Flows north into the Whitemouth River. First noted in GBC records (1928) and named after the community.

**St. Laurent** (62 I/5) Community southeast of Lundar on Lake Manitoba. The Post Office opened as Indian Mission in 1872 and changed to St. Laurent the following year. GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster A. Hepworth) indicated that it was named by Roman Catholic missionaries and that it previously had a Native name which meant *the end of the lake*. It is also a Canadian National railway point and School District name. St. Laurent was established as a parish in 1858 by Reverend Father Gascon of the Oblate Missionaries (Hall 1880). GBC records (n.d.), however, suggested that a Canadian National railway point was named after Father Laurent, who came to found a mission here in 1858. Douglas (1933) differed, claiming that St. Laurent was named by Father Camper of the Oblate Missionaries, after the Martyr St. Lawrence (*St. Laurent* in French). This parish with its long lots was first shown on a DLS map (1874). Secretary of State (1872; includes the parish area) *St. Laurent Settlement*. **St. Laurent** (62 I/5) A Rural Municipality named by the GBC in 1933.

**St-Lazare** (62 K/6) Village south of Russell. The name was changed from *St. Lazare* to the correct local French form by the CPCGN in 1977. GBC correspondence (1905; from local teacher Henry Tillman) indicated that both the Post Office on 9-17-28W and the Roman Catholic parish of St. Lazare were named and founded in 1880 by Reverend Father Decorby, an Oblate Missionary. Also a Canadian National railway point here (*Lazare*) on Stovel (1908) with the Post Office as *St. Lazare*. SGO (1919) *Lazare (St Lazare Post Office)*.

**St. Leon** (62 G/7) Community northeast of Pilot Mound. GBC correspondence (1905; from Frederic Lafrenière) indicated that it received this name because the first settlers arrived in 1878, the coronation year of Pope Leo XIII. The Post Office opened in 1879 (Campbell 1972) and was shown on 35-4-9W on a Belden map (1881) and on 2-5-9W in the Postal Guide of 1905. Also a School District on NE 3-5-9W. Belden also showed St. Leon as a Post Office on 35-4-2W. Postal Guide (1885) *St Léon*; CBGN (1961) *St-Léon*. **St. Leon, Lac** (62 G/7) Named after the community of St. Leon in 1977. Alternate names recorded were Round Lake and St. Leon Slough.

*St. Lionel* (62 P/4) Southwest of Hodgson. A former Post Office that opened in 1915 on 28-25-2W and closed in 1916. Probably named by Postmaster Leonide Turcotte.

**St. Lupicin** (62 G/8) Locality northwest of Morden. The Post Office opened in 1923 on 9-6-8W under Postmaster S. A. Bahuaud, closed temporarily in 1975 and permanently in 1977. The area was settled by immigrants from France and the parish was named by R. P. Benoit, Superior of the Community of Notre-Dame de Lourdes (Douglas 1933). The parish of St. Lupicin, formerly part of Notre Dame de Lourdes, was established as a separate parish about seven miles southeast of its mother church in 1891 (Garland (1975; from D. Fremont).

**St. Malo** (62 H/7) Community southwest of Steinbach. The Post Office opened as St. Malo in 1890 on Lot 84, Township 4-4E, changed to La Borderie in 1892, became La Rochelle in 1897 and closed in 1968. The Post Office later opened in its present location about three miles to the southeast. Louis Malo was the first settler in this area (Garland 1975). Father J-M. Jolys, resident priest in St. Pierre (to the north), wrote that when Malo came to church in St. Pierre, the people would teasingly ask him how things were at "Saint Malo." The name took root, and when a parish was formed, it was named St. Malo. The name first appeared on a map by Burland (1885). Douglas (1933) suggested that the community may have been named after a fortified seaport in France. A Department of the Interior map (1923) showed St. Malo Settlement as a defined area covering the area from LaRochelle to St. Malo — presumably a former parish area. **St. Malo Lake** (62 H/7) Named after the community of St. Malo in 1975.

**St. Marks** (62 J/1) Community southwest of St. Laurent. The Post Office opened in 1893 as Clandeboye Bay on 4-15-5W and changed to St. Marks in 1894 under Postmaster P. St. Godard. It was probably named after St. Mark, the evangelist and patron saint of Venice. Currently listed on 22-14-5W by the CPCGN, adjacent to the School District of Minnetonka on NW 14-14-5W. **St. Marks Lake** 2(62 J/1) Located in Delta Marsh. Named after the Post Office in 1957. Fieldwork revealed the alternate name Cadman Bay.

**St. Martin** (62 O/10) Community southwest of Gypsumville. Named as a Canadian National railway point in 1911 (Douglas 1933), while the St. Martin Station Post Office (on 4-32-9W) was first listed in the 1914 Postal Guide. Both are named after Lake St. Martin seven miles to the east. The School District of Karpaty was on 5-32-9W. CPCGN (1966) *St. Martin (St. Martin Station Post Office)*. **St. Martin Station** (62 O/10) Post Office southwest of Gypsumville. Located on 4-32-9W within the community of St. Martin. **St. Martin, Lake** (62 O/9) Southeast of Gypsumville. First noted on a Pond map (1785). Although an old name, the source and origin were not determined. The name is, or was, applied to several other features in the region, particularly by Peter Fidler. The earliest reference was to the **St. Martin Islands** (63 B/8) in Lake Winnipeg which Douglas (1933) identified as the *les Iles St Martin* in Derouen's itinerary of 1760. The present form was first shown on a Department of the Interior map (1905). The name(s) possibly originated with the islands which may have been named by early French explorers or fur traders. St. Martin was a French prelate and Bishop of Tours. The name St. Martin was also applied to Sturgeon Bay, Fairford River, Flathead Point and to a point on the northeast side of Sturgeon Bay (possibly Saskatchewan Point). Lake St. Martin was an important link in the canoe route from Lake Winnipegosis and Lake Manitoba to Lake Winnipeg, via the Fairford River (Garland 1975). For the lake: Fidler (1808) *St Martins Lake*; Hudson's Bay Company (1818-19 report) *St. Martin Lake*; Dufour (1863) *L Martiin*; Hudson's Bay Company (1881) *Martins Lake*; Vallardi, (1885; Italian) *L. Martino*; Bulman (1905) *Lake Martin*; Rand McNally (1912) has *Pine Lake* for the north portion; Quebec government (1918) *Lac St Martin*. For the islands: Alexander Henry (ca. 1775) *Isle St Martin* around a cluster, but possibly referring to Reindeer Island; Hodgson (ca. 1791) *Islands of St Martin*; Thompson (1813-14) *St Martin's Isles* (this latter name was also used by Hind and Dickinson (1858) for unnamed islands in the north end of Lake St Martin).

**St. Michael, Lake** (62 P/13) East of Sturgeon Bay, Lake Winnipeg. First noted on a survey sketch by E. Robinson, DLS (1911), but he seemed to identify a smaller lake nearby on NE Township 34-1W. Presumably named in conjunction with nearby Lake St. Andrew, Lake St. Patrick, Lake St. David and Lake St. George, patron saints of Scotland, Ireland, Wales and England respectively (see entries). St. Michael is the patron saint of law enforcement. Rand McNally (1904) *Pelican Lake*.

**St. Norbert** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened as St. Norbert in 1871 and changed to Winnipeg-St. Norbert in 1973 (a Sub Post Office). The area was earlier established as a parish ca. 1857 (dates varied with sources). Hall (1880) claimed that the parish was established in 1858 by Reverend Father Lestang of the Oblate Missionaries. Hind (1858) showed the Parish of St Norbert east and west of the Red River. The area was first settled by retired North West Company employees when it amalgamated with the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821 (Garland 1975; from Lionel Dorge). The parish was established in 1854 and named by Bishop Taché to honour his predecessor, Bishop Norbert Provencher. For many years, St. Norbert was the most important Métis settlement in Manitoba. Russell (1871) showed St Norbert North and St. Norbert South (presumably parts of the parish). St. Norbert was also a School District and Canadian National railway point. Several maps showed a second St. Norbert railway point to the east, around Grande Pointe (see entry) which was also within St. Norbert parish. Chataway (1907; for the railway point) *St. Norbert West*; McPhillips (1913) *St. Norbert Station*.

**St. Ouens** (62 I/1) Community southeast of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1895 on 33-12-8E and closed in 1970. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point and School District in the vicinity (map locations varied) called St. Ouens or St. Ouens South and St. Ouens North. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster Henry Gibson) indicated that it was named after his birthplace, a parish on the island of Jersey. Douglas (1933) listed Sinnot (see entry) as a railway point with St. Ouens as the Post Office. Bulman (1902) *St Owens*; Maingy (1903) *St. Owens*; Maingy (1903) *St Owen's*.

**St. Patrick, Lake** (62 P/14) North of Hodgson. First noted on a Topographical Surveys map (1911). Some maps, such as Department of the Interior (1921) combined this with Lake St. David to the south and called it Lake St. Patrick. It was named after the patron saint of Ireland (Douglas 1933). Department of the Interior (1884) *Hairy Lake*.

*St. Paul* (62 H/14) In the north end of the City of Winnipeg. St. Paul's was established along the Red River ca. 1815 by the Selkirk colonists (Hall 1880). Named after St. Pauls Church (Douglas 1933) or possibly after St. Pauls Cathedral in London, England. Some early maps, such as Secretary of State (1872) showed a Post Office in the vicinity of St. Pauls Church although it was not listed in Postal records. Douglas (1933) added that the Rural Municipality of St. Paul was established in 1880 and that the municipalities of West St. Paul and East St. Paul and were created from it in 1915 and 1916 respectively (see main entries). Hind (1858) showed the parish of St. Paul east and west of the Red River, between the parishes of St. John and St. Andrew. The St. Paul area is now part of the City of Winnipeg.

**St. Pauls** (62 H/14) A parish north of the Parish of Kildonan, north of the City of Winnipeg (see previous entry).

**St. Peters** (62 I/2) Parish north of the Parish of St. Clements and north of the City of Winnipeg. Also a Post Office that opened in 1871 and was renamed Dynevor in 1876 after Lord Dynevor whose family worked with the Native people of the area. **St. Peters Dynevor Bridge** (62 I/2) Northeast of Selkirk. Constructed in 1987, this bridge was named at the request of the Selkirk Historical Society. **St. Peters Fishing Station 1A** (62 I/7) Indian Reserve first noted by Austin (1896) as an additional portion of the reserve for the St. Peters Band located on SW 31-16-5E at the mouth of the Red River. Presumably intended to provide fishing access. The main reserve was surrendered (see next entry).

*St. Peters Indian Reserve 1* (62 I/2) West of Selkirk. A former reserve for the St. Peters Band, bordering the west side of the parish of St. Peter and presumably named after it. First shown here on a Green survey (1886). Douglas (1933) noted that the reserve was later surrendered (see previous entry as well as Dynevor and Peguis entries). Department of the Interior (1884) *H. Prince IR*; Burland (1885) *H. Prince-St. Peters IR*; Dominion Lands (1890) *H. Prince Indian Reserve 1*.

*St. Pie* (around 62 H/3) South of Morris. Postal records indicated that St. Pie Post Office opened in 1880 in the Red River Belt (on the west bank of the river) and closed in 1916. These same records, however, suggested that St. Pie Post Office opened in October 1879, changed to Gauthier in 1880 and eventually to St. Joseph (see entry). Douglas (1933) listed St. Pie as a parish which Garland (1975; from Dom P. Bénoit) claimed was named by Archbishop Taché to honour the patron saint of the reigning pope, Pius IX. In 1877 (the year the parish was formed) Pius celebrated the 50th year of his episcopal consecration. Belden (n.d.) *Pie* (for the Post Office). *St. Pie Ferry* (62 H/3) South of Morris. A former locality and ferry crossing over the Red River on 15-2-2E, about two miles from St. Pie. The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1976.

**St-Pierre-Jolys** (62 H/7) Village southwest of Steinbach. The Post Office opened in 1879 as Rat River on 4-6-4E, changed to Joly in 1883, became Laurier in 1897 and changed to St. Pierre later that year. The Post Office became *St. Pierre Jolys* in 1922 while the present form was approved for the community and Post Office in 1977. St. Pierre is the common community name. In 1870, Father Ritchot, Mr. (later Sir) Joseph DuBuc, and others went to Rivière aux Rats (see Rat River Settlement entry) to take possession of land for a church settlement, church and school (Garland 1975; from Lionel Dorge). The expedition took place during the eight days of the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul (June 29). Accordingly, Father Lestang suggested the name St. Pierre for the future settlement. Father J. M. Jolys, a priest from France, became the first resident priest and the community's real founder. His name was added to St. Pierre about 1922. The School District names St. Pierre Centre (around the community) and St. Pierre South (on SE 16-5-4E) were recorded on a municipal map. The name of the village was officially changed from St. Pierre-Jolys to St-Pierre-Jolys in 1988 at the request of the council of the Village of St-Pierre-Jolys. CPCGN (1968) *St. Pierre (St-Pierre-Jolys Post Office)*. **St. Pierre Sud** (62 H/7) Locality southwest of Steinbach. Named in 1976 by the CPCGN. Located on 9 and 10-5-4E on the Rat River south of St-Pierre-Jolys and named after it.

**St. Pierre River** (63 N/16) Flows southwest into Nelson River. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be the surname of a local trapper.

**St. Raymond** (62 H/10) Locality northeast of Steinbach. The Post Office opened in 1905 on 33-7-7E and closed in 1932. Also a School District name. Named after Father Louis Raymond Giroux from the nearby parish of Ste. Anne (Douglas 1933).

**St. Theresa Point** (53 E/15) Noted in GBC records (1928) as submitted by geologist Dr. J. F. Wright who had been here in 1927. **St. Theresa Point** (53 E/15) Post Office on St. Theresa Point on the west shore of Island Lake. CBGN records (1949) indicated that the Post Office in Ottawa recommended the name, after the Roman Catholic mission and Point within the Island Lake Indian Reserve 22 (see entry). Ste. Theresa was the patroness of the local church (Rudnyckyj 1970).

**St. Vital** (62 H/14) Urban community within the City of Winnipeg. Postal records indicated that the Post Office of Grandvital opened in 1912 in the St. Boniface area, changed to St. Vital in 1918 and became a Sub Post Office (No. 45) of Winnipeg in 1939. The St. Vital Post Office is presently known as Fort Garry. A Department of the Interior map (1874) identified St. Vital as a Post Office in southeastern Winnipeg. St. Vital was formerly a city. The area was first established as a parish in 1860 along the Red River (Hall 1880). It was named after Reverend Vital Julian Grandin, appointed Bishop of Satula and coadjutor of the Bishop of St. Boniface in 1857 (Douglas 1933). He became Bishop of St. Albert in 1871 and died in 1902. St. Vital was originally a Métis settlement south of St. Boniface (Garland 1975; from Lionel Dorge). Archbishop Taché was asked to name the locality St. Alexandre after his patron saint; instead he gave the name of his coadjutor, Bishop Vital Grandin. A Secretary of State map (1872) showed the Parish of St. Vital east and west of the Red River between the parishes of St. Norbert and St. Boniface.

*St. Vital* (62 H/14) A former Rural Municipality. The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1974 (see previous entry).

**Sakakoneekum Portage** (52 M/5) North of Bloodvein River. A Saulteaux name meaning *heavy, thick bush*. The portage runs north from Bloodvein River to Kawaseecheewonk Lake.

**Sakatawow River** (54 A/14) Flows northeast into Hudson Bay. CPCGN records (1976) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *mouth of river bulges out*.

**Sakatow Rapids** (63 H/14) McLaughlin River. A Cree name meaning *head of the river*. These are the last rapids encountered when travelling upstream.

**Sakawichewan Rapids** (53 F/12) In Sagawitchewan Bay, Island Lake. A Native name meaning *coming out of the river*.

**Sakawisew Bay** (54 D/12) In Limestone Lake at the mouth of Limestone River. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *narrow*. **Sakawisew Lake** (54 D/14) Northeast of Waskaiowaka Lake.

**Sakawisi Lake** (53 E/3) West of Gorman Lake. A Native name meaning *mink*.

**Saketchekaw River** (53 O/4) Flows northeast into Echoing River. A local Cree name meaning *lots of trees fall in (the river)*.

**Sakik Creek** (53 K/11) Flows north into Red Sucker River. A Cree name meaning *river mouth*.

**Sakitaw** (63 P/11) Locality southeast of Thompson. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *mouth of the river*. It is descriptive of its position at the mouth of the Pikwitonei River.

**Sakkink Lake** (53 L/3) East of Bolton Lake. A Cree name meaning *looking around the bend*.

**Sako Lake** (54 C/2) East of Split Lake. A Cree name meaning *narrow*.

**Sakowe Rapids** (63 H/10) Gunisao River. A Native naming meaning *heave bush* (i.e., driftwood piled up on the shore).

**Sakwaysew Rapids** (53 L/2) In Island Lake River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *mink*. **Sakwaysew Island** (53 L/3) Kalliecahoolie Lake.

*Saldo* (62 I/2) Southeast of Selkirk. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on 5-13-7E, first noted on a SGO map (1903) and rescinded by the CBGN in 1952. Douglas (1933) added that there was a Russian settlement here, but gave no origin.

**Saleys Island** (62 O/16) Dauphin River. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local name. Area resident Dan Saley drowned near the island ca. 1935.

*Salisbury* (62 J/6) Northeast of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1879 on 19-15-14W and closed in 1895. Also a School District on 20-15-14W. Richards (1953) mentioned that the area was previously called Snake Creek Settlement, and that the first settlers here were Stephen Orton and his bride Betsy McIntyre. Department of Indian Affairs (1882) *Saltsbury*.

**Salmon Creek** (54 K/2) Flows east into Hudson Bay. First noted on a Copp Clark map (1906). Tyrrell (1915) reported the name Salmon River and suggested that it was derived from the Native name Namegose Sipi meaning *Trout River*. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Numaykoos River meaning *trout* or *salmon*.

**Salmon Lake** (53 E/13) South of Stevenson Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Major General Harry L. N. Salmon of Winnipeg. He served with the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment and was awarded the Military Cross and Bar.

*Salt Channel Indian Reserve 21D* (63 F/12) Southwest of The Pas. First shown on NTS map 63 F (1927). Douglas (1933) identified this as a Swampy Cree reserve. Located along the east bank of Culdesac River which was also called Salt Channel. An Austin survey (1883) identified it as part "D" of The Pas Indian Reserve. Bray (1894) referred to it as *Indian Reserve at Salt Channel No. 21D*, and noted that it was a timber limit for The Pas Band, substituted for the abandoned timber at Mountain Point Creek.

*Salterville* (around 62 H/12) East of Carman. The Post Office opened in 1878 on 34-6-4W and closed in 1899. Presumably named after Postmaster Richard Salter or a family member. The Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba (1976) listed a Boyne School District, formerly Salterville School District, while the Boyne School District was shown on NW 22-6-4W on a 1965 municipal map. Boyne School District was established in 1872 (Carman Centennial Book Committee 1967). Russell (1878) *Sacterville*.

**Salt Lake** (62 K/8) Southeast of Shoal Lake. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1874) and earlier on a Hind map (1858) in its French form, Lac Salé. Also called South Salt Lake locally, while the lake just to the north was adopted as North Salt Lake in 1956. Early maps probably applied the name to both (as one). The Strathclair Centennial History Committee (1970) identified Salt Lake-Major as a School District (location not given).

**Salt Point** (62 O/13) Community northeast of Winnipegosis. The Post Office opened in 1946 on NW 16-32-17W and closed in 1953. It is located on Salt Point, a large peninsula first noted on a Hind map (1858) which he indicated was so named due to the abundance of salt in the vicinity (Douglas 1933). The Post Office was probably established to serve the seasonal fishermen living here, using and collecting salt for processing. Pierce (1879) called the whole point Shutagan Neashe (Salt Point), and showed several Native houses here.

**Samattes Point** (62 O/13) In Long Island Bay, Lake Winnipegosis. A local family name in the area.

**Samson Lake** (64 J/3) North of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Private Albert J. Samson of Piney. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Samsons Cove** (52 E/14) In West Hawk Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to have been named after long-time resident Allan C. Samson, a "pioneer" in the area who spent his summer vacations here.

**San Clara** (62 N/6) Community northwest of Russell. The Post Office opened in 1925 on 23-29-29W and this name was chosen to avoid duplication of the French name St. Claire (Douglas 1933). San Clara is presumably the Spanish equivalent. Records do not mention by whom, why, or if St. Claire was actually proposed. Arthur Carrière was the first postmaster.

**Sandberg Lake** (64 G/15) East of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1963 after World War II casualty Sergeant Victor L. Sandberg of Bissett. He served with the Royal Canadian Corps of Engineers.

**Sanders Creek** (62 P/8) Flows west into Lake Winnipeg. The family name of a resident who lived here his entire life.

**Sanders Island** (63 P/8) Goulet Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Frederick R. Sanders of Selkirk. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Sanders Lake** (52 E/14) Northeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant George A. P. Sanders of Carman. He served in No. 60 Defiant Operational Training Unit, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Sanderson Bay** (53 E/13) Stevenson Lake. Named in 1997 after World War II casualty Rifleman Currie A. Sanderson of Fairford. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Sanderson Island** (64 C/14) Motriuk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Delmer D. Sanderson of Reedy Creek. He served with the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.

**Sanderson Lake** (64 G/11) East of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Private Isaac Sanderson of Selkirk. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Sandhill Bay** (64 B/15) In Southern Indian Lake. GBC records (1948) indicated it to be a local name submitted by geologist J. F. Wright. There was a prominent sandy hill nearby. CBGN (1934) *Sand Hill Bay*.

**Sandhill Lake** (64 O/7) Northeast of Munroe Lake. GBC records (1945) indicated that it was submitted by geologist T. H. Manning because a fixation point was obtained here in 1945. There is a group of sand and gravel hills at the end of the lake.

**Sandilands** (62 H/8) Community northeast of Caliento. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point on 22-4-9E with the latter named in 1899 because of the area's sandy soil (Douglas 1933). The Post Office opened in 1903 under Postmaster P. W. Reimer. Also a School District name. Bulman (1902) *Sandylands*. **Sandilands Provincial Forest** (52 E/[illegible]) A large forest area extending northeast of the community and named in 1976. Previously referred to as Sandilands Forest Reserve as noted on a GSC map (1931).

**Sandison Lake** (64 I/4) West of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Walter J. Sandison of Lockport. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

*Sand Pit* (around 62 I/3) Northwest of Winnipeg. First noted on a Rand McNally map (1912) as a railway point north of Grosse Isle at the end of a spur line. Presumably near a sand-pit.

**Sandridge** (62 I/11) Community southwest of Gimli. The Post Office opened in 1905 on 12-19-1W under Postmaster Christopher Swenson and moved to 35-18-1W. So named due to an outcropping of gravel and limestone (Douglas 1933). It is also a Canadian National railway point. The Post Office ceased operations in 1987 (Canada Post 1987). The clerk for the Local Government District of Armstrong added that the locality no longer has a Post Office or store, but there are several homes located along the highway. Department of the Interior (1907) *Sandrige*.

**Sandy Bar** (62 I/15) North of Gimli. First noted on a SGO map (1895) as a settlement on SW 11-23-4E on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg just south of Sandy Bar. **Sandy Bar** (62 I/15) A sand point first noted on a Hind map (1858) as The Sandy Bar, and correctly on Rainboth (1872). The point is also known locally as West Bar.

**Sandy Bay 5** (62 J/10) Indian Reserve on the west shore of Lake Manitoba, northeast of Neepawa. First recorded on a Department of Indian Affairs map (1891). Located on Sandy Bay which Douglas (1933) observed had a "beautiful sand beach." The Post Office on the reserve is Marius (see entry) while the community itself is called Sandy Bay. Department of the Interior (1883) *Yellow Quill IR*; Dominion Lands map (1890) *Sandy Bay IR*.

**Sandy Hook** (62 I/10) Community south of Gimli. A Post Office and Canadian Pacific railway point on 16-18-4E, the latter named by the CPR in 1912 after the sandy beach here on Lake Winnipeg (Douglas 1933).

**Sandy Lake** (62 K/9) Community northeast of Shoal Lake. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point on 9-18-20W, the latter named in 1905 by the CNR after the adjacent Sandy Lake (locally known as North Sandy Lake). Also a School District name.

**Sanford** (62 H/11) Community southwest of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1900 as Mandan on 29-8-1E and changed to Sanford in 1906. Also a School District name. Douglas (1933) claimed that the Canadian National railway point was named in 1904 by the CNR after the Honourable W. E. Sanford (1833 - 1899), a member of the Senate. Garland (1975; from M. Sheppard) differed, expressing the view that according to "local legend," the name was derived from "sand" and "ford," as there was a ford nearby on the sandy banks of the La Salle River. GBC correspondence (1905; from Blythefield Postmaster W. H. Mellow) indicated that Mandan Post Office was named after a similar Post Office in North Dakota (probably after the Mandan people there).

*Sanger* (62 F/1) Northeast of Deloraine. A former Canadian National railway point on 22-3-20W, first noted on a Stovel map (1917). Probably named after an early settler. Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1972.

**Sanger Lake** (63 N/12) East of Sisipuk Lake. Named in 1981 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Lewis J. Sanger of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Valleyfield*.

**Sangoesh Lake** (53 E/5) East of Gunisao Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *mink*.

**Sangster Lake** (63 A/1) South of Wrong Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Trooper James Sangster of Neepawa. He served with the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps.

**Sans Souci** (62 I/7) Locality south of Gimli. A summer resort and cottage area on 2-17-4E on the southwest shore of Lake Winnipeg. The name is French meaning *carefree, no worries*, and was perhaps transplanted from Germany where Sans Souci is a palace at Potsdam built by Frederick the Great in 1745 - 1747 (Rudnyckyj 1970).

**Santon River** (63 F/3) Flows northeast into Overflowing River. Named in 1914 after Santon Burn, a stream on the Isle of Man (Douglas 1933). It was named by Frank Teare of the 50th Battalion who was killed at Vimy Ridge in World War I. Topographical surveys (1914) *South Branch of Overflowing River*.

**Sapaskoo Creek** (63 F/13) Flows northeast into Sapaskoo Lake west of The Pas. CPCGN records (1978) indicated that the lake and creek are local Cree names which mean *ash tree*. **Sapaskoo Lake** (63 F/13) South of Birch Lake.

**Sapochi River** (64 B/1) Flows north into Odei River. A Cree name meaning *through the hill*.

**Sapton** (62 I/2) Locality southeast of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1899 on 21-12-6E under Postmaster Arthur Quelch, closed in 1913, reopened in 1923 and closed permanently in 1953. Also a School District on NE 16-12-6E. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster Anthony Sapte) indicated that the idea was to have the shortest Post Office name possible, and that Sapton was finally chosen after himself, as he was the oldest settler here.

**Sapuntawin Lake** (53 E/7) South of Island Lake. A local Native name meaning *old tepee*; presumably one was found here.

**Sarapu Lake** (52 L/5) East of Lac du Bonnet. First noted on a SGO map (1915) as *Sarap Lake*, but corrected in 1978. It was apparently named after August Sarapu, a member of the survey party here under H. Beresford and J. Nichols (ca. 1913).

**Sargent Park** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. Approved in 1989 and is also an old electoral ward name.

**Sarto** (62 H/7) Community south of Steinbach. The Post Office opened in 1907 on 21-5-6E and later moved about one mile west (CPCGN records). During the early days of the settlement, it was called New York by the French Canadians here (Warkentin 1971). The Post Office opened in 1904, although it was not listed until 1908. It was named after Pope Pius X del Sarto. Sarto School District on SE 10-5-6E was established in 1912. A 1960 municipal map noted Willow Plains School District on 20-5-6E, near the present location of Sarto (listed as 17, 20-5-6E). Rudnyckyj (1970) claimed that the community had been named after Andrea del Sarto (1486 - 1531), a noted Italian painter.

**Saruk Lake** (63 J/11) Southwest of Setting Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman Emil Saruk of East Kildonan. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Sasaginnigak Lake** (52 M/12) Southwest of Family Lake. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1902). Tyrrell (1915) listed the full Cree name Sasaginigak Sakahigan meaning *Island Lake*; the lake is full of islands. GBC correspondence (1933; from District Forester J. Somers) claimed that the name meant *river flows and turns in a different direction because of islands in the lake*. Another translation was *many ways to go, different direction*. Fieldwork revealed the Saulteaux name Sasakanagak (Lake) meaning *many islands*, while the Saulteaux name for the river meant *Island River*.

**Sasagiu Rapids** (63 O/1) In Grass River between Setting Lake and Brostrom Lake. A Cree name meaning *where fast flowing water runs through slippery rocks*. Formerly known as Setting Rapids and Sasagaio Rapids.

**Sasayskikwan Island** (63 N/3) Kississing Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *frying pan*.

**Saseek Rapids** (53 E/10) In the Isbister River south of Island Lake. A local Native name meaning *pelican*.

**Sasiskwan Creek** (64 G/13) Flows northwest into Big Sand Lake. A Cree name meaning *frying pan*.

**Saskachayweow Bar** (63 G/3) Northwest shore of Lake Winnipeg. Same meaning as the following entry.

**Saskachaywiak Creek** (63 G/3) Flows north into Lake Winnipeg southeast of Grand Rapids. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *narrow wall between lake and main shore* — presumably referring to a sand-bar which almost forms a lake around the creek mouth.

**Saskatchewan** (62 K/1) Rural Municipality northwest of Brandon. Named after the Little Saskatchewan River (formerly the Minnedosa River) which flows through the area (Douglas 1933). As noted below, Saskatchewan is a Native word meaning *rapid, swift, fast flowing*.

**Saskatchewan River** also-aussi **Saskatchewan, Rivière** (63 G/3) Flows east into Lake Winnipeg at Grand Rapids. This was one of the most important trade and canoe routes into the interior. Originating in the Rocky Mountains of Alberta, the North Saskatchewan River and South Saskatchewan River unite east of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan to form the Saskatchewan River proper. The name was first noted on a David Thompson map (ca. 1795) where it was also applied to the Nelson River (see entry) above Split Lake (as it did on some other maps). Natural Resources Canada (1925) indicated that in 1790, Turnor applied the name Saskatchewan to the present North Saskatchewan River (in Saskatchewan and Alberta). Most variant names were those shown for the present Saskatchewan River, as maps covering the west branches were not examined *per se*. Tyrrell (1916) noted that the Cree name for this river was Kissiskatchewan meaning *swift flowing river*. Fur traders shortened the name by leaving off the first syllable. This name is somewhat strange, as the river's current, while strong, is not so great as to warrant the name (Douglas 1933). The French called it Bourbon at least as far upstream as Cedar Lake, thus extending the name given by Radisson in 1682 to the estuary (at the mouth of the Nelson River) now called Port Nelson. Jérémie (1700, 1720) applied the name Quisisquatchiouen (the earliest published record of any form of the name) to a river which he claimed joined the Bourbon (present Nelson River) from the northwest at Split Lake and originated in some distant lake. No such river exists. Buache (1742), supposedly interpreting Jérémie, indicated that this was a confused reference to the Burntwood River route towards Reindeer and Athabaska lakes, with the upper part of the Churchill River draining southeast (rather than northeast). This combination was noted on several maps where the river was usually called *rivière Rapide* or variations thereof. Jéremie seemed to apply the name Deer River to the present Saskatchewan above Cedar Lake (Douglas 1933). The earliest name applied to the present river was Pascoyac or Pasquia. St. Pierre (1750) used *rivière du Poskoya* for the river near The Pas (see entry). Note that there is a tributary of the Saskatchewan River here called the Pasquia River, but variants of this name on early maps applied it to the main Saskatchewan River. La Vérendrye called it Pascoyac and sometimes Rivière aux Biches (Voorhis 1930). Hendry (1754) called it Keiskatchewan, and in 1775, Henry the elder referred to it as "rivière de Bourbon, Pasquayah or Saskatchewine" (Douglas 1933). In 1776 he called it "Pasquayah, Kejeechewan or Saskatchewine." Mackenzie's map (1793 - 1801) labelled it Shaskasiwin and his Journal referred to it as Saskatchewine, while Harmon (1805) had Sisiskatchewin. François de La Vérendrye called it Rivière Blanche when he first saw it at Grand Rapids (descriptive of the "white water" at the rapids), and later named it Bourbon after the ruling dynasty of France (Burpee 1968). La Vérendrye (1744) also mentioned his son's expedition to Rivière Blanche, which he now called Poskiac (and variants) — the Cree name (Burpee 1968). 1737 maps by La Vérendrye did show a *R. Blanche* flowing east into the lake. Garland added that Jérémie (1720) called it the Deer River (translation of *biche*). GBC correspondence (1929), however, countered that Jérémie called it Red Deer River in 1720. There is in fact a Red Deer River to the south, flowing east into Lake Winnipegosis. Whillans (1955) believed that Kelsey's reference to a Waskashreeseebee (Red Deer) River applied to the South Saskatchewan. In 1808, Alexander Henry called it "Saskatchewoine or as the French call it, Riviere du Pas," noting a variation as Sisiscatchin (Coues 1897). Tanner, he added, variously called it "Saskawjawum, Saskutchawin, Saskowjawun, and Saskawjewin." As the following will testify, numerous other names have been applied to this river in addition to those already mentioned. They refer to the main river, and in particular to those names used on the Manitoba portion of the river. Several early French maps showed a somewhat confused river pattern, and some showed both a *R. de Poscoyak* (or variant) and a *R. aux Biches* with the latter just to the southeast (Jérémie's "Deer River"), while others combined the two names. Turnor (n.d.; modern copy of old HBC locations) *Riv Saskashawan* along the North Saskatchewan River and *Grand Pasquia* along the main river west of Cumberland Lake; Anonymous (pre-1800) *Pasquaya River*, possibly part of La Vérendrye's (1728) imaginary fleuve de l'Ouest; La Vérendrye (ca. 1733; 1912 copy) *R. Boskoia* and (1737) *Riviere blanche* (1741) *Rivierre Pos Koiac*, (ca. 1741) *R. Quisisquatchiouen ou grand courant* (which he appeared to extend along the present Burntwood River (see Douglas 1933) and (ca. 1742) *R. Poskoiac* and *R. aux Biches*, both east into "Lac Bourbon," with Fort Bourbon between the two (possibly Red Deer River); Jefferys (1762) *White R. or Hinds R*; Rocque (ca. 1762) *White River or Hind*; Buache (1763; from Del Isle's 1722 map) *R. de Poscoyak* and *R de Poskoyak* on a second copy with *R. aux Biches* to the south and flowing north into "L Bourbon"; Tirion (1769; Dutch) *Witte Rivier*; possibly A. Graham (post 1771) *Keskatchewan River*; Bonne (1773) *R. Blanches ou R. aux Biches* and (1776) *R. Blanche ou Riviere aux Biches*; Henry (ca. 1775) *Posquyaw River*; Turnor (ca. 1778) *Saskashawon River*, and *Saskashawan River* (extended up the present Nelson River); Anonymous (ca. 1784; French map) *Poskwear River*; Vaugondy (1783) *R. Poscoyac*; Pond (1785) *Posk Wear River* "called by the Indians, Pasquia," and 1789 *Pasquia River*; Coverdale Collection (from *The Gentleman's Magazine* 1790) *Pasquin River* on the portion west of Cumberland Lake; Soulard (1795; 1804 report) *R. dupas*; Arrowsmith (1796) *Saskashawan R.*; Anonymous French map (ca. 1797) *R. Upau*; Thompson (1793 travels; in Mackenzie's Voyages 1801) *Saskashawin R.*; Arrowsmith and Lewis (1804) *R. Oupas* and *Saskashawan*; Fidler (1806) *N. Branch Saskatchewan* for the portion around The Pas; Hérisson (post 1807) *R. Saskashavan*; Brué (1815) *R. Saskatchiwine*; Franklin (1819; 1919 copy) *River Saskashawan*; Finlayson (ca. 1823) seems *Saschaschawan or Bourbon R.* extended along the North Saskatchewan River; Wyld (1824) *Saskatchiwine R.*; Vandermalen (1827) seems *Riviere Skate hawan ou Fleuve Bourbon* west of Lake Winnipeg; Brué (ca. 1834) *Sackashavan R.*; DeSmet (1844) *Riv. Saskatchaouan*; Dawson (1859) *Great Saskatchewan R.*; Butler (1872) "called by the Indians the *Kissaskatchewan* or *Rapid-flowing River*;" Devine (1878; Crown Lands) *R. aux Biches* from Namew Lake to Cedar Lake; Stanfords (1884) *Saskatchouan or Poskoiac R.*; Natural Resources Canada (1925) added several names or variants: La Vérendrye (ca. 1750) *Poskaio* and Legardeur de St. Pierre (1750) *rivière du Paskoya*.

**Saskatoon Pond** (52 E/11) Southwest of Falcon Lake. One of a series of ponds in "borrow pits" named after berries.

**Saskeram Lake** (63 F/14) West of The Pas. First noted on a T. Thompson map (1820). Several maps from the Department of the Interior post-dating 1883 called it Indian Pear Island Lake, but compiled it much larger than it actually is. Saskeram may be a corruption of the Native name misaskwatomin meaning *service berry* (Douglas 1933). It is a Cree name also meaning *saskatoon berry*, or *berry of the tree of many branches* (Garland 1975). Called the service berry by botanists, it is more commonly known as the saskatoon in western Canada. GBC records (1926) indicated that saskeram meant *Indian pear*. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Misuskwatoonan Lake meaning *saskatoon berry*. Mathew Cocking (1772-73) called this lake Maneneshahsquatanan Sakahegan (Burpee 1908b). Possibly Andrew Graham (n.d.; post 1773) *Manesquanan Lake*; Dawson Brothers (1880) *L Saske-ram*; Anonymous (HBC ca. 1815) *Saskatum Lake*; DeSmet (1844) *L Saskeram*.

**Saskman Lake** (63 N/4) West of Kississing Lake. CBGN records (1949) indicated that the lake was assigned this name as it is located on the **Sask**atchewan - **Man**itoba boundary. See next entry.

**Saskoba Lake** (63 K/5) Southwest of Athapapuskow Lake. First noted on a survey plan by T. Plunkett (DLS 1917). GBC records (1918) indicated that the lake was named by Plunkett while surveying this area because it was located on the **Sask**atchewan - Manit**oba** boundary. See also previous entry.

**Satans Creek** (62 I/2) Flows northwest into Cooks Creek. An old family name.

**Sattelberger Lake** (64 I/12) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Edmund A. Sattelberger of Flin Flon. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Saunders Bay** (63 I/16) Breland Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private William G. Saunders of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Saunders Island** (63 N/11) Morin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Stanley W. G. Saunders of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Saunders Lake** (64 F/3) North of Vandekerckhove Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Corporal John H. Saunders of Glenella. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Saunderson Lake** (63 P/6) South of Landing Lake. Named in 1981 after World War II casualty Lance Bombardier Charles E. Saunderson of Dauphin. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Sausage Lake** (52 L/11) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that this name was submitted by a geologist for a string of three lakes that were linked together and shaped like sausages. The name was adopted for one of the lakes.

**Savage Bay** (64 O/3) Blackfish Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Captain James G. W. Savage of Brandon. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Savage Lake** (64 P/15) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Emery Savage of Fisher Branch. He served in No. 82 Wellington Operational Training Unit, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Sawatzky Lake** (64 K/8) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Sergeant John L. Sawatzky of Kirkfield Park. He served with the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.

**Sawbill** (64 F/12) Locality on the east shore of Reindeer Lake at the mouth of the Sawbill River. The CBGN (1947) noted that it was described by H. Wells, Registered Trapline Inspector, as a "collection of huts." It was probably a Native settlement used for fishing. Presumably named after the Sawbill River. **Sawbill River** (64 F/12) Flows northwest into Reindeer Lake and was first noted as a local name in GBC records (1925). Sawbill probably refers to the merganser or cormorant — both fish-eating birds. **Sawbill Lake** (64 F/12) Located on the Sawbill River and named after it in 1966.

**Sawdon Lake** (52 M/6) Southeast of Sasaginnigak Lake. Named in 1980 after World War II casualty Sapper James E. Sawdon of Gilbert Plains. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Sawmill Bay** (53 L/7) Southwest shore of Gods Lake. Logs were boomed for sawing on this bay.

**Sawmill Lake** (63 K/13) Southeast of Mikanagan Lake. Named because of the sawmill built here in the 1940s.

**Sawmill Narrows** (63 N/3) On Kississing Lake on the north side of Big Island. This was the site of the sawmill built and owned by a man named Como. The site and parts of the steam machinery are still visible.

**Saxton Lake** (52 M/4) Northwest of Bissett. GBC records (1920) noted the name on a 1920 mining map and added that the local name was Hay Lake. Saxton was suggested after a well-known prospector. Fieldwork revealed the local Saulteaux name Kapetaktequayag Lake meaning *lake beside the lake*.

**Saykapanow River** (53 E/14) Flows northeast into Begg Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *braided*, presumably from the small islands or sand-bars in it.

**Scaife Island** (64 N/15) Putahow Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private George A. Scaife of Cartwright. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Scaife Lake** (64 N/15) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Corporal Lawrence C. Scaife of Cartwright. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Scaler Lake** (63 K/4) West of Rocky Lake. When the area was first logged by ManFor, this lake was selected to be the site of their scaling operations. Scaling is the process of estimating the volume and market value of lumber.

**Scali Lake** (64 A/11) North of Campbell Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Private Samuel Scali of Winnipeg. He served with the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment.

*Scallion* (62 F/15) North of Virden. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on 3-11-26W, named in 1914 after early settler J. W. Scallion (Douglas 1933). The name was rescinded by the CBGN in 1955.

**Scallion Creek** (62 F/15) Flows southeast into Bosshill Creek. Presumably of the same origin as Scallion (see previous entry), although CPCGN records (1975) indicated that the creek was named after brothers James W. and Thomas R. Scallion who homesteaded S½ 11-11-26W. Also called Little Bosshill Creek and Morton Creek locally.

**Scandinavia** (62 J/12) Locality northwest of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1886 on 7-18-17W under Jems Hemmingsen and closed in 1968. Also a School District on 6-18-17W. Presumably named by the first postmaster or early settlers after the place whence many of them came (particularly Sweden and Norway). The area's lakes and hills probably reminded the settlers of home. Campbell (1972) *Scandanavia*.

**Scanlon Lake** (64 J/4) North of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Richard P. Scanlon of Winnipeg. He served with the Canadian Army Corps of Military Staff Clerks.

**Scanterbury** (62 I/7) Community northeast of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1873 (Douglas 1933). Later a Canadian National railway point of that name was established on the Brokenhead Indian Reserve 4. Stovel (1915) placed the name along the shore of Lake Winnipeg, just to the northwest. GBC records (n.d.) indicated that it was named by Reverend R. E. Coates (the 1905 Postmaster) after his hometown in England. There is no place of that name in England, however. Perhaps Canterbury was intended.

**Scarff Lake** (53 D/4) Southwest of Family Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Thomas D. Scarff of Winnipeg. He served in No. 77 Halifax Squadron.

**Scarth** (62 F/10) Community south of Virden. A Canadian National railway point on 9-9-26W, named in 1905 after W. B. Scarth, Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Douglas 1933). Also a School District name. The Post Office opened in 1908 and the School District was established in 1910 (Clingan 1957). The railway siding was originally called Buckston, after John Buck, and when the railway line was completed it passed through the farm of W. Frederick Scarth (Garland 1975; from W. Kenderdine). Land records indicate that both William B. Scarth and William F. Scarth owned land on Township 10-26W and so both versions of this origin may be true.

**Scarth Lake** (64 G/5) South of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Sergeant Arthur Scarth of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Air Force Ferry Command.

**Scatch Lake** (63 J/16) East of Setting Lake. CPCGN records (1972) indicated it to be locally named after trapper Jacob Scatch of Cross Lake. The lake was located along his trapline. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Muskwa Lake meaning *bear*.

**Schacht Lake** (64 O/2) Southwest of Munroe Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Bernard Schacht of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Schade Lake** (63 C/11) Northwest of Swan Lake. CPCGN records (1974) indicated that the lake was named after pioneer aviator H. Art Schade who flew throughout the Swan Lake area. In the early 1930s he flew out of Sioux Lookout, Ontario with Canada Airways, later becoming Superintendent there. Fieldwork revealed the local names Rooks Lake (after a man who logged here) and Youngs Lake (a family name in the area).

*Schaffner* (62 F/8) Northeast of Deloraine. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on 3-4-20W that was named in 1914 after the Honourable F. L. Schaffner, MD (Douglas 1933). He served as Member of Parliament for Souris and later as a Senator. The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1972. SGO (1916) *Schoffner*.

**Schanzenfeld** (62 H/4) Community southeast of Morden. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1881). A Mennonite community on 16 and 21-2-4W and a School District on SW 22-2-4W. Postal records indicated that the Post Office opened here as Schanzenfeldt in 1884 on 21-2-4W, but changed to Winkler on 4-3-4W about three miles north (see Winkler entry). Schanzenfeld was named after Jacob T. Shantz who accompanied Bernard Warkentin from Russia to investigate settlement possibilities for Mennonites in Manitoba in 1872 (Douglas 1933). Feld is a German word meaning *field* (see also Winkler entry). Shantz had been sent out by the federal government, and later helped to put the young colony on a sound financial footing with the help of fellow Mennonites (Francis 1955). Schanzenberg (location not given, possibly in Ontario) was also named after him but was later abandoned. Department of the Interior (1884) and Burland (1885) *Schanwzenfeldt*; Codd (1885) *Schanzenfeld*; Brownlee (1887) *Schanzenfelt*.

**Schellenberg Creek** (52 L/6) Flows west into Bird River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Herman S. Schellenberg of Morden. He served in No. 418 Mosquito Squadron. Fieldwork revealed the local name Long Creek.

**Schieders Bay** (63 K/12) In Athapapuskow Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that it was named in 1973 after Frank Schieder, a resident of nearby Flin Flon who first came to this area in the early 1930s. He owned a cottage on the bay.

**Schieve Lake** (64 I/12) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Otto L. Schieve of Whitemouth. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Schifferley Lake** (62 N/14) Southeast of Swan River. Land records indicate that William E. Schifferley homesteaded NW 24-34-27W. Also called Mud Lake.

**Schioler Lake** (64 H/7) South of Solmundsson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Thomas Schioler of Winnipeg. He served in No. 78 Halifax Squadron.

**Schist Bay** (63 K/12) In Athapapuskow Lake. The bay was named by the CPCGN in 1973. **Schist Creek** (63 K/12) Flows from Schist Lake into Schist Bay. The creek was first noted on a Topographical Surveys map (1920). **Schist Lake** (63 K/12) Locality north of Athapapuskow Lake. Named as a Canadian National railway point on 32-65-29W in 1929 (Douglas 1933). Also the name of a local mine. Named after nearby Schist Lake (Figure 9, on the following page) which is situated in a band of soft schist (Douglas 1933). First shown on a Topographical Surveys map (1920) and probably named by B. Waugh, DLS. The term schist is applied to several metamorphic rocks (e.g., mica, schist) in which the crystal of the predominating mineral is aligned in parallel layers forming a large number of close, well-developed foliations. Such rocks break easily along the laminations. GBC records (1918) indicated that the lake was formerly called Devils Head Lake. The Native form of devils head (Manistikwan) was adopted for nearby Big Island Lake.

**Schleihauf Lake** (64 H/11) Southeast of Small Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant John W. Schleihauf of Winnipeg. He served in No. 226 Mitchell Squadron.

Figure 9. Stern-wheeler with ore barge on Schist Lake (Courtesy of the Public Archives of Canada PA-17233).

**Schmidt Lake** (64 N/9) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Stoker 2 Alfred H. Schmidt of Prairie Grove. He served aboard the HMCS *Guysborough*.

**Schmitke Lake** (64 N/2) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Henry W. Schmitke of Giroux. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Schmok Lake** (64 P/14) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Albert J. W. Schmok of Winnipeg. He served in No. 330 Sunderland Squadron.

**Schneeberger Lake** (64 O/6) Northeast of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Walter Schneeberger of Winnipeg. He served in No. 5 Liberator Operational Training Unit.

**Schneider Lake** (64 P/4) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Squadron Leader Murray S. F. Schneider of Brandon. He served in No. 405 Lancaster Squadron.

**Schnell Lake** (64 N/15) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Fusilier Walter R. Schnell of Morden. He served with the Princess Louise Fusiliers.

*Schoenau* (62 H/10) West of Steinbach. First noted as a community on NW Township 6-5E on a Burland map (1878). Listed in GBC records (1925) as a Mennonite village described as "new" in 1876 and located on 19-6-5E but dissolved by 1925. Also a School District just southeast of Morden.

*Schoenfeld* (around 62 H/7,10) Southwest of Steinbach. First noted on a Burland map (1878). GBC records (1925) listed it as *Schonfeld*, a Mennonite community on 23-6-5E described as "new" in 1876 and dissolved by 1925. Schoen is German, meaning *pretty, beautiful* and feld means *field* (Rudnyckyj 1970).

*Schoenhorst* (62 H/7) Southwest of Steinbach. First noted on a Burland map (1878) on SE Township 5-5E. This was presumably an early Mennonite farm community. The name is German, from schoen meaning *pretty or beautiful*, and horst meaning *clump, or grove of trees* (Douglas 1933).

*Schoenshii* (62 H/7) Southwest of Steinbach. First noted on NTS map 62 H (1938) and earlier on a Burland map (1878) as *Schoensee*. GBC records (1925) listed the name as *Schonsee*, a Mennonite community described as "new" in 1876 and located on 35-5-5E, but dissolved by 1925. Garland (1975; from J. Thiessen) indicated that the name was a corruption of the German schoensee meaning *beautiful lake*. The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1966.

*Schoenthal* (62 H/10) Northwest of Steinbach. First noted on a Burland map (1878) in central Township 7-5E; presumably a Mennonite community. Schoen is German, meaning *pretty or beautiful* and thal means *valley* or *vale*. Also a School District to the southwest on 18-2-1W. Westmacott (1876) *Schouthal*.

**Schoenthaler Lake** (54 M/4) Southeast of Pakulak Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Arthur L. Schoenthaler of Winnipeg. He served in No. 431 Halifax Squadron.

**Schoenwiese** (62 H/4) A community southeast of Morden. First noted on a Burland map (1878). Described as a "new" Mennonite community in 1876 (GBC 1925) with a German name meaning *fair meadow* (Garland 1975). Also a School District on SE 17-1-3W. A Department of Indian Affairs map (1882) showed (blurry) Nuendarg on 17-1-3W while Codd (1885) had Newendor (see Neuendorf entry). These may have been distinct communities. CBGN (1951) *Schoenweise*.

**Schofield Lake** (64 O/5) Southeast of Shannon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Joseph Schofield of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Essex Scottish Regiment.

**Scholey Island** (52 L/3) Crowduck Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private John R. Scholey of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

*Schonberg* (62 H/7) Southwest of Steinbach. First noted by the GBC (1925) as a "new" Mennonite community in 1876 located on 1-6-5E but dissolved by 1925. The spelling was probably intended as Schoenberg, which is German meaning *beautiful hill*.

**Schooner Island** (54 C/16) Near the mouth of the Hayes River. York Factory trading schooners were hauled from the water and wintered here.

**Schroeder Lake** (54 B/11) Northeast of Shamattawa. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Private Ernest Schroeder of Letellier. He served with the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion.

**Schuetze Point** (63 A/6) At the mouth of Berens River. CPCGN records (1966) indicated that it was named after Roderick F. Schuetze, a former trader and fire ranger for the Berens River district in the 1930s. Garland (1975; from B. Guimond) claimed that it was named after Luther Schuetze of Poplar River. **Schuetze Reef** (63 A/6) West of Berens River in Lake Winnipeg.

**Schultz Lake** (64 K/13) North of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman William G. Schultz of St. Boniface. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Schurman Lake** (64 J/11) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer George M. Schurman of Winnipeg. He served at No. 3 Oxford Advanced Flying School.

**Schwartz Lake** (64 P/16) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Frederick W. Schwartz of Flin Flon. He served in No. 524 Wellington Squadron.

**Schwatka Lake** (53 M/6) Northeast of Bear Lake. GBC records (1937) indicated it to have been named after Lieutenant Schwatka, United States Navy. He was with the 1878 - 1880 expedition in search of relics of Sir John Franklin's expedition.

**Schwitzer** (62 F/9) Railway point southwest of Souris. Located on the CPR line on 27-7-22W and named in 1904 after J. E. Schwitzer, Chief Engineer for the CPR (Douglas 1933). Bulman (1905) *Schwitzer Junction*.

**Schykulski Lake** (53 M/3) North of Aikens Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Private Walter Schykulski of Dauphin. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Sclater** (62 N/15) Community southeast of Swan River. First noted on a Bulman map (1900). The Post Office opened in 1911 on 23-34-23W and closed in 1976. Named by the CNR in 1904 after a railway contractor (Douglas 1933). Also a School District on 14-34-23W. Cram (1901) *Clater*. **Sclater River** (63 C/1) Flows northeast into Duck River and was named after the community. Shown on a Department of the Interior map (1906; with a partly incorrect application). Earlier maps such as GSC (1891) called it South Duck River, while Ponton (1887) identified this as Duck River. The Department of the Interior (1905) seemed to call it North Branch South Duck River. The application and compilation of present rivers in this area varied considerably.

**Scorer Lake** (64 G/14) East of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Jackson C. Scorer of Winnipeg. He served in No. 148 Liberator Squadron.

**Scorgie Lake** (53 L/5) North of Bolton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman William G. Scorgie of Isabella. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Scotch Bay** (62 J/16) Locality northwest of Lundar. The Post Office opened in 1896 on 16-21-7W, moved to 28-21-7W and closed in 1969. GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster T. Malcolm Doherty) indicated that the Post Office was named due to the disproportionate number of Scottish settlers here. Also a School District on NW 23-21-7W. **Scotch Bay** (62 J/16) East shore of Lake Manitoba and named in 1979. Also called Blues Bay, an old family name in the area.

*Scotland Farm* (62 P/4) Southwest of Hodgson. The Post Office opened in 1913 under Postmaster J. C. Thompson on 30-24-2W and closed in 1936. The postmaster was probably from Scotland and the Post Office was likely located on his farm.

**Scotland Lake** (64 B/12) Southwest of Southern Indian Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant William H. Scotland of St. Vital. He served at No. 211 Group, Royal Air Force Headquarters, Middle East. The CPCGN (1974) noted the local name Scottys Lake (no origin).

**Scots Point** (63 G/3) East of Grand Rapids on the northwest shore of Lake Winnipeg. CPCGN records (1975) indicated that the point was named after a Mr. Scot who lived here many years before. Earlier called Sandisons Point after a landowner in the area (ca. 1877). Alternates included Mission Point and Scott's Point.

*Scotsview* (62 I/12) Northeast of St. Laurent. A former Post Office which opened in 1894 on 10-18-2W and closed in 1894. The name probably reflects the presence of Scottish settlers and the "view."

**Scott Bay** (63 C/3) Wolfpack Lake. Named in 1993 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Alfred H. Scott of Deloraine. He served with the Calgary Highlanders.

**Scott Creek** (62 J/14) Flows northeast towards Turtle River. Land records indicate that Hugh F. Scott homesteaded NW 12-23-21W in 1908. Also called South Scott Creek.

**Scotten Lake** (63 H/1) South of Gunisao Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Jack C. Scotten of Winnipeg. He served in No. 405 Halifax Squadron.

**Scott Esker** (64 I/10) West of Lovat Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Orlin G. Scott of Neepawa. He served with the Saskatoon Light Infantry.

**Scott Hill** (63 N/2) Southeast of Moody Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer George E. Scott of Plumas. He served in No. 612 Wellington Squadron.

**Scott Island** (63 I/6) Butterfly Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Gunner Arland K. Scott of Carberry. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Scott Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private James R. Scott of Lenswood. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Scott Peninsula** (63 I/3) Molson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Russell C. Scott of Minnedosa. He served in No. 458 Wellington Squadron.

**Scott Point** (64 G/6) MacKerracher Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Corporal David H. Scott of Wasagaming. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Scott Rapids** (64 I/8) South Knife River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Robert Scott of Griswold. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Scotts Drain** (62 I/4) Flows southeast into Marquette Road Drain. Land records indicate that David H. Scott and Josiah Scott homesteaded SW 34-13-2W and SE 34-13-2W respectively in 1874.

**Scotts Hill** (52 E/13) Locality northeast of Whitemouth. Recorded during fieldwork as being in local use for the locality on 3 and 4-12-12E. Named after the School District (No. 2261). First noted on a municipal map as *Scott Hill*.

*Scotts Spur* (62 I/14) Northwest of Gimli. First noted on a Stovel map (1914) on the CPR line between Arborg and Rembrandt, and on a Rand McNally map (1912) as *Scotts*; possibly the same as Silver (see entry). Scott was probably a local landowner.

**Scotty Lake** (63 K/12) North of Athapapuskow Lake. CPCGN records (1974) indicated that the lake was named ca. 1964 by Fisheries biologists because its outline resembled a "Scotty dog or Scotch Terrier."

**Scottys Lake** (63 C/5) Northeast of Whitefish Lake. CPCGN records (1977) reported this as the nickname of a man who owned a logging camp and tie mill here in 1930. Shown as Base Line Lake on a 1974 Forestry map. It is located on the 11th Base Line.

**Scoular Lake** (63 I/7) North of Molson Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Sergeant John Scoular of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Scout Lake** (52 M/6) North of Stonehouse Lake. There is a Boy Scout camp nearby.

**Scrawny Lake** (64 C/10) East of Sickle Lake. A descriptive name.

**Scribe Creek** (64 I/16) Flows south into Lavallee Channel in the Churchill River. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Kenneth Scribe of Norway House. He served with the Highland Light Infantry.

**Seagrim Island** (64 N/16) Nueltin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Francis D. Seagrim of St. Vital. He served at No. 3 Bolingbroke Bombing and Gunnery School.

**Seagrim Lake** (52 L/11) Southeast of Bissett. Named in 1976 to commemorate pioneer aviator Herb Seagrim, one of the first pilots with Wings Airways and later with Trans Canada Airlines (now Air Canada).

**Seal Creek** (54 C/15) Flows northeast into the Nelson River near its mouth. Earlier called Seal River (Codd map 1885) but changed by the CBGN in 1949 to avoid duplication with the larger Seal River to the northwest. Tyrrell (1915) recorded the Native name Akikwunigus Sipisis meaning *seals' landing place*. CPCGN (1963) *South Seal Creek* (from a HBR map by D. McLachlan, 1916). **Seal Island** (54 C/15) Hayes River east of York Factory.

**Seales Slough** (62 K/6) Southwest of Shoal Lake. Land records indicate that George Seale homesteaded NW 2-16-27W in 1885.

**Seal River** (54 M/2) Flows northeast into Hudson Bay. An old name first noted on a D'Anville and Delahaye map (1746). Presumably seals were seen here by explorers. Its application and compilation varied on early maps, but the approved one is from Shethanei Lake to Hudson Bay, with North Seal River and South Seal River flowing east and north respectively into Shethanei Lake (GBC 1944). Some maps, such as the Department of the Interior (1877), included the present South Seal River as part of the main Seal River. Others, such as Del'Isle (ca. 1700), showed a Rivière de la Mine north of Churchill River, which was often shown as the more northerly of two adjacent rivers (compiled only near the mouth). It was probably fictitious, but was possibly an alternate, intended to apply to the Thelon River. Douglas (1933) noted the Cree name Akikoonikup meaning *seal portage* (from Watkins 1865). Tyrrell added that in 1770, Samuel Hearne reported arriving "at a part of Seal River called Shethanee," which Tyrrell surmised was the same as the Chipewyan word Shethnanei meaning *high hill* (see also Shethanei Lake entry). In his *Family Papers* (PAC), Dobbs (1689 - 1765) mentioned that Jérémie called it River of Seals. Del'Isle (1724) *R du Loup*; Nolin (1743) *R du Loup marin* while N. Bellin (1744) showed *R du Loup Marin* joined on the north side by *R de la Mine*; La France (1739-42; published 1744) *River of Seals*; Tirion (1769; Dutch) *Zeehonden Riv*; Bonne (1776) *R Seal*; Fidler (1807) *Shethnanei dezza* and *Seal R* along the river in the area of Great Island; Fidler (1809) *Killoolooellikcoo-Seal River* and in 1809, probably his *Shethanii dezza* or to the south side, *Bessaki dessa* (in which he shows a large island [Great Island?] and into which Shethanii dezza flows); Thompson (1813-14) *Seal Rivers* (splits around an island at the mouth); Brué (1815) *R du Veau Marin* French, meaning *sea calf*; Garnier (1860) *R des Phoques*, French, meaning *seal*; Quebec government (1918) *R du Phoque*. A Fidler sketch (1810) showed *Thawwas dezza* which may be the South Seal River as it was south of the Seal River. Another Fidler sketch (ca. 1808) appeared to apply *Tooootawney River* to the South Seal River as well.

**Seaman Island** (64 J/15) In Stony Lake on the North Seal River. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Sergeant William T. Seaman of Edrans. He served in No. 24 Whitley Operational Training Unit, Royal Canadian Air Force.

*Seamo* (62 I/12) Southeast of Lundar. The Post Office opened in 1887 on 2-19-4W, moved to 36-18-4W and closed in 1918. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster J. Burge) indicated that it was named after the first postmaster, Thomas Seaman. The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1978.

**Sea River Falls** (63 I/4) In the Nelson River (east channel). First noted on a Russell map (1878). Douglas (1933) listed it as Sea Falls, a translation of the Cree name Winipego Powestik. Garland (1975) added that wenipak is the Cree word for *sea*, or literally, *a body of nasty water* including water with a bad taste (i.e., salt water). This portion of the Nelson River was also called Sea River, hence the use of "river." Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Winipeko Falls meaning *sea river*. Franklin (1819; 1919 copy) and T. Thompson (1820) *Sea river portage*; Kempt (1824) *Sea River Fall*; Klotz (1884) *Sea Falls*.

*Searle* (62 H/14) Railway point south of Winnipeg. A railway point first noted on NTS 62 H (1938) and formerly called Altcrest (CBGN records 1950). The name was rescinded in 1991. Possibly named after the Searle Grain Company.

**Sebright** (62 I/2) Locality southeast of Selkirk. CPCGN records (1978) reported this name to be in local use. The locality was named after a former School District on SE 9-13-7E.

**Second Cranberry Lake** (63 K/11) Northeast of Athapapuskow Lake. A translation of the Cree name *Wasagami Sakahigan*.

**Secter Lake** (64 N/11) Southeast of Kasba Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Major John M. Secter of Winnipeg. He served with the 1st Canadian Special Service Battalion.

**Seddon Lake** (64 J/15) Northwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Corporal Norman R. Seddon of St. Vital. He served at No. 4 Bombing and Gunnery School, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Seddons Corner** (62 I/1) Community southwest of Lac du Bonnet. The Post Office opened in 1931 as Buchan on SE 16-13-9E and was changed in 1967 to Seddons Corner on 4-13-9E. Buchan had been named in 1901 as a Canadian Pacific railway point (Douglas 1933) after Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence Buchan who served with the 90th Regiment in the 1885 Uprising. Buchan was also a School District name between the Post Office and railway point around SE 9-13-9E. Both Buchan and Seddons Corner were approved names until Buchan was rescinded in 1978. CPCGN (1965) *Seddons Corner (Buchan Post Office)*.

*Sedgeley Bank* (around 62 G/6) Southeast of Glenboro. First noted as a proposed Post Office on a Maingy Postal map northwest of present St. Alphonse.

**Sedgewick Lake** (62 N/14) South of Swan River. CPCGN records (1966) indicated that the lake was named after the owner of a hunting cabin on the lake.

**Sedgwick Lake** (64 G/11) East of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1963 after World War II casualty Rifleman Gifford Sedgwick of Sanford. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Seebachs Slough** (62 K/11) Southeast of Russell. Land records indicate that Henry Seebach homesteaded NE 32-19-26W in 1886. Also called Seebachs Lake.

**Seeber River** (53 K/7) Flows northeast into Stull Lake. This name was suggested by a Dr. Satterly after his chief assistant (GBC records 1936). An alternate suggestion was Birse River, after a prospector working around Little Sachigo Lake, Ontario.

*Seeburn* (62 K/11) Southeast of Russell. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 32-19-26W and closed in 1916. Also a School District on SW 4-20-26W. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster Otto Seebach) indicated that the Post Office was named by the Postal Inspector in Winnipeg "over his own suggestion," using part of his name "See" and "burn," as he was the first settler and postmaster. He had come here from Ontario in 1882.

**Seech** (62 K/9) Locality northeast of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1911 on 2-20-22W and closed in 1969. Also a School District on SE 11-20-22W, established in 1907 (Oakburn History Committee 1970) and named by Fred Stefaniuk. He used to come out from Winnipeg to act as an interpreter for the Ukrainian immigrants who settled here. The first settlers arrived ca. 1900 and the town was named after Zaporozian Seech in the Greater Ukraine which was the birthplace and headquarters of the famous Cossack Seech Regiment (Strathclair Centennial History Committee 1970). The name is from the Ukrainian word sich, a term applied to Cossack settlements or military complexes on the banks and islands of the Dnieper and Danube rivers (Garland 1975; from O. Woychenko). Department of the Interior (1913) *Seeth*.

**Seekeepeesi Lake** (53 D/4) West of Fishing Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning *diving duck*.

**Seekowsueenik Point** (53 L/12) South shore of Oxford Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *spring camping*.

**Seely Lake** (64 O/14) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John C. Seely of Winnipeg. He served in No. 422 Sunderland Squadron.

**Seepeesis Lake** (63 F/10) South of Kakeenoskak Island. A Cree name meaning *little river*.

**Seeseep Rapids** (53 L/12) In Hayes River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *duck*. Also called Crooked Spout Rapids.

**Segal Lake** (52 L/3) Northeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Rifleman Harry Segal of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Seifert Island** (64 A/12) Baldock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Arnold A. Seifert of Winnipeg. He served in No. 12 Wellington Squadron.

**Seifert Lake** (52 E/13) Northwest of Brereton Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Harold O. Seifert of Winnipeg. He served in No. 5 Hurricane Squadron. Fieldwork revealed the local name Bulldog Lake, apparently so named by area resident Alf Hole (the goose sanctuary was named for him) who shot a deer after "bulldogging" or steadfastly pursuing it around the lake.

**Seine River** also-aussi **Seine, Rivière** (62 H/14) Flows northwest into Red River. First noted correctly on a Russell map (1868) and earlier as *Rivière la Seine* on a Henry (the younger) map dated 1800 (Coues 1897). An Anonymous 1819 copy of Fidler's map of the Red River Settlement (1816) identified it as Little River which was called by the Canadians *Rivière De La Seine*. German and Swiss members of the Meurons Regiment settled in this area south of the river's junction with the Red River. It became German Creek after 1817, "from persons of that nationality of the De Meuron regiment, which came to Winnipeg under Lord Selkirk" (Coues 1897). Douglas (1933) referred to them as the Watteville Regiment, adding that seine was the French word for *fishing net*. The name was given to the river by the French-speaking residents of St. Boniface, but became German Creek after 1817 because of the discharged soldiers of the De Meuron and Watteville Regiments which Lord Selkirk had brought out to defend his colony settled here (Garland 1975; from W. Morton). They were not farmers by training or inclination and after the 1826 flood, most left for the Mississippi River valley and so the river once more became La Seine. Arrowsmith (1816) *Little River, called by the Canadians Riviere de la Seine*; Vandermalen (1827) *R Sandy*; Dawson (1857) *Rivière La Seine*; Hind (1858) *La Riviere Seine or German Creek*; Palliser (1865) *German Creek or River Seine*; Codd (1870) *German Ck or River*.

**Sekakons Rapids** (63 A/8) In North Etomami River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name (probably Cree) meaning *young, or small skunk*.

**Sekakostikwanik Narrows** (53 K/3) In Red Sucker Lake. A local Native name meaning *skunk head*.

**Sekak Rapids** (63 H/6) In Belanger River. CPCGN records (1974) indicated this to be a Cree name meaning *skunk*.

**Sekawees Island** (53 L/3) Beaver Hill Lake. A local Native name meaning *empty beaver house*.

**Sekwan Creek** (53 N/11) Flows south into Tachipo River northeast of Knee Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *spring*. **Sekwan Lake** (53 N/11) At the head of Sekwan Creek. The lake is probably spring fed.

**Selby Henderson Lake** (63 I/1) North of Little Bolton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Selby R. Henderson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 206 Hudson Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

**Selkirk** (62 I/2) City northeast of Winnipeg. First shown on a Hind map (1860) as *Selkirk Settlement*. The Post Office opened in 1876 in the parish of St. Clements and was named after the Earl of Selkirk (1771 - 1820) who founded the Red River Settlement in 1812 (Douglas 1933). Also a Canadian Pacific railway point which Gill (1973) observed was called The Crossing when Selkirk was designated as the place where the CPR would cross the Red River (see also Bradbury, Winnipeg entries). Hudson's Bay Company (1881) *Selkirk West*; Department of the Interior (1890) *West Selkirk* (East Selkirk is on the east bank of the Red River).

*Selkirk Junction* (62 I/2) Southwest of Selkirk. First noted on a Stovel map (1908) as a Canadian Pacific railway junction just southwest of West Selkirk.

*Selkirk Landing* (52 M/4) Northwest of Bissett. A former locality on the Wanipigow River, first noted by the GBC (1941) and formerly called Upper Bellevue Landing (GSC map 1923). Located in a mining area and presumably used as a river crossing point as well. The name was rescinded by the CBGN in 1954.

**Sellar Lake** (64 P/3) Northeast of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Ernest H. Sellar of Winnipeg. He served in No. 405 Halifax Squadron.

**Seller Lake** (53 L/15) East of Knee Lake. GBC records (1937) reported the local name Gull Lake, but since it is very common, Seller Lake was adopted instead. Named after Constable Seller of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. G. Taylor (1827-8) probably *Twenty Island Lake*.

**Sellers Pothole** (62 J/8) Southeast of St. Laurent. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a small lake in a marsh. Land records indicate that Arthur W. Sellers bought NE 28-14-5W in 1937.

**Sellgren Lake** (64 P/15) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Aircraftman 2 Hjalmer S. Sellgren of Inwood. He served at No. 1 Service Flying Training School.

*Selton* (62 G/10) Southeast of Glenboro. A former School District on 25-7-12W. It was established in 1883 and named after a School District in Huron County, Ontario (Holland History Committee 1967). It moved to SW 25-7-12W in 1885 and in 1958 the district was divided between the School Districts of Holland and Cypress River.

**Seman River** (64 O/12) Flows northeast into Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Metro Seman of Brooklands. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Semmens River** (53 M/1) Flows east into Gods River. GBC records (1937) indicated it to have been named after Reverend John Semmens who spent many years in the north. He went to live on the Burntwood River at Nelson House in 1874. GSC (1914) seems *Puskowjewan Creek*. **Semmens Lake** (53 M/1) At the head of the Semmens River. It was similarly named in 1937.

*Semple* (62 I/2) Northeast of Selkirk. A former Canadian National railway point on 30-14-6E, named in 1915 after Robert Semple (1766 - 1816). He was a British officer who arrived at Red River in 1815 as Governor-in-Chief of the Hudson's Bay Company territories (Douglas 1933). He died in the confrontation at Seven Oaks (see entry) in 1816 along with 20 colonists. The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1978.

**Semple Bay** (53 L/14) In Oxford Lake at the mouth of the Semple River. First noted correctly on a GBC list (1937) and as Sucker Bay on a GBC map (1926). See previous entry for origin. **Semple Lake** (53 M/4) Along the Semple River. Changed from Sucker Lake by the GBC in 1928. First noted as Sucker Lake on a map by R. McDonald (1923). **Semple River** (53 L/14) Flows southeast into Oxford Lake and adopted in 1928. First noted as Sucker River by McDonald (1923). The GBC (1928) had also suggested Sinclair River for Semple River, after William Sinclair who built Oxford House in 1798.

**Senate Lake** (52 L/12) South of Terminal Lake. Trapper Gus Carlson found this name painted on a rock when he and his brothers went prospecting there ca. 1932. This was probably the work of an earlier prospector named Sente, who was in the habit of marking his prospects.

**Senchuk Lake** (54 E/16) East of Bradshaw Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Michael Senchuk of Dauphin. He served with the Essex Scottish Regiment.

**Senkiw** (62 H/2) Locality northeast of Emerson. The Post Office opened in 1913 on 9-3-5E, moved to 17-3-5E in 1966 and closed in 1968. Also a School District on SW 19-3-5E. A group of immigrants from the village of Senkiw, in Borshchiw county, Ukraine arrived in 1896 and settled this area (Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy of Winnipeg n.d.).

**Senyk Lake** (63 J/13) North of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Walter Senyk of Pulp River. He served with the Lincoln and Welland Regiment. The name McLeod Lake had been submitted by C. Duncan of Topographical Surveys (CPCGN 1972).

**Sepaskak Narrows** (53 L/16) Gods Lake. A Cree name meaning *channel bay*.

**Sepastak Channel** (63 G/16) Between Playgreen and Little Playgreen Lakes. A common name, adopted by 1933 (GBC records). It is Cree meaning *a branch of a river which flows through a section of the country and comes out again to the main river* (Garland 1975). Located on the east side of McLeod Island near the Nelson and Gunisao rivers.

**Serada Lake** (63 N/6) North of Kississing Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sapper John Serada of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Sesep Lake** (52 M/14) East of Family Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning *duck*. Similar to the Cree word which is usually rendered sisip.

**Setlak Lake** (64 C/6) West of Granville Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Rifleman Joseph Setlak of Hadashville. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles. Local names included Snake Lake and Eusachus Lake.

**Seton Provincial Park** (62 G/14) Northeast of Carberry. Named after Ernest Thompson Seton (1860 - 1946). He was an award winning wildlife illustrator, a best selling author of animal stories, expert with Native American Sign language and early supporter of the political, cultural and spiritual rights of First Nations Peoples. He was born in 1860 in Durham, England, but as two of his older brothers were homesteading near Carberry, he went to join them in 1881.

**Settee Lake** (64 H/2) East of Gauer Lake. GBC records (1944) indicated that the lake was named after Alfred Settee of Cross Lake, a member of the survey party on the 23rd Base Line in 1940.

**Setting Creek** (63 J/15) Flows east into Setting Lake and was named after it in 1948. First noted as *Setting River* on a GSC map (1902). **Setting Lake** (63 J/15) West of Sipiwesk Lake on the Grass River. First noted on an Arrowsmith map (1796). Many maps, such as Thompson (1813-14) combined Setting Lake and Pakwa Lake to the southwest as one. Thompson called it Pukketowaggan Lake. Tyrrell (1915) identified the Native name as Pukitowagan Sakahigan meaning *fishing with a net*, while in his later description of Turnor's voyage of 1778 he referred to the Cree name Pukatawagan Sahahigan, so called because it was a favourite place for fishing with nets. Anonymous (early 1900s) *Setling L*; Turnor (1774; in Tyrrell 1934) *Pocutaho Lake*; Baldwin and Cradock (1834) *L Setting*; Thompson (1813-14; 1843 map) and Bell (1895) seem *Pukretowoggan L*; Dawson Brothers (1880) *Pukelowogein or Setting Lake*; Ross (1892) *John Scotts Lake*; Copp Clark (1903) *Net-setting Lake*; Garland (1975; from Kirkness) *Pukitahawken Lake*.

**Seven Oaks** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within West Kildonan. The name appeared on a plan by Peter Fidler (1816). This was the site of an armed confrontation on June 19, 1816, when Hudson's Bay Company Governor R. Semple (see Semple Lake entry) along with 20 colonists were slain by a party led by Cuthbert Grant. The name was derived from nearby Seven Oak Creek, so called because there were seven oak trees growing nearby. The creek later became Inkster Creek, named after a well-known family here (the creek is now gone). An Anonymous map (PAC ca. 1829) showed Seven Oaks Creek flowing northeast into the Red River.

**Seven Sisters Falls** (62 I/1) Community south of Lac du Bonnet. A Post Office and Canadian Pacific railway point on the Winnipeg River on 27-13-11E. Named in 1950 after Seven Sisters Falls at the west end of Natalie Lake. The Post Office opened in 1929 under Postmaster Ernest E. F. Braund. The community was the site of a power plant built by the Winnipeg Electric Company in 1931, and later acquired by Manitoba Hydro. The plant is located on the fifth fall, and when it is spilling water, the sixth, seventh, and part of the fifth falls can be seen. The others disappeared with the flooding created by the dam. A municipal map (1966) showed both a Seven Sisters School District and North Winnipeg Falls School District on Section 27 and SE 28 respectively. For falls: Dawson (1857) *Les sept portages* and 1858, *Seven Portages* (around the falls); Scoble (ca. 1870) *7 Falls*; Thibaudeau (1908) *Lower Seven Rapid Falls* and *Seven Bay Rapids*; Department of the Interior (1909) *Seven Rapids*; Douglas (1933) *Seven Sister falls*; CPCGN Gazetteer (1968) *Lower Seven Sisters Falls*.

**Severns Lake** (63 C/11) West of Swan Lake on the Birch River. Named by Natural Resources staff after trapper Bob Severns who had a camp here (CPCGN records 1977). Spelling varied on recent forestry maps which noted it as *Severence* or *Severance Lake*. It is also called Birch Lake and Birch River Lake.

*Sevick* (63 C/3) Southeast of Swan River. A former Canadian National railway point on Township 36-26W, first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1914). Rudnyckyj (1970) suggested that the name was derived from the Ukrainian surname Syvyk meaning *gray one*. Sevick End is the name of a village in Bedfordshire, England and Sevick is also an English surname. The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1971. Department of the Interior (ca. 1903) seems *Rolling River*.

**Sewap Lake** (63 K/14) Southeast of Kisseynew Lake. GBC records (1945) indicated that the name was derived from the Cree word sewapoo meaning *salty*.

**Sewell** (62 H/6) Community southwest of Morris. The Post Office opened in 1913 as De Wet on 21-4-1W, changed to Sewell in 1947 and closed in 1970. The Canadian Pacific railway point was also renamed Sewell in 1916 (Douglas 1933), probably after the other Sewell (62 G/13) was changed to Camp Hughes (now Hughes) in 1916. Douglas (1933) added that DeWet was named after Christian De Wet, a Boer general (1854 - 1922). He did not accept the policy of supporting Britain against Germany (Garland 1975) and led a revolt against the government in 1914. This was summarily suppressed and DeWet was imprisoned. Residents then became unhappy with the choice of name and replaced it with Sewell, after the training camp (Garland 1975). The camp was named by the visiting Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada in 1881. Captain Sewell was a member of his staff (Douglas 1933). DeWet School District was situated on NW 1-4-1W. Copp Clark (1906) *deWet*; SGO (1917) *Sewell (DeWet Post Office)*.

**Sewell Lake** (63 K/15) North of Reed Lake. GBC records (1921) indicated that the lake was named by B. Waugh (DLS) after Camp Sewell (see Hughes entry) to replace his original name Gull Lake. **Sewell Lake** (62 G/13) East of Brandon. Named after Sewell (now Hughes), itself named after Captain Sewell (see previous entry).

**Sexton Lake** (63 K/15) Northeast of Elbow Lake. Named in 1993 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Murray K. Sexton of Regent. He served in No. 207 Lancaster Squadron.

**Seymourville** (62 P/1) Community north of Manigotagan. Located around 6-26-9E on Lake Winnipeg just west of Hollow Water Indian Reserve 10. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that it was a Métis fishing village, originally settled by non-treaty Natives who could not live on the reserve. The Seymour family first settled on the point (Seymour Point on 62 P/1), and thus the community was named Seymourville. Sources differ on whether it was named after Wilfred Seymour, its oldest resident (CPCGN 1973) or Bill Seymour, a fisherman on Lake Winnipeg (field sources). The Saulteaux name was Awashemaykewapamaeyawin (meaning unknown). **Seymour Island** (62 P/1) West of Manigotagan in Lake Winnipeg. Named in 1934, presumably after the same family.

**Shack Lake** (64 O/9) Northwest of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Rifleman Joseph Shack of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

*Shadeland* (62 G/1) Southwest of Morden. The Post Office opened in 1877 as Alexandria on 22-2-6W (Russell map, 1878), changed to Shadeland in 1885 and closed in 1916. The 1885 Postal Guide listed Alexandria Post Office on 20-2-6W under Postmaster Thomas McInrue. The decision to change the name was that of the Postmaster as there was another Post Office with the same name (Kerr 1967). He chose Shadeland because the area was a "shady land." The School District of Alexandria was on SE 17-2-6W. A survey by Harris (n.d.) showed a subdivision plan of Alexandria around Section 20, with "Euphrates" written along the Deadhorse Creek. Presumably Alexandria referred to the ancient Greek capital of Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great. Euphrates is the name of a river which flows into the Persian Gulf.

**Shakeshaft Lake** (52 L/3) Northeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Ernest A. E. Shakeshaft of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

*Shakopee* (62 G/4) West of Killarney. A former Post Office on 6-3-18W (Maingy postal map 1884) which opened in 1884 for a very brief period (Campbell 1972). Shakopee was the name given to several generations of Dakota chiefs in Minnesota. Perhaps the most noteworthy was the one who took part in the uprising of 1862. Those Dakota who escaped the reprisals of the American military took refuge in southern Manitoba.

**Shakownipew Lake** (64 H/8) Southeast of Etawney Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated that the name was submitted by a Conservation Officer and meant *thick, dead bush* in Cree.

**Shallow Lake** (53 D/11) North of Fishing Lake. According to the District Forester, this is a local name (GBC records 1933). Fieldwork confirmed the name, noting that the Native equivalent is Kapakoskeewakak Lake which means *shallow*.

**Shamattawa** (53 N/16) Community at the junction of Gods and Echoing rivers. First noted by Voorhis (1930) as Shamattawa River Post, a Hudson's Bay Company post on the Shamattawa River (now considered Gods River). CBGN records (1961) indicated that Shamattawa meant *meeting of rivers* and Douglas (1933) claimed that the name was Cree meaning *big fork*. It is named after the river (see Gods River entry).

**Shanas Lake** (64 I/15) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Private Ben Z. Shanas of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Shand Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private David T. Shand of Renwer. He served with the North Shore (New Brunswick) Regiment.

**Shanks Lake** (64 J/14) Northwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Jack L. Shanks of Brandon. He served in No. 432 Halifax Squadron.

**Shannocappo Lake** (62 K/8) East of Shoal Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated that the lake is on Rolling River Indian Reserve 67 and was named after a well-known local family. J. Shannocappo was a Band Chief who helped with the survey of the lake.

**Shannon Bay** (64 N/4) Ouellet Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Arthur M. Shannon of Winnipegosis. He served in No. 101 Lancaster Squadron.

**Shannon Island** (63 P/11) Pikwitonei Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Louis C. Shannon of Winnipeg. He served in No. 271 Oxford Squadron.

**Shannon Lake** (64 C/11) Southwest of Lynn Lake. Named in 1950 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Robert A. Shannon of Winnipeg. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal. CBGN records noted the suggested name Defair Lake, after an assistant geologist working in the area (1949 - 1950).

**Shapland Lake** (63 N/4) Southwest of Kississing Lake. CPCGN records (1974) indicated that the lake was named to commemorate pioneer aviator Ralph Shapland, one of the first pilots with Wings Airways. He flew throughout northern Manitoba, particularly in the Flin Flon area. He later joined Canadian Pacific Air and then Imperial Airways.

**Sharman Island** (63 N/10) Flatrock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Robert A Sharman of Winnipeg. He served in No. 116 Catalina Squadron.

**Sharman Lake** (64 N/12) South of Kasba Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Cyril D. Sharman of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

*Sharon* (62 G/8) Southwest of Carman. A former School District established in 1881. A new school was built on NW 22-5-6W in 1898 (Thompson History Committee 1967). The school closed in 1949 and consolidated with Miami School District in 1953. It was believed to have been the first and only School District name to have been taken from the Bible. The Plain of Sharon lies along the coast of Israel and was known as the land of the Canaanites.

**Sharpe Bay** (63 K/12) East shore of the northern arm of Athapapuskow Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Flying Officer George E. Sharpe of The Pas. He served in No. 61 Lancaster Squadron.

**Sharpe Lake** (53 K/5) Southeast of Gods Lake. GBC records (1936) reported the earlier name Merry Lake (*Mary Lake* locally) with the change to Sharpe Lake suggested by M. G. Cameron, DLS. David N. Sharpe (DLS) was chief of the party which surveyed the 18th Base Line here. *Merry's Lake* (on an Anonymous HBC map ca. 1815) may have been named after John or Robert Merry, senior officers with the Hudson's Bay Company (see Merry, Cape). The position and shape of this lake varied on early maps. Most placed it at the south end of a chain of lakes on the "Shamattawa River" east of Gods Lake (i.e., Red Sucker Lake). Fieldwork revealed the local Native name Paypannapatuwakak Lake meaning *hole in the sand*. Fidler (1807) possibly *Crooked Lake*; Hall (1830) *Merry Lake*; Teesdale (1842) *L Mercy*; Devine (Crown Lands 1857) *Mereys Lake*.

**Sharpes Point** (62 I/9) Winnipeg River. Named after the Edward Sharpe family who moved to the point in 1930 and lived there for a number of years.

**Sharpewood** (62 I/13) Locality northeast of Lundar. The Post Office opened in 1916 on SW 15-23-3W and closed in 1955. It was named after its first postmaster, Robert Sharpe (Douglas 1933). The area was presumably wooded.

**Sharp Island** (64 F/1) Melvin Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Corporal Harry T. Sharp of Hilltop. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Sharples Lake** (64 O/14) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Sergeant Tom S. Sharples of Winnipeg. He served at No. 11 Service Flying Training School.

**Sharp Peninsula** (64 C/7) Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Harvey R. Sharp of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Sharp Point** (62 I/9) In the mouth of the Winnipeg River on the east shore of Traverse Bay. GBC records (1926) indicated that the point was named after a resident living nearby. Fieldwork revealed the local alternate Tunnys Point (spelling not verified).

**Sharp Rapids** (63 N/7) Kississing River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Ronald Sharp of Brandon. He served in No. 51 Halifax Squadron.

**Sharp Rock Falls** (63 A/1) In Berens River. Named by the GBC in 1937; probably a translation of the Native name recorded during fieldwork — Kakashanapeekak Falls.

**Shatford Island** (64 B/16) Chapman Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Howard E. Shatford of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Shaving Point** (63 N/10) In the Churchill River. An old name, first noted on a Peter Fidler map (1807). Wood shavings from a mill or the activity of beavers may have been in evidence here.

**Shaw Bay** (64 J/5) Sprott Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Harvey D. Shaw of Cardale. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**Shaw Island** (63 N/8) Burntwood Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Stanley A. Shaw of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Shayler Lake** (52 L/4) Southeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Harry A. Shayler of St. Vital. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Shea Lake** (64 K/10) East of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Cecil N. Shea of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Shean Lake** (64 J/8) South of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Walter A. Shean of Beulah. He served with the Veterans Guard of Canada.

**Sheekakway Lake** (53 E/6) Southwest of Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *greasy neck*. Apparently an old man was eating bear fat here and got it all over his neck and hair.

**Sheep Lake** (52 L/3) Northeast of Brereton Lake. CPCGN records (1972) indicated that the name was in local use. Named by wild rice harvesters, the name is descriptive of its shape.

**Shekayko Rapids** (52 M/5) In the Gammon River. A Saulteaux name meaning *skunk* (compare with sekak).

**Shelley** (62 H/16) Locality west of Whitemouth. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on 1-12-10E which was named by the CPR in 1877 (Douglas 1933) after Percy Bysshe Shelley, the famous English poet (1792 - 1822). First shown on a Department of the Interior map (1877). Department of the Interior (1884) *Shelly*. **Shelley Bog** (62 H/16) A marsh in this area. Named after the locality in 1976.

**Shelley Lake** (52 L/14) South of Wallace Lake on 28 and 29-23-16E. Named after the street in Winnipeg on which one of the Van Tassel Homes for Boys is located. See East Winchester Lake entry.

**Shellmouth** (62 K/14) Community northwest of Russell. The Post Office opened ca. 1884 on 32-22-29W. GBC correspondence (1905; from municipal employee W. S. Wallace) indicated that the original Post Office was located on the homestead of Senator Boulton who had the village area surveyed into lots. He added that it had been named Shellmouth because the Shell River (see entry) empties into the Assiniboine about three miles north. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point and School District name on NW 29-22-29W. Campbell (1972) *Shell Mouth* (Post Office in 1885). **Shellmouth** (62 K/14) Rural Municipality north of Russell. Named after the community in 1907 (Garland 1975). The Rural Municipality occupies the northwest corner of the former county of Russell (Russell Women's Institute 1967). **Shellmouth Plains** (62 K/14) Northwest of Russell and named in 1977.

**Shell River** (62 K/14) Flows south and west into the Assiniboine River. An old, descriptive name first noted correctly on a Peter Fidler map (1808). Douglas (1933) reported that the French called it Rivière à Coquille (Shell River in translation) while Gates (1965) reported that McLeod called it Rivière à la Coquil in 1800. Hind (1858) mentioned that the Natives referred to it as Asesepee, while Tanner (1801; in Parker 1978) mentioned an Aissugsebee or Clam River. Coues (1897), however, noted the Clam River as Shell River. Hind (in Garland 1975) claimed that the name was a translation of the Cree Asessippi, from "ase," meaning *shell* and "sipi," meaning *river*. Lewis and Clark (1805; possibly post 1812) *Cockelle R* and on an 1806 copy by N. King it seems *Cockle Riv*; Lewis (1814; copy of a Clark map) *Cockel River*; Thompson (1813-14) *Shell Brook* and on an 1843 copy *Shell Rivulet*; DeSmet (1844) *R aux Coquilles*; Rinfret (n.d., late 19th century) *R La Coquille*. **Shell River** (62 N/6) Rural Municipality around Roblin. Established in 1883 (Garland 1975) and named after the Shell River which flows through the area. Also a School District on SW 5-24-27W (62 N/3). **Shell Valley** (62 N/3) Locality southeast of Roblin. The Post Office opened in 1924 on NW 18-24-27W and closed in 1970. Also a School District on NW 19-24-27W.

*Shell River Fort* (62 K/14) Northwest of Russell. A North West Company fort at the mouth of Shell River on the Assiniboine River. It was built by Peter Grant in 1794 (Voorhis 1930).

**Shelson Lake** (52 L/5) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Archie E. Shelson of Beausejour. He served in No. 97 Lancaster Squadron.

**Shelton Lake** (64 K/12) North of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Captain Richard E. Shelton of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Shepherd Lake** (53 K/6) East of Sharpe Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Robert S. Shepherd of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

*Shepherds Ferry* (62 G/5) Southeast of Souris. The Post Office opened in 1883 on 21-6-19W and closed in 1885. The 1885 Postal Guide listed it as *Sheppard's Ferry* on 31-6-19W under Postmaster John Sheppard. He operated the ferry service over the Souris River here (Garland 1975). Maingy (1884) *Sheppard's Ferry*; Brownlee (1887) *Shepherd's Ferry*.

**Sheppard Island** (64 G/8) Southern Indian Lake. Named in 1963 after World War II casualty Leading Signalman David G. Sheppard of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Ottawa*.

*Sheppardville* (62 F/8) Southeast of Souris. First noted on a Maingy map (1882) as a proposed Post Office. It opened in 1883 on 2-5-20W and closed in 1916. Presumably named after the first postmaster, Robert Sheppard. Codd (1885) *Shepperdville*.

**Sheps Lake** (63 O/4) North of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Captain Sam B. Sheps of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Sherb Lake** (52 E/14) Northeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Charles Sherb of Brandon. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. Local names included John Lake (on a Tyrrell map), Otter Lake and Round Lake (CPCGN n.d.).

**Shergrove** (62 O/3) Locality northeast of McCreary. The Post Office opened in 1914 on 2-24-13W under Postmaster Irvin Henry and closed in 1970. Also a School District on NE 3-24-13W.

**Sherlett Lake** (63 N/3) East of Sherridon. First noted on a GSC map (1929). GBC correspondence (1929; from Bishop Charlebois of The Pas) indicated that the lake was named after local resident Philippe Charlette and that "Sherlett" was a corruption of the name. Local variations included Sherlett, Shellett and Shellet (GBC 1929). To further confuse matters, there was a Sherlett Mining Company in the area. Philip Shellet was a local Métis resident, who originally staked claims around the lake, but failed to register them. The GBC then adopted the form Charlette Lake in 1930, but reinstated Sherlett Lake in 1945. **Sherlett Creek** (63 N/3) Drains Sherlett Lake west into Camp Lake. Named after the lake and first noted in GBC records (1944). **Sherlett Island** (63 N/3) Kississing Lake. Named after the Sherlett families living near the island (GBC 1944).

*Sherlock* (62 G/2) Southeast of Pilot Mound. First noted on a Stovel map (1911) as a settlement, possibly a railway point, around 5 and 8-1-9W near the United States border.

**Sherman Lake** (64 O/1) East of Munroe Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Lawrence G. Sherman of Winnipeg. He served with the Loyal Edmonton Regiment.

**Sherridon** (63 N/3) Community east of Kississing Lake. GBC records (1929) adopted this name for the community growing up around the **Sherritt-Gordon** Mine(s). It later became a Canadian National railway point. The Sherritt-Gordon Mine began operating in 1931 and was named after Carl Sherritt, the prospector who discovered the mineral deposit and John P. Gordon who "grubstaked" him (Garland 1975). By 1952 the mine was exhausted and so C. Ruddock Neely moved 280 of the buildings plus mining equipment over 150 miles north by tractor train to Lynn Lake where another rich deposit of nickel and copper had been discovered.

**Sherrill Lake** (64 O/15) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John F. L. Sherrill of Winnipeg. He served in No. 434 Halifax Squadron.

**Sherritt Bay** (64 F/8) Chiupka Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Edward G. Sherritt of Oakville. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Sherritt Island** (63 N/3) Kississing Lake. GBC records (1944) indicated that the island was named after prospector Carl Sherritt who owned a cabin here. He discovered the mineral deposit at Sherridon in 1923. **Sherritt Junction** (63 K/11) Railway point east of Athapapuskow Lake. The GBC (1929) identified it as a Canadian National railway point on 12-65-27W at the junction of the line heading north to Sherridon (see entry) and the Sherritt-Gordon Mine. The GBC (1929) recommended Sherritt Junction be changed to Sherridon Junction if Sherridon was approved as a name. *Sherritt Jct* appeared on NTS map 63 K (1930) and has retained this form in CPCGN records.

**Sherritt Lake** (64 F/3) North of Goldsand Lake. Named in 1988 after World War II casualty Private Eric W. Sherritt of Foxwarren. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

*Sherwood* (62 I/7) Community northeast of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1935 on SE 35-16-7E and closed in 1968. Fieldwork revealed the alternate name Gull Lake, from the name of the lake on which the Post Office was situated. Also a School District name in the area, first noted on an Eade map (1942). It was changed to Gull Lake in 1979.

**Sherwood Lake** (64 C/11) North of Glasspole Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Walter A. Sherwood of Dauphin. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Shesheep Lake** (52 L/14) Southeast of Bissett. The GBC (1939) first noted the name on a GSC map (1927). Presumably from the Native word meaning *duck*.

**Shethanei Lake** (64 I/13) Northeast of Tadoule Lake at the head of Seal River. Listed as Shethanei Lake by the CPCGN, although Douglas (1933) and many maps dating back to Peter Fidler (ca. 1808) spelled it *Shethnanei Lake*. In 1794, Fidler called it Sethany Lake, while Sinclair (1795-96) showed a "Shinaniudtui L, or large hill lake." Shethanei is a Chipewyan word meaning *hill* (Garland 1975), while field sources suggested the translation *standing hill (esker) that goes into the water*. Tyrrell (1911a; from Hearne 1769-1772) translated it as *high hill*. Samuel Hearne (1770) mentioned "Shethanee" as being the name of part of the Seal River, presumably this widened portion now called Shethanei Lake. Hodgson (ca. 1791) *Shethany Lake*; Thompson (1793; in Mackenzie 1801) *Shethani R* (over lake); Kirkwood (ca. 1802) *L Sethany*; Fidler (1807) *Shethnaneitooah* ("tooah" intended as "lake"); Hebert (1814) *Shetham R* (over lake); McMillan (ca. 1817) *Shethnanee* L; Teesdale (1842) *Shettnanei Lake*; Department of Agriculture (1905) *Shetna Lake*.

**Shetukneekowapis Lake** (64 A/14) Northwest of Waskaiowaka Lake. A Cree name meaning *a tepee made of spruce*.

**Shevlin** (62 N/3) Community southeast of Roblin. The Post Office opened in 1908 on 32-25-27W, closed in 1912, reopened in 1925 and closed permanently in 1970. It was named by the CNR in 1904 after Thomas Shevlin, a prominent lumberman from Minneapolis (Douglas 1933). Also a School District on NW 29-25-27W.

**Shewchuks Lake** (62 K/9) Northeast of Shoal Lake. Land records indicate that Peter Shewchuk homesteaded SW 1-18-20W in 1911.

**Shewchyshyn Lake** (63 O/2) North of Five Mile Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Steven J. Shewchyshyn of Lac du Bonnet. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Supply Corps.

**Shewfelt Lake** (64 J/10) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Harold A. Shewfelt of Winnipeg. He served in No. 428 Lancaster Squadron.

**Shiaro Lake** (52 E/14) Southeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Arthur P. Shiaro of Selkirk. He served with the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.

**Shields Creek** (64 N/13) Flows north into Wakula Lake near Kasba Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Sub Lieutenant Walter E. Shields of Waskada. He served aboard the HMCS *Windflower*.

**Shields Lake** (64 N/13) South of Lopuck Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Robert W. Shields of Waskada. He served in No. 22 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Shiel Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Frederick G. Shiel of Minitonas. He served with the Saskatoon Light Infantry. Nicknamed Mike Lake by Natural Resources staff after one of their number.

**Shilliday Lake** (62 N/10) Northeast of Roblin. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Robert C. Shilliday of Winnipeg. He served in No. 153 Lancaster Squadron. Locally known as Shell Lake.

**Shilo** (62 G/13) Locality east of Brandon. The Post Office opened (as Shilo) in 1934 on NW 6-10-16W and closed in 1936. The subsequent military Post Office of Shilo became Shilo Camp and then Shilo in 1956. The Canadian National railway point on 6-10-16W had been named in 1905 (Douglas 1933) after a Jewish pedlar whose family name derives from the biblical city of Shiloh in present-day Jordan (Garland 1975). The area became the site of a Canadian Forces Base in 1934 after having been acquired by the federal government in 1910 (Garland 1935). The CBGN (1950) claimed that the military base was officially designated Shilo, not Shilo Camp as noted by the GBC (1934). The CNR (1934) then proposed changing its "Shilo Station" to Logie and assigning the name of Shilo to the new station about two miles east of the present railway point to serve this new military base. The proposed name Logie (at Mile 66.6) was after Colonel F. Logie Armstrong who was actively engaged in the establishment of the new base. Shilo Camp was adopted (after the base name) as a second railway point name two miles east of Shilo Station. The School District of Camp Shilo was first noted on a 1965 municipal map on 6-10-16W. Shilo is the only currently approved name here, in addition to the military designation of Canadian Forces Base Shilo (see also Hughes entry).

**Shimmin Lake** (64 N/7) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Leading Stores Assistant Alfred G. Shimmin of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Stathadam*.

**Shineton Creek** (63 N/2) Flows northwest into Limestone Creek. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Corporal William E. Shineton of McCreary. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Shinewald Lake** (64 N/14) Southeast of Kasba Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Telegraphist Sydney J. Shinewald of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Guysborough*.

**Shinewater Lake** (52 L/6) East of Lac du Bonnet. A translation of the Native name (not listed).

**Shingle Beach Island** (63 J/13) Wekusko Lake. First noted on a Manitoba geology map (1954-55). Also called Potato Island (CPCGN 1972). Probably named by geologists after finding a "shingle beach" here (i.e., one made up of small, rounded pebbles).

*Shiperlay* (62 H/13) West of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1899 on 8-10-2W and closed in 1915. GBC correspondence (1906) indicated that the name was a combination of the surnames of three local farmers: **Shi**rtliff, Les**per**ence and McKin**lay**. Douglas (1933) added that the Post Office later moved to Starbuck. Bulman (1902) *Shipperlay*; Maingy (1903) *Shiperly*.

**Shires Lake** (54 D/15) Southeast of Myre Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Reginald A. Shires of Winnipeg. He served in No. 115 Wellington Squadron.

**Shirley Lake** (52 E/14) Northeast of Brereton Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that the lake was named ca. 1931 after Shirley Gordon, daughter of early cottage owner Norman Gordon.

**Shkolny Lake** (64 O/1) East of Munroe Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Max Shkolny of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Shmigelsky Lake** (64 H/9) Northeast of Freeman Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Peter Shmigelsky of Komarno. He served in No. 502 Halifax Squadron.

**Shnier Lake** (64 H/10) East of Buckland Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Clifford C. Shnier of Winnipeg. He served in No. 97 Lancaster Squadron.

**Shoal Lake** (62 K/7) Town southeast of Russell. Postal records indicate that Shoal Lake Post Office opened in 1877 (at the south end of Shoal Lake) and changed to Raven Lake on 19-16-23W in 1886. Shoal Lake Post Office then relocated (1886) about five or six miles north to its present location on 19-17-23W (Campbell 1972). GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster Charles S. Castell) observed that the community derived its name from the name of the lake and that the Post Office was located at its north end. It had originally been situated at the south end of the lake, at the Northwest Mounted Police Post. When the Manitoba and Northwest Railway (CPR) established a station here (ca. 1885), the Post Office moved to the north end. Castell added that the name Shoal Lake was itself descriptive, and that accounts from a Native missionary had mentioned that the lake was once very shallow and could be forded in several places. The Northwest Mounted Police Post was established in 1878 at the Narrows (the area between Shoal Lake and Raven Lake just to the south) and the School District here was originally called The Lake School District (No. 458) but changed to Shoal Lake in 1928 (Shoal Lake Anniversary Committee 1959). It became a consolidated School District (of Shoal Lake) in 1956. Some maps, such as Department of the Interior (1905) showed Shoal Lake in both locations, old, and new (on the CPR). See also Raven Lake entry. Provincial Government map (1893) *Shoal Lakes*; Department of Agriculture (1900) just *Shoal*. **Rural Municipality of Shoal Lake** (62 K/7) Encompasses the community and lake.

**Shoal Lake** (52 E/11) Northwest side of Lake of the Woods. First noted on a Hind and Dickinson map (1858). Douglas (1933) mentioned that the name Lac Plat appeared in Henry the Younger's journal (1806). Plat is French for *flat* or *shallow*. Crown Lands Department (1858) *Lac Platte*; C. N. Bell (1928; 1872 map) *Shoal or Plat L*. **Shoal Lake 37A** (52 E/6) Indian Reserve at the northwest corner of Lake of the Woods. Located at the mouth of Powawassan Creek on the southwest shore of Shoal Lake on the Manitoba -Ontario boundary. There is no organized community here. Manitoba records list the reserve as having been named in 1930 although records and maps examined (to 1962) called it Powawassan Indian Reserve 37A. Douglas (1933) simply mentioned Shoal Lake as a reserve name for the Shoal Lake Band. Department of the Interior (1884) *Powawassan IR*; SGO (1906) *Powawasan IR No. 37A*. **Shoal Lake 39** (52 E/6) Indian Reserve at the northwest corner of Lake of the Woods. Located on the north shore of Shoal Lake and almost entirely within Ontario. First noted on a Department of Indian Affairs map (1891). **Shoal Lake 39A** (52 E/11) Indian Reserve at the northwest corner of Lake of the Woods. Located on the northwest end of Shoal Lake on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary and adjacent to Indian Reserve 39. **Shoal Lake 40** (52 E/11) Indian Reserve at the northwest corner of Lake of the Woods. Located on Indian Bay on the northwest side of Shoal Lake on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. The Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway terminus of Waugh and Post Office of Indian Bay are located here (see entries). First shown correctly on a Department of Indian Affairs map (1891) while earlier maps such as Department of the Interior (1884) divided the present reserve into two (probably by band). The northern portion around Indian Bay was called Shawinabinais (Indian Reserve) and the south portion around Snowshoe Bay was called Sheshegenge (Indian Reserve) or She-She-Genge. Scarborough (1910) *Shawinabinais IR40* and *Sheshegenge IR 40*.

**Shoal River** (63 C/15) Flows into Dawson Bay, Lake Winnipegosis. An old name first noted by Peter Fidler (1795) who recorded that it was shallow, stony and full of shoals. Fieldwork revealed the local Saulteaux name Sagitawak meaning *open at both ends*. The river is only six miles long, opening out into two large lakes. Swan Lake is at the south end. Vandermalen (1827) *R Shoal*.

**Shoe Lake** (63 A/8) Northwest of Family Lake. GBC records (1933) indicated that the lake was formerly called Burnt Snowshoe Lake, possibly from a Native name. It may have been shortened by the GBC.

**Shore Island** (64 P/12) White Rock Creek. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Joseph Shore of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Shore Lake** (63 K/13) East of Embury Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Private William C. Shore of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Shorncliffe** (62 P/3) Locality southeast of Hodgson. The Post Office opened in 1923 on NW 16-24-3E and closed in 1968. Douglas (1933) claimed that the Post Office opened in 1914 and was named after the military camp at Shorncliffe, Kent, England where Canadian troops completed their training in World War I. The name, however, first appeared in the 1924 Postal Guide on 21-24-3E under Postmaster Mike Chernetski.

**Shortdale** (62 N/3) Community east of Roblin. Originally a Canadian National railway point named in 1904 (Douglas 1933) after nearby **Short Creek** (62 N/3) which flows southeast into Valley River. The creek was first shown on a GSC map (1888). Shortdale Post Office opened in 1914 on 10-26-26W. Also a School District on NW 9-26-26W.

**Shorty Holden Lake** (52 M/3) Southeast of Aikens Lake. Named after Merrick G. "Shorty" Holden, an aviation pioneer in the area. Shorty died in 1996.

**Shorty Island** (53 K/4) Red Sucker Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to have been named after William "Shorty" Harper (grandfather of local resident Abraham Harper). Locally known as Shatekminetakak. **Shorty Lake** (53 K/4) South of Red

Sucker Lake, **Shorty Rapids** (53 K/4) in the Shorty River and **Shorty River** (53 K/4) which flows north into Pekwachnamaykoskwaskwaypinwanik Lake share the same origin.

*Shrubland* (62 F/16) Southwest of Brandon. A former Post Office which opened in 1891 on 28-9-20W and closed in 1906. The name is probably descriptive of the surrounding countryside.

**Shtitz Lake** (64 I/7) North of North Knife Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant David J. Shtitz of Portage la Prairie. He served in No. 419 Halifax Squadron.

**Shumsky Lake** (64 I/14) Northeast of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 William N. Shumsky of Winnipeg. He served in No. 7 Stirling Squadron.

**Shumyhora Lake** (64 O/5) South of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Gunner Michael Shumyhora of Fork River. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Shura Lake** (63 N/2) East of Kississing Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Corporal John Shura of McCreary. He served with the Essex Scottish Regiment. Locally known as Beaver Lake.

**Shusterove Lake** (64 P/10) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Sam C. Shusterove of Winnipeg. He served in No. 221 Wellington Squadron.

**Shuttleworth Lake** (64 P/13) North of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Leslie E. Shuttleworth of Minnedosa. He served in No. 407 Wellington Squadron.

**Shwaluk Lake** (64 I/6) North of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Wesley W. Shwaluk of Oakburn. He served with the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion.

**Shylega Lake** (64 P/7) East of Nejanili Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Bertram Shylega of Rivers. He served in No. 53 Spitfire Squadron.

**Shymkiw Lake** (64 I/2) East of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Anthony Shymkiw of Makaroff. He served with the Calgary Highlanders.

**Shynkarchuk Lake** (64 C/5) West of Kamuchawie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Peter Shynkarchuk of Fraserwood. He served with the 48th Highlanders of Canada.

**Sibbald Creek** (62 F/16) Flows south into the Assiniboine River. Land records indicate that Thomas and William Sibbald homesteaded SE 12-11-22W and NE 2-11-22W respectively in 1882.

**Siberian Lake** (63 N/1) South of Burntwood Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local name. When he arrived here in 1920, area resident Art Corman found this lake was the first to freeze. As a consequence, he named it after Siberia.

**Sickle Lake** (64 C/10) Southeast of Lynn Lake. GBC records (1932) indicated that the lake was named by M. Cameron (DLS) because its shape resembled the hook-shaped agricultural implement. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Kakinokunowkamak Lake meaning *long, narrow*.

**Sidebottom Lake** (64 J/13) Southeast of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer George E. Sidebottom of St. Vital. He served in No. 431 Halifax Squadron.

**Sidney** (62 G/14) Community east of Brandon. A Canadian Pacific railway point, Post Office and School District around 5-11-12W. It was named in 1881 by the Governor General after Sidney Austin of the *London Graphic* while on his tour of the construction of the CPR (Douglas 1933). GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster Thomas Babb), on the other hand, indicated that it was named after Sidney Smith, an "English gentleman" accompanying the Prince of Wales who passed by here. Collier (1967) confirmed that there was some confusion concerning the origin of the name, stating that in the Sydney *New Era* newspaper of 1900, it was said that Sydney was named after a place in England called Sydney Hall (see also Austin entry). The first settlers arrived ca. 1878 and the area was sometimes called Little Plain (Carberry Plains Book Committee 1959). The Post Office opened in 1882 on 6-11-12W (Campbell 1972).

**Sidney Adams Bay** (63 P/9) Dafoe Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Sidney A. A. Adams of The Pas. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Sidney Scott Island** (63 P/7) Cauchon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Sidney G. Scott of Spearhill. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Sieffert Lake** (64 F/3) Northwest of Goldsand Lake. Named in 1988 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Arthur J. Sieffert of Winnipegosis. He served in No. 429 Wellington Squadron.

**Siegs Corner** (62 I/1) Locality south of Lac du Bonnet. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to have been named after a local family. Located in 6 and 7-13-11E and also called Bennys Corner.

**Siers Lake** (63 N/12) South of Sisipuk Lake. Named in 1974 to commemorate pioneer aviator Tom W. Siers, an engineer who served with the Canadian Army during World War I, later worked on aircraft maintenance in Winnipeg and joined the Ontario Provincial Air Service in 1924. He moved to Western Canada Airways in 1928 where he became Maintenance Superintendent and later joined Canadian Pacific Air.

**Sifton** (62 F/10) Rural Municipality southeast of Virden. GBC correspondence (1929; from J. Allan, Secretary Treasurer of the RM of Elton) indicated that it was named by Thomas M. Daly after the Honourable Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior (1896 - 1905). Garland (1975), however, claimed that it was established in 1883 and probably named after John W. Sifton, first Member of the Legislative Assembly for Brandon in 1881 and Speaker of the House from 1881 to 1883. In the 1883 election, he was defeated by Joseph E. Woodworth. A redistribution of municipal boundaries established two adjacent municipalities of practically equal area — Sifton and Woodworth, thus honouring both the defeated candidate and the successful one. Garland did not discount the possibility that it was named after Clifford Sifton, or for his father J. W. Sifton, or his brother Arthur Sifton. **Sifton** (62 N/8) Community west of Dauphin Lake. The Post Office opened in 1898 and was named after the Honourable Sir Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior (1896 - 1905). Also a Canadian Pacific railway point and School District around 24-27-20W. Clifford Sifton was well-known for his aggressive immigration policy which brought many new settlers to the west. The community came into being in 1895 and Sifton was responsible for the large influx of Polish and Ukrainian settlers (Dauphin Historical Society 1970). The School District was established in 1899. GBC correspondence (1906; unsigned), however, suggested that the Post Office and Canadian National railway point had been named after William Sifton, a CNR contractor. Construction of the line paused here for about one year, and W. Sifton stayed on, putting in the last mile or two of track. Apparently, Clifford Sifton objected to the name and an effort was made by the CNR to change the name to Lembourg, after the capital of Galicia, Austria. The townsite plan was registered as Lembourg. Garland (1975) added that her uncle D. B. Hanna (1924) who was the CNR's western Manager claimed that Sifton

> was not named after Sir Clifford Sifton, but his uncle, who derived salt from the spring near Lake Winnipegosis, and which had supplied the population long before a steam whistle disturbed the prairies' peace.

This, Garland stated, is an error as D. B. Hanna was an ardent conservative, and did not admire Sir C. Sifton (a liberal). He "would never have approved naming anything after him." Presumably the community was also named after Sifton, a trader and storekeeper at The Narrows in Lake Manitoba (see Sifton's Landing entry). **Sifton Junction** (62 N/8) Locality northwest of Dauphin. First noted on a Dominion Publishing Company map (1900). A Canadian National railway junction point on 12-28-20W just north of Sifton and named after it.

*Sifton's Landing* (62 O/2) At The Narrows on Lake Manitoba. First noted on a Tyrrell and Dowling map (1890) on the east side of The Narrows on a projected (but abandoned) CPR line across Lake Manitoba. Also shown as an Indian Agency office and trading post on the west side of The Narrows. It was named after a local trader and storekeeper.

**Sigfusson Lake** (63 A/9) East of Wrong Lake. Named after Svein Sigfusson (1912 - 1992), Companion of the Order of Canada, whose transportation company developed over 3500 miles of winter roads in northern Manitoba, Saskatchewan and northwestern Ontario between 1941 and 1973. His story is told in his autobiography *Sigfusson's Roads*.

*Sight Hill* (62 G/15) Southwest of Portage la Prairie. A former School District on SE 4-11-11W. The area was settled by 1899 and James Leckie donated land for the school and was given the privilege of naming it (Collier 1967). He called it Sight Hill after his home village in Scotland.

**Siglavik** (62 I/10) Community south of Gimli. In Icelandic, "sigla" means *to sail* and "vik" means *bay*.

**Siglunes** (62 J/15) Locality northwest of Lundar on the east shore of Lake Manitoba. The Post Office opened in 1900 on 24-22-10W and closed in 1963. Also a School District on SW 30-22-9W nearby. It is an Icelandic name meaning *point to sail around* (Douglas 1933). **Siglunes** (62 O/2) A Rural Municipality established in 1917 (Douglas 1933).

**Sigurdson Bay** (64 O/12) Drake Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Kjartan Sigurdson of Lundar. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Sigurdson Lake** (64 N/1) Northwest of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Ordinary Seaman John Sigurdson of Selkirk. He served aboard the HMCS *Cornwallis*.

**Sigurdson Peninsula** (64 P/13) Nicholson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Johann Sigurdson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1666 Halifax Heavy Conversion Unit.

**Sigurdson Slough** (62 G/6) Northeast of Pelican Lake. Land records indicate that Fridsteinn Sigurdsson (sp.) homesteaded SW 33-5-14W.

**Sigurdsson Island** (63 A/6) In Lake Winnipeg west of Berens River. CPCGN records (1966) indicated that it was named after Sigi V. Sigurdsson of Hnausa who operated a fishing station at Berens River.

**Siha Lake** (53 K/5) Southeast of Weber Lake. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Private Tony Siha of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Silberfeld** (62 H/4) Locality northwest of Emerson. A Mennonite community with a German name meaning *silver field* (Douglas 1933). Also a School District on SE 22-1-1W. CBGN (1951) *Sibberfeld*.

**Silcox** (54 E/1) Railway point northeast of Gillam. Located on the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line at Mile 400.4 from The Pas. Named in 1928 after Major L. E. Silcox, locating and division engineer during railway construction (Douglas 1933). **Silcox Creek** (54 F/12) Flows northeast into Owl River and crosses under the railway line south of Silcox. First noted by the CBGN on a 1944 aeronautical chart and presumably named after the railway point.

**Silkey Lake** (64 I/11) North of North Knife River. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Samuel Silkey of Selkirk. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Silsby Lake** (53 M/5) North of Utik Lake. First noted on a GSC map (1926) as Stony Lake. In 1937, the name was changed to Silsby Lake by the GBC after Captain Silsby who worked for many summers at Hudson Bay and Strait.

**Silver** (62 I/14) Community northwest of Gimli. A Canadian Pacific railway point named in 1911 after N. T. Silver, a contractor who shipped wood from this siding (Douglas 1933). The Post Office opened in 1918 on 35-21-2E (GBC records 1928). SGO (1914) *Silver Spur*.

**Silver Bay** (62 O/2) Locality northwest of Ashern on Lake Manitoba. The Post Office opened in 1904 as Moose Horn Bay on 5-26-8W, changed to Silver Bay in 1913 and closed in 1955. Also a School District on NW 3-26-8W. Probably descriptive of moonlight or sunlight shining on the water. Douglas (1933) *Moosehorn Bay*. **Silver Bay** (62 O/2) Formerly called Moosehorn Bay. Renamed in 1978. **Silver Bay Beach** (62 O/2) Located on Silver Bay. Adopted by the CPCGN in 1978.

**Silver Creek** (62 K/11) Rural Municipality east of Russell. Named after Silver Creek (Douglas 1933). **Silver Creek** (62 K/11) Flows through the Rural Municipality and southwest into the Assiniboine River. The creek was first shown on a Department of the Interior map (1881). Crerar (1957) noted that it was "crystal clear." See also Silverton Station entry.

**Silver Falls** (62 I/9) Community southeast of Pine Falls. Located along the Winnipeg River on 2-18-10E and named after Silver Falls. **Silver Falls** (62 I/9) In the Winnipeg River. The falls was first shown on a Dawson map (1858), while his 1857 map identified First and Second Silver Falls, the latter being just northwest of the First. Prior to the completion of the Pine Falls Generating Station downstream in 1952 they were "a wide shelving series of white water cascades, the Winnipeg River tumbles two and twenty feet, a sheet of silver foam" (Harrington 1951).

**Silver Harbour** (62 I/15) Community south of Riverton. Silver Bass would swim into the channel in the spring and then become trapped when a sand bar formed at the entrance.

**Silver Heights** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. First noted on a Secretary of State map (1872) with a Post Office symbol beside it. The name was applied as early as 1869 to "a gentle knoll of the prairie which used to shine, as with a silver rim when the sun was reflected from the polished culms of the buffalo grass" (Douglas 1933). The "heights" were purchased by Donald A. Smith when he was Chief Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company. He developed the property as a farm and the existing log house was enlarged into a mansion. "This had been the Governor's [Archibald] country residence but is now owned by D. A. Smith" (Grant 1873). Archbishop Matheson stated that the Honourable James McKay, President of the Executive Council of Manitoba (1871 - 1874) lived here and gave the residence its name. Garland (1975; from M. Ferguson), however, claimed that the hill had been named by the Honourable James McKay who lived nearby at Deer Lodge and that Governor John Rowland (Hudson's Bay Company) built a log house on a knoll and called it Silver Heights. It burned down in 1892.

**Silver Island** (64 N/1) Minuhik Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Robert G. E. Silver of Winnipeg. He served in No. 432 Halifax Squadron.

**Silver Plains** (62 H/6) Community northeast of Morris. The Post Office opened in 1900 on Lot 447, Township 6-2E, closed in 1913, reopened in 1920 on 7-6-2E and closed permanently in 1970. Also a Canadian National railway point and School District — the latter on NW 32-5-2E. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster W. Falardeau) indicated that the name was derived from the bright grasses growing here. When the grass seed has fallen, it has a bright colour (Douglas 1933). The area was shown as *Silver Plain* on a Hudson's Bay Company map (1889).

**Silver Ridge** (62 J/15) Locality northeast of McCreary. The Post Office opened in 1917 on 24-21-11W, closed in 1925 and reopened in 1955 on 12-21-11W (CBGN). CBGN correspondence (1955) referred to a Silver Creek Post Office being established and "named after the approach of a ridge road here lined with aspens."

*Silver Springs* (62 G/2) Northeast of Pilot Mound. The Post Office opened in 1879 on 22-3-10W and closed in 1898. Also a School District around NW 26-3-10W. The School District was established in 1881 (MacKinnon 1968b). The area was named by resident David Reesor after his home in Ontario. Robert Armstrong was the first postmaster. Maingy (1882) *Silver Spring*.

**Silverton** (62 K/14) Community east of Russell. The Post Office opened in 1882 as Silver Creek on 33-20-27W, moved to 22-20-27W by 1885, closed in 1887 and reopened in 1911 as Silverton Station. Initially named after nearby Silver Creek (see entry), it was renamed after the Silverton Store owned by Robert Anderson which in 1887 was one mile north of the Post Office (Douglas 1933). "Station" was added after the arrival of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The School District on NW 33-20-27W was Silver Creek.

**Silverwood** (62 N/6) Locality northwest of Roblin. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to have been named after the former School District on 13-28-29W. Probably descriptive of the poplar trees in the area; the leaves have silvery undersides and the trees grey-green trunks.

**Simbalist Lake** (64 P/5) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Eugene Simbalist of Brandon. He served in No. 115 Wellington Squadron.

**Simmons Peninsula** (64 P/12) Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Hugh R. Simmons of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1664 Halifax Heavy Conversion Unit.

**Simmons Point** (64 N/16) West shore of Nueltin Lake. Named after Dale Simmons, a trader with Revillon Frères Trading Company.

**Simon Bay** (63 N/7) Guthrie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Mervyn J. "Bud" Simon of The Pas. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

*Simonet* (62 I/5) South of St. Laurent. A former School District recorded on a 1965 municipal map around 22-16-4W. It is about three miles south of the community, but within the larger St. Laurent Settlement area. Fieldwork revealed that the School District was named after a priest who had earlier settled here. A Westmacott map (1876) showed the name Simone in this vicinity.

**Simonhouse** (63 K/6) Railway point southeast of Athapapuskow Lake. Located on the CNR line on 7-63-26W and recorded on NTS map 63 K (1930) just southwest of Simonhouse Lake, after which it was presumably named. The lake was named after Bill Simon, local manager of Revillon Frères Trading Company (Garland 1975; from C. R. Neely). **Simonhouse Lake** (63 K/6,11) First noted correctly on a Topographical Surveys map (1917). Tyrrell (1915) listed the Native name as Pimpaskoio Sakahigan meaning *Running Lake*. For lake: Anonymous (early 1900s) *Simonshouse Lake*; Department of Railways and Canals (1914) seems *Simons Ho*[use] *L*; Department of the Interior (1920) *Running Lake*.

*Simon Nabess Provincial Wayside Park* (63 K/2) Southwest of Cormorant on 20-59-22W. Named after Simon F. Nabess, fisherman, trapper, camp foreman, carpenter, guide as well as caretaker of the Cormorant Provincial Wayside Park. He worked at the park for many years and retired at the age of 75. The name was rescinded in 1994.

**Simons Island** (63 C/15) In Dawson Bay, Lake Winnipegosis. CBGN records (1952) indicated that the name was submitted by a Fisheries Officer and named after Simon Kematch of the Shoal River Indian Reserve who had a fishing camp there. CBGN (1952) *Simon Island*. **Simons Reef** (63 C/15) Bell River Bay in Lake Winnipegosis.

**Simpson Creek** (64 P/2) Northwest of Meades Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal William G. E. Simpson of Hargrave. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Simpson Hill** (64 P/1) South of Caribou Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Private John Simpson of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

**Simpson Island** (64 O/1) Maltese Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Lawrence B. E. Simpson of Winnipegosis. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Simpson Peninsula** (63 N/8) Burntwood Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Walter H. Simpson of Winnipeg. He served at No. 1 Central Navigation School, Rivers, Manitoba.

**Simpson Point** (63 H/12) Southeast of Montreal Point. Named after Hector Simpson who got lost in the area and was rescued on this point (ca. 1900 - 1920).

**Simpson Rapids** (64 P/3) Big Spruce River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Kenneth Simpson of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Sims Island** (63 N/10) Churchill River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant George R. Sims of Pilot Mound. He served in No. 576 Lancaster Squadron.

**Sims Lake** (64 K/7) Southeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Guardsman Elven G. W. Sims of Pilot Mound. He served with the Governor General's Foot Guards.

**Simundson Lake** (54 M/12) Northwest of Long Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Sapper Sigurd H. Simundson of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Sinclair** (62 F/11) Community southwest of Virden. The Post Office of Sinclair Station opened in 1900 on 13-7-29W under Postmaster John Milton and changed to Sinclair in 1952. The Post Office of Sinclair (62 F/6) opened in 1893 on 22-6-29W, changed to Crescent (see entry) in 1905 and closed in 1921 (Campbell 1972). GBC correspondence (1905) indicated that the Post Office of Sinclair Station was named after the Post Office of Sinclair, six miles to the south on NW 14-6-29W, with "Station" added to distinguish the two since it was located on the CPR line. Postmaster Milton added that Sinclair Post Office had been named by the first postmaster Peter Sinclair. The School District of Sinclair was located on SE 13-7-29W.

**Sinclair Creek** (64 P/7) Flows southeast into Guest Creek. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Marcel S. "Bud" Sinclair of Elkhorn. He served in No. 408 Hampden Squadron.

**Sinclair Hill** (64 I/10) West of Lovat Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Major Verner G. Sinclair of Winnipeg. He served with the Lanark and Renfrew Scottish Regiment.

**Sinclair Island** (63 I/11) Walker Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to have been named after Charles Sinclair, a former Chief at Cross Lake and retired government employee.

**Sinclair Islands** (53 E/16) Island Lake. GBC records (1928) indicated that these were named by Dr. J. W. Wright (GSC) in 1927. They were initially shown as *Sinclair Island* but appeared in the plural form on a 1935 GSC map. The GBC added that they were likely named after Cuthbert Sinclair who built a small post at Island Lake in 1864. Sinclair is still a local surname.

**Sinclair Lake** (62 N/10) Northwest of Winnipegosis. CPCGN records (1967) indicated that the lake was named after Donald S. Sinclair, a Manitoba Forest Service employee from 1925 to 1955.

**Sinclair Peninsula** (63 I/16) Kapechekamasic Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Donald Sinclair of Souris. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Sinclair Point** (62 I/9) East shore of Traverse Bay in Lake Winnipeg. GBC records (1926) indicated that it was named after a local family. See Sinclair Islands (53 E/16) above. **Sinclair Island** (62 I/9) Named in 1927.

**Sinclair Rapids** (64 K/1) Mistay River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Lloyd G. Sinclair of Elkhorn. He served in No. 77 Whitley Squadron.

**Sinclair River** (63 C/2) Flows northwest into Swan River. First noted on a GSC map (1888) by Tyrrell and Dowling and probably named by them. Sinclair River School District was on SE 28-37-25W. It was also shown as simply Sinclair School District on a 1965 municipal map. Spencer (1874) either his *Sanders River* or *Roaring River*.

*Sinclairville* (62 J/3) Southeast of Neepawa. A former School District on 32-13-13W. Named after resident John Sinclair after the 1921 meeting in his home to establish a School District (McKenzie 1967).

**Single Lake** (64 J/5) North of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Corporal John P. Single of Brandon. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Singleton Lake** (64 K/9) East of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Benjamin W. Singleton of Eden. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Singush Lake** (62 N/10) West of Winnipegosis. First noted correctly on a Scarborough map (1918) and on earlier maps such as Tyrrell and Dowling (GSC 1888) as *Singoosh Lake*. The GBC (1924) indicated that it was a Native name meaning *weasel*. Also known as Weasel Lake locally. **Singush Creek** (62 N/10) Flows southwest into Valley River. Named after the lake in 1977 and considered by some to be the headwaters of the Valley River.

**Sinkers Slough** (62 G/3) South of Rock Lake. Land records indicate that James Sinker homesteaded NW 2-1-13W in 1896.

*Sinnot* (62 I/1) Southeast of Selkirk. A former Canadian Pacific railway point first noted on a Copp Clark map (1906) just east of St. Ouens (see entry). Douglas (1933) listed Sinnot as the (CPR) railway point for St. Ouens, adding that it was named after a man who lived there.

**Sioux Lake** (64 J/7) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Jean J. A. Sioux of St. Laurent. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers. Fieldwork revealed the local Chipewyan names Ondywastruay and Ouldaitruay, both meaning *jackfish*.

**Sioux Pass** (62 J/1) Southwest of St. Laurent. A "pass" located at the north end of Clandeboye Bay in the northeast portion of Delta Marsh. Fieldwork indicated that some Sioux from the United States were pursued here and during the night they slipped away into the maze-like marsh through the pass to Flee Island (see entry). The term "pass" was recorded locally to apply to both passages and to narrow necks of land. **Sioux Pass Marsh** (62 J/1) Southeast shore of Lake Manitoba.

**Sioux Valley Dakota Nation** (62 F/16) Indian Reserve east of Virden. A Sioux Reserve which CPCGN records (1976) indicated was renamed by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs from Oak River Indian Reserve 58 in 1976. Located at the junction of the Assiniboine River and Oak River, the reserve was shown as simply Oak River on a Department of the Interior map (1889) and as Oak River Indian Reserve 58 on a Department of Indian Affairs map (1891). A survey map by Green (DLS) noted that this was the band of Chief Taninyahdinazin otherwise known as James McKay. An Anglican mission was established here in 1880 by Reverend W. A. Burman (Garland 1975). SGO (1894) *Whiteagle IR 55*; CBGN (1954) *Oak River IR 52*.

*Sioux Village* (62 G/16) Former community southwest of Portage la Prairie. Adopted by the CPCGN in 1973. Established in 1893 on the banks of the Assiniboine River. In 1862, hundreds of Dakota (Sioux) were obliged to flee their homes in Minnesota and seek refuge in Canada where they had been promised safe sanctuary in exchange for their support in the War of 1812. They were not well received, and gradually moved west, establishing an encampment south of Portage la Prairie in 1869. Although considered American, lands nearby were designated for a reserve. Many left the village as a consequence, and more departed after a series of floods in the early 1900s. The flood of 1955 forced the few villagers that remained to relocate to what was then known as Dakota Tipi Indian Reserve 56 on the outskirts of Portage la Prairie. The name was rescinded in 1983.

**Sipastik Lake** (54 C/9) Northeast of Split Lake. A Cree name meaning *water that flows into the ground and resurfaces at another point*.

*Sipiwesk House* (63 P/4) West shore of Sipiwesk Lake. This Hudson's Bay Company post was built by David Thompson in 1792 and called by him *Seepaywisk House* (Voorhis 1930). The post was named after Sipwesk Lake (see entry). David Thompson (n.d.), *Seepaywish House*; Fidler (1806) just *Seepawisk* and 1809 *Sepawisk House*, and 1810 as *Seepaywisk*; Taylor (ca. 1827) *Seepawisk House*.

**Sipiwesk Lake** (63 P/4) North of Cross Lake. First noted in its present form on a Bell map (1879). Tyrrell (1915) gave the Native name as Sipiwesk Sakahigan meaning *light through the trees lake*. Douglas (1933) suggested that it was Cree meaning *lake of channels*. The lake is full of channels and Garland (1975; from D. B. Seeley) observed that the islands are narrow and one can usually see "light through the trees." Variant forms included: Spanish map (n.d.) *Lo Fur* over the north end, and possibly *Lo Sussaooish* over the main part; Arrowsmith (1796) *Swan Lake*; Fidler (1806) seems *Nahathawinnittattoo*, noting "Seepawisk beside a post on the lake;" Brué (1815) *L du Cigne*; Taylor (from Fidler ca. 1827) *SeepaWisk L*; Thompson (1813-14, 1843 map) has *Look out for Swans Lake* over the north end, with blurred *Sepaywask* above it; Department of the Interior (1877) *Sepawash L* and in 1883 *Sepewesk L*; Dawson Brothers (1880) *Sepaywisk*; Klotz (1884) *Lake Sepewesk*; Ross (1892) seems *Sapewis L*; Bell (1895) *Sepawish Lake*; Department of Railways and Canals (1914; in part) *Mink Lake*; Manitoba Gazette (1964) *Mud Lake* for the southwest part. **Sipiwesk** (63 P/6) Railway point north of Landing Lake. Located on the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line on 33-74-1E and first noted on a Scarborough map (1916). A branch line runs northwest to Thompson. Named after nearby Sipiwesk Lake in 1933. CBGN (1950) *Sipiwesk Station*.

**Sirett Lake** (64 P/8) South of Caribou Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Ebenezer A. Sirett of Franklin. He served in No. 408 Halifax Squadron.

**Sirko** (62 H/1) Community southeast of Steinbach. The Post Office opened in 1914 on 1-1-9E under Postmaster G. Skrumeda, closed in 1933, reopened in 1947 on 7-1-10E and closed permanently in 1967. Rudnyckyj (1970) suspected that it was the transferred surname of famous Ukrainian Cossack military leader Ivan Sirko (ca. 1680) while Kirkconnell (in Rudnyckyj 1970:13) added that the name means *grey dog* in Ukrainian.

**Sirluck Lake** (63 K/16) West of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Robert Sirluck of Winkler. He served in No. 76 Halifax Squadron.

**Sisib Lake** (63 B/11) North of Waterhen Lake. First noted in GBC correspondence from T. Plunkett (DLS) who also called it Seepe Lake. It is a Cree word meaning *duck*. Fieldwork revealed the alternate name Prairie Lake. Pierce (DLS 1879) *Shahshagu Sagagin (Heron Lake)*; Department of the Interior (1884) *Heron Lake*.

**Sisipuk Lake** (63 N/12) On the Churchill River on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. First noted correctly on a GSC map (1902) and earlier as Duck Lake on a

Fidler map (1807). Douglas (1933) claimed that the name was Cree meaning *ducks* or as Garland (1975) added, *ducks are numerous*. Fidler mentioned that he found "Mr. Ross here at the house in 1796 and found Mr. Tomison here at a different house." The Hudson's Bay Company post of Duck Portage House was on the west shore of the lake in Saskatchewan. Department of the Interior (1904) *Sissipuk L.* **Sisipuk Rapids** (63 N/13) In the Churchill River on the east shore of Loon Lake. Named after Sisipuk Lake in 1949. Earlier noted as Loon Fall on Fidler maps as early as 1807.

*Sitakaw* (62 G/11) Northeast of Glenboro. A former Post Office which opened in 1885 on 17-7-13W and closed in 1888. Possibly a Native name assigned by the Post Office in Ottawa. Brownlee (Public Work Department; 1887) *Sitta kar*; Campbell (1972) *Sittakaw*.

**Siwak Lake** (64 P/16) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Adolph A. Siwak of Angusville. He served in No. 149 Stirling Squadron.

*Skalholt* (62 G/11) Northeast of Glenboro. The Post Office opened in 1899 on 20-8-13W and closed in 1917. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster J. J. Anderson) indicated that he named it after a place in his native Iceland, a town where the high ministers (bishops) had lived for hundreds of years. Translated, it means *hole and scrub land*, from "skal," a *hole or low lying place*, and "holt," meaning *scrub land*. The Post Office was located in a hilly area south of the Assiniboine River. The district was also called Holar which means *hills* (Kristjanson 1965). Bulman (1908) seems *Skalhol*.

**Skeet Lake** (64 I/5) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Bombardier Albert Skeet of Edrans. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Skelding** (62 G/16) Locality west of Portage la Prairie. Located on the CNR line on 19-11-7W. Named in 1929 after E. G. Skelding, chief railway dispatcher in Winnipeg (Douglas 1933).

**Skene Lake** (64 K/7) Southeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private William J. Skene of Deloraine. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Skerritt Lake** (64 J/7) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Rifleman Clarence P. Skerritt of Camper. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Skidmore Lake** (54 F/14) South of Cape Churchill. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Private Torquil Skidmore of Brooklands. He served with the Essex Scottish Regiment.

**Skinner Hill** (62 N/3) South of Roblin. Land records indicate that Frank Leith Skinner homesteaded NE 4-24-28W in 1900, just northeast of the hill. Skinner (1882 - 1967) has come to be known as the Luther Burbank of Canada. Frustrated by his inability to grow various plant species due to the harsh climate on his Dropmore homestead, he began experimenting with the introduction and hybridization of hardier strains. He developed 300 new or improved varieties of landscape plants and his work was recognized internationally.

**Skinner Island** (64 H/14) Knifehead Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Allan R. Skinner of Dauphin. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Skinner Lake** (63 P/4) West of Sipiwesk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Walter T. Skinner of Dauphin. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Skinners Bridge** (62 F/15) Named after a local homesteader.

**Skoblack Lake** (64 P/5) South of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Peter Skoblack of Brandon. He served in No. 55 Hurricane Operational Training Unit.

**Skogman Lake** (52 E/14) Northeast of Brereton Lake. CPCGN records (1974) indicated that the lake was named after trapper Bill Skogman. He was born in 1891 and had trapped around nearby Nason Lake since 1931.

**Skookum Portage** (63 N/16) North of Highrock Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated the portage to have been named after trapper Bill Skookum. It follows a creek extending north from the lake.

**Skownan** (62 O/13) Locality on the west shore of Waterhen Lake. The Post Office opened in 1925 on Township 34-16W on the Waterhen Indian Reserve 45 (Douglas 1933). It is a Cree word meaning *to turn around a point*. Garland (1975; from D. B. Seeley) suggested that a better translation is *a marking place to show direction*. Perhaps the name is descriptive of a long point north of the Post Office, jutting into Waterhen Lake between West Waterhen River and Waterhen River. GBC records (1925) indicated that Skownan was a Saulteaux word spelled phonetically as "qushkonane."

**Skromeda Creek** (54 L/6) Flows east into the South Knife River. Named in 1948 after World War II casualty Private Stephen Skromeda of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and was mentioned in dispatches.

**Skull Pond** (52 E/13) South of Skull Lake. Named after Skull Lake which is about one mile to the north. The trail to Skull Lake is only a few yards from the pond.

**Skulmoski Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Rifleman Stanley Skulmoski of Cormorant Lake. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Skunk Bay** (62 O/2) East shore of Lake Manitoba at The Narrows. First noted on a SGO map (1896). The CPCGN (1967) indicated that the name first appeared in the field notes of A. F. Martin (1894).

**Skunk Island** (62 J/15) Northwest of Big Birch Island in Lake Manitoba. A family once maintained a skunk ranch on this island.

**Skwanik Pawistik Lake** (53 N/11) Northeast of Knee Lake. A Cree name meaning *last rapids*.

**Skwark Point** (64 B/5) Rat River. Named after Ken Skwark who died in a helicopter accident near Leaf Rapids in 1995. He had been on fire suppression duty in northern Manitoba. Jimmy Spence (Jimmy Spence Point) and Fred Moose (Fred Moose Island) died in the same accident.

**Skwarok Lake** (64 O/4) Northeast of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Anthony G. Skwarok of Dauphin. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Skylake** (62 I/14) Locality northwest of Gimli. The Post Office opened in 1914 on 33-21-1E under Postmaster Anton Salyga and closed in 1968. It was so named because "in spring, all one could see was sky and water" (Douglas 1933). It is located in Manitoba's Interlake, a low-lying area prone to spring flooding.

**Slack Lake** (64 J/2) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Eric G. Slack of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Slasher Bay** (62 I/9) Winnipeg River. Logs would be "boomed" here for the nearby mill. Slash is the debris left on the ground after logging or the debris which accumulates in streams after transporting logs in them. In the latter case, the slash is usually removed to avoid clogging the stream.

**Slator Lake** (52 M/13) North of Amphibian Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Michael J. Slator of Stony Mountain. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Slave Falls** (52 L/4) Locality east of Lac du Bonnet. The Post Office opened in 1929 on NW 2-15-14E and closed in 1931. Located on the Winnipeg River, the former Slave Falls has disappeared due to the construction of a hydroelectric power plant in 1931 (Garland 1975). Arrowsmith (1796) mentioned Slave Falls, noting that they were "20 feet high, 100 yards wide, and breaking in a tremendous manner over craggy rocks." The place was mentioned by Derouen in his itinerary (ca. 1760) as *la chute des Esclaves*, French for Slave Falls (Douglas 1933). Alexander Mackenzie (n.d.) referred to it as Chute à l'Esclave (CPCGN records 1968). Keating (1824) reported that Slave Falls was called Awakane Pawetik — "awakane" meaning *slave*, and "pawetik" or "powestik" *falls* in Ojibwa (Garland 1975). Hind (1860) gave the following account:

> Tradition tells of a slave of a ferocious master, maddened by long continued cruelty, who calmly stepped into a canoe above these falls in the presence of the tribe, and suddenly pushing off from shore, wrapped her deerskin robe round her face and glided over the crest of the cataract, to find rest in the surging waters below.

Anderson (1854) indicated that it was named after a "Sioux woman who had been carried off by one of the Saulteaux and is said to have escaped and drowned herself." Another account represents her to have been "thrown in." A variation found in CPCGN records suggested that a young Native girl had been enslaved by a trapper; she escaped and went over the falls in her canoe to avoid recapture. Thompson (1813-14) *Slave Fall*; Bouchette (1815) *Slave Fall*; Hind (1858) and Anonymous (1856) showed *Slave Falls Portage* only, and a 20-foot fall.

**Sleeping Giants, The** (62 N/7) Southeast of Baldy Mountain. Three high hills which are said to resemble recumbent figures against the horizon.

**Slemmons Bay** (64 H/15) North shore of Etawney Lake. Named in 1986 after World War II casualty Private Morton Slemmons of Grandview. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Slemon Lake** (53 D/13) Northeast of Weaver Lake. GBC records (1929) indicated that it was named after a Canadian airman on a photo survey of the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. He was subsequently identified as C. Roy Slemon, a pioneer aviator.

**Slezak Lake** (64 P/6) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Henry M. Slezak of Carberry. He served in No. 405 Halifax Squadron.

*Sligo* (62 H/14) Northwest of Winnipeg. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1905) as a Canadian Pacific railway point between Bergen and Rosser. Sligo is the name of a county in northwestern Ireland. Bulman (n.d.) *Saigo*.

**Slim Bay** (63 K/11) North end of Simonhouse Lake. The nickname of a local trapper named Rhubin.

**Slingsby Lake** (64 N/1) Northwest of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Clifford F. Slingsby of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Columbia*.

**Slippery Rock Lake** (63 I/01) Southeast of Little Bolton Lake. A descriptive name which is well-known locally.

**Sloan Lake** (64 I/13) North of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Dempsey Sloan of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Sloop Cove** (54 L/16) In the Churchill River mouth west of Churchill. First noted on a British Admiralty chart (1888). The cove was used in 1741 by Captain Christopher Middleton who wintered here with his crew and two ships the *Furnace* and the *Discovery* (Hamilton 1967). A short stone dyke prevented the cove from being blocked with ice during spring break-up. Names of the sloops and their crew were chiselled into the cove's rock. Some of these signatures are still legible and one etching depicts a man hanged for stealing a goose. Mooring rings leaded into the rock are still visible. Anonymous (n.d.) *Sloops Cove*.

**Slug Lake** (63 K/13) North of Kisseynew Lake. This name has been used in Manitoba Energy and Mines publications for many years.

**Slush Lake** (64 C/11) Southwest of Lynn Lake. CBGN records (1957) indicated it to be a descriptive name — presumably named at a time when slush covered the lake's surface.

**Slywchuk Lake** (52 L/11) Northwest of Black Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Rifleman Steve Slywchuk of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Slyzuk Lake** (64 O/5) Northeast of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private John Slyzuk of Ashville. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Small Bay** (64 C/13) McMillan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner William A. Small of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Small Island** (64 J/12) Grimes Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John A. Small of Winnipeg. He served in No. 401 Spitfire Squadron.

**Small Lake** (64 H/11) South of North Knife Lake. CPCGN records (1944) indicated that the lake was named by the head of the Manitoba Government Air Service during the 23rd Base Line survey (1939 - 1940). It was named after World War II casualty Flying Officer Frederick G. Small of Lac du Bonnet. He was a former engineer with the Manitoba Air Division who joined No. 434 Halifax Squadron in Saskatchewan.

**Smallpiece Lake** (64 K/14) Northeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Ernest V. Smallpiece of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Smart** (62 F/16) Railway point northwest of Brandon on the CNR line on 7-12-19W. GBC records (1928) indicated that it was named after V. I. Smart, General Superintendent of Transportation, Western Region. CBGN (1952) *Smart Siding*.

**Smart Island** (63 P/4) Sipiwesk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Wallace A. Smart of Winnipeg. He served in No. 64 Spitfire Squadron.

**Smelsky Lake** (64 N/2) West of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Michael Smelsky of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

**Smelts Lake** (64 K/10) East of Lac Brochet. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Private Edgar C. Smelts of Elgin. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Smith Creek** (62 K/14) Flows southeast from Saskatchewan into the Assiniboine River. First noted correctly on a SGO map (1896) and as *Smith's Creek* on a Department of the Interior map (1883). Hind called it *Wolverene Creek* in 1858 and Wolverine Creek in 1860. Fieldwork revealed that this name was still in use. Wolverine Creek was used locally, but became Smith's Creek after the area was surveyed (Russell Women's Institute 1967). The name probably derives from a legend in which some Assiniboine confronted a small band of Cree in the vicinity of what is now Spy Hill, Saskatchewan. One Cree named The Wolverine escaped although wounded, and crawled to the top of a hill where he fell asleep. Among the Assiniboine was his former wife whose affectations had been stolen by a warrior of that tribe. She trailed the luckless Wolverine to his resting place and killed him in his sleep. Wolverine Settlement grew up around Wolverine House in the 1880s on SW 24-21-30W (just inside Saskatchewan) and was probably named after the creek (Russell Women's Institute 1967). Wolverine School District was shown on NE 29-21-29W on a 1965 municipal map.

**Smith Esker** (64 I/9) East of Nichol Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Private Melvin C. Smith of McCreary. He served with the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada.

**Smith Falls** (63 I/3) Keepeewiskawakun River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Charles W. Smith of Kenton. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

**Smith Hill** (62 G/4) Locality southeast of Killarney. The Post Office opened in 1884 as *Smith's Hill* on 4-2-16W under Postmaster J. N. Hewitt and closed in 1887. There was also a former Canadian National railway point here called Enterprise which was named in 1905 (Douglas 1933) and rescinded by the CPCGN in 1973. It was named after the School District of Enterprise on NE 33-1-16W, a name suggested by resident Andrew Foster who had come from Enterprise, Ontario (Garland 1975). Smith Hill Post Office was named after settler William Hill and Mary Smith from Barnesville, Minnesota who owned the land on which Enterprise School was built. Maingy (1884) *Smith's Hill*; Codd (1885) *Smiths Hill*; Dominion Lands (1890) *Smith Hill*.

**Smith Hill** (64 H/7) North of Solmundsson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer A. R. Smith of Winnipeg. He served in No. 610 Hurricane Squadron.

**Smith House Lake** (64 N/4) North of Lac Brochet. CPCGN records (1972) indicated that this name was proposed by Dr. Jacobsen after trapper I. H. "Windy" Smith who had a permanent camp here in the 1920s.

**Smith Island** (63 K/15) Elbow Lake. Named after prospector Jim Smith who camped on this island while working his claim.

**Smith Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private William A. R. Smith of Swan River. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Smith Narrows** (63 O/2) Fish Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Alexander D. Smith of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Ottawa*.

**Smith Peninsula** (64 F/2) Woodcock Lake. Named in 1981 after World War II casualty Gunner Matthew D. Smith of Hilltop. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Smith Point** (63 C/14) West shore of Dawson Bay in Lake Winnipegosis. CBGN records (1952) indicated that the point was named after Jack Smith, a sailor who built a large two-masted freighting schooner on Lake Winnipegosis. He settled here when no settlement other than an Indian Reserve existed. Following fieldwork, the name was applied to the mainland portion only, while the larger offshore portion was named Blackbird Island. CBGN (1952) *Smith's Point*.

**Smith Rapids** (53 N/12) Stupart River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Walter G. Smith of Dauphin. He served in No. 120 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Smith River** (64 H/9) Flows southeast into Beaver River. Named in 1986 after World War II casualty Sergeant Roderick G. Smith of Winnipeg. He served in No. 410 Defiant Squadron.

**Smiths** (62 H/5) Locality west of Morris. On the Canadian National Railway line on 35-4-1W and noted on a Department of the Interior map (1909) as *Smith*. Adopted as Smiths in 1962. Rudnyckyj (1970) believed that it was named after an early settler. Alternate forms recorded during fieldwork were Smiths Siding and Smiths Spur.

**Smiths Point** (62 G/2) East of Pembina River. Named after a local landowner.

**Smoky Point** (62 P/2, 62 I/15) At the south end of Hecla Island in Lake Winnipeg. Adopted by the CBGN in 1951 as a translation of the earlier Icelandic name Reykarnes.

*Smoland* (62 J/4) South of Minnedosa. Mentioned by G. Harland (ca. 1940) as a name given to a Swedish settlement established in Ward 3 of Odanah Rural Municipality ca. 1907 - 1912. Smoland is the name of a community in Sweden.

**Smook Lake** (63 K/13) Northeast of Embury Lake. Named in 1988 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Harry Smook of St. Malo. He served in No. 404 Beaufighter Squadron.

**Smooth Rock Falls** (63 A/1) In Berens River southwest of Long Lake. A translation on the Native name Opunikappishistagimuwan.

**Smyth Lake** (64 G/14) East of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant James W. Smyth of Winnipeg. He served in No. 142 Wellington Squadron.

*Snake Creek* (62 K/6) Southeast of Russell. GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster John Switzer) indicated that the Post Office opened in 1886 on 32-20-26W and was named after a nearby creek (see following entry). It closed in 1895, reopened in 1900 and changed to Angusville in 1909.

**Snake Creek** (62 K/6) Flows southwest into the Assiniboine River. First noted on a map by C. N. Bell (ca. 1872).

**Snake Hill** (62 G/11) Southeast of Glenboro. The original road twisted back and forth on the hill like a snake. Many of the curves have been eliminated. Also called Sissons Hill locally.

**Snake Lake** (63 C/16) Northeast of Swan Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be an old local name. Residents would avoid the area because of the numerous snakes living around it. It was called Grenon Lake on a 1976 Conservation District staff list. Manitoba Fisheries list (1975) *Arpin Lake*.

**Snead Bay** (64 G/15) Little Sand Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Samuel T. Snead of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1659 Halifax Heavy Conversion Unit.

**Snead Lake** (64 G/15) West of Little Sand Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Frederick C. Snead of Winnipeg. He served in No. 15 Stirling Squadron.

**Sneath Lake** (63 K/16) West of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Robert H. Sneath of Elgin. He served in No. 624 Halifax Squadron.

**Sneesby Lake** (63 O/5) Southeast of Highrock Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Trooper Bruce A. Sneesby of Winnipeg. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Snell Lake** (63 K/16) West of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Dennis E. Snell of Winnipeg. He served in No. 431 Halifax Squadron. First noted as Horseshoe Lake on a Manitoba Department of Mines map (1954-55).

**Snow Bay** (63 N/3) Kississing Lake, southeast of Big Island. A local name that has been in use for 70 years.

**Snow Creek** (63 J/13) Flows east into Wekusko Lake. Shown on a Topographical Surveys map (1920) as Snow Creek and as *Snow River* on a Department of Mines map (1920).

**Snowflake** (62 G/2) Community southeast of Pilot Mound. The Post Office opened in 1880, moved to 20-1-9W by 1885 and later to 28-1-9W. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point on 19-1-19W about two miles southwest of the Post Office (Department of the Interior 1905). *Snow Flake* was the name of the local School District. GBC correspondence (1906) indicated that it was named after Snowflake Creek, so named by the Natives years before. When the first settlers arrived (ca. 1879) they took the name for the township and then for the Post Office and community. Garland (1975; from pioneer settler J. Hurst), on the other hand, claimed that the creek was named by James D'Avignon, an early resident who brought in the first settlers from Emerson. In 1879, he camped with Sam Oaks and Jim Blake in a ravine by the creek. In the morning they found the wagon and surrounding hills covered with snowflakes, and still more were falling. Thus Snowflake Creek was named. Anonymous (n.d.) *Snowflake Sta*; with *Snowflake Post Office* to the northeast; Map and School Supply Company (1892) *Snow-Flake*; 1906 Postal Guide *Snow Flake*. **Snowflake Creek** (62 G/2) Flows northeast into the Pembina River. Department of the Interior (1902) *Snowflake Brook*.

**Snow Island** (64 N/8) Shannon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Morley V. Snow of Winnipeg. He served in No. 431 Halifax Squadron.

**Snow Lake** (63 K/16) Community east of Flin Flon. The Post Office opened in 1948 on 17-68-17W. It was named after nearby Snow Lake. Area resident Lew Parres named the lake because he found its water as soft as that which one gets from melted snow (Casselman 1970). His father "Governor" Chris Parres located and staked a claim on the east side of the lake in 1927 which eventually became a community and mine. The townsite was cleared in 1945. The School District of Birch Lake was shown here on a 1965 municipal map. **Snow Lake** (63 K/16) Northeast of Wekusko Lake. First noted on a Topographical Surveys map (1920). **Snow Bay** (63 J/13) In Snow Lake. First shown on a Department of Mines map (1941). **Snow Lake Narrows** (63 K/16) In Snow Lake. First noted on a Department of Mines map (1948) along a fault line.

**Snowshoe Bay** (52 E/11) West side of Shoal Lake on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1877) as *Snow-shoe Bay* and correctly on an 1884 edition. The name is descriptive as the bay's general shape resembles a snowshoe.

**Snydal Lake** (64 C/11) South of Lynn Lake. CBGN records (1957) indicated that the lake was named after prospector B. B. Snydal.

**Snyder Bay** (64 O/10) Askey Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Charles W. Snyder of Dauphin. He served in No. 434 Halifax Squadron.

**Snyder Dam** (62 F/3) On the Souris River on 33-2-27W. Named after a local landowner.

**Snyder Island** (64 B/3) Mynarski Lakes. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Blake F. Snyder of Dauphin. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Snyder Lake** (64 N/5) Southeast of Kasba Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Leading Stoker Robert B. Snyder of Gilbert Plains. He served aboard the HMCS *Stadacona*. Manitoba Gazette (1964) *Snyder (Gold) Lake*, and probably also *Big Trout Lake*. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Namykes Lake meaning *trout*.

*Snyder Siding* (62 N/1) Northwest of Dauphin. First noted on a Stovel map (1911) as a Canadian National railway point near Ashville. Possibly a former landowner's name. Rand McNally (1912) *Snyders*.

**Soab Creek** (63 O/1) Flows east into Grass River. First noted on a SGO map (1918). CPCGN records (1968) indicated that this name originated with members of a survey crew under Professor G. H. Herriot who upset their canoe here, losing some of their instruments and supplies. It thus became Son of a Bitch Creek which was abbreviated to the more respectable Soab Creek (pronounced "Sobe"). **Soab Lake** (63 O/1) At the head of Soab Creek. It was named after the creek in 1968.

**Soanes Lake** (64 I/12) South of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Trooper Gerald W. Soanes of Flin Flon. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Sobin Lake** (64 P/11) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Joseph S. Sobin of Winnipeg. He served in No. 419 Halifax Squadron.

**Sock Lake** (63 C/6) Northwest of Swan River. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a descriptive name as the lake is sock-shaped.

**Soderstrom Lake** (64 G/16) South of Cederlund Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Clarence V. Soderstrom of Winnipeg. He served in No. 434 Halifax Squadron.

**Sohorowich Lake** (64 E/8) East of Reindeer Lake on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Private John Sohorowich of Saskatchewan. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Sokalski Lake** (64 O/9) West of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private George Sokalski of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Sokol Lake** (64 P/14) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William Sokol of Winnipeg. He served in No. 425 Wellington Squadron.

**Solberg Lake** (63 I/2) South of Molson Lake. Named in 1988 after World War I casualty Private John Solberg of Whitemouth. He served with the 27th Battalion, Canadian Infantry (Manitoba Regiment).

**Solmundson Island** (64 P/15) Falloon Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Oscar G. Solmundson of Gimli. He served in No. 3162 Canso Squadron.

**Solmundsson Lake** (64 H/7) Northeast of Gauer Lake. Named in 1948 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Kjartan A. Solmundsson of Gimli. He served in No. 426 Lancaster Squadron and received a commemorative medal conferred by the King of Norway. Previously called Seventy Three Lake on NTS map 64 SE (CBGN).

**Solnik Lake** (64 O/12) South of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Trooper Paul Solnik of Selkirk. He served with the 14th Canadian Hussars.

**Solodiuk Lake** (63 K/13) East of Manistikwan Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Rifleman Michael Solodiuk of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Solomon Lake** (64 C/8) North of Granville Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated that the lake was named after Solomon Coulomb, a Chief from Pukatawagan.

**Solomons Bay** (63 B/4) In Waterhen Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated it to have been named after area resident John Solomon. Also called Farmers Bay.

**Solsgirth** (62 K/7) Community northwest of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1886 as Allanburn on 30-17-25W and changed to Solsgirth in 1887. CPCGN records (1965) indicated that according to an early resident, it was named by Lady Brydges after a place in Scotland (Clackmannanshire) and was derived from a Gaelic word meaning *surrounded by the sun*. The community was originally called Allendale, but was changed to Solsgirth with the coming of the railroad in 1885 (Abra 1974). When the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway (CPR) arrived here, General Manager W. A. Barker spoke to an assembled crowd and announced that the name was to be Solsgirth, meaning girth of the sun. Also a School District on 30-15-25W, established in 1887 (Abra 1974). The first classes were held above Berry's Store. In 1968 pupils were transferred to Birtle.

**Soltowski Lake** (64 B/13) North of Opachuanau Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Private Theodore Soltowski of Winnipeg. He served witn the Royal Canadian Regiment.

**Sombert Lake** (53 O/15) East of Shamattawa. Named in 1949 after World War II casualty Sergeant Edward Sombert of Winnipeg. He served with the Canadian Provost Corps.

**Somerset** (62 G/7) Village northeast of Pilot Mound. The Post Office opened in 1881 (Douglas 1933). First noted in the 1885 Postal Guide on 19-5-9W under Postmaster Charles Clark. Also a Canadian National railway point and School District name. It was named by settlers Henry Foster and Charles Clarke after their former home in

Somerset, England (Garland 1975). The Swan Lake Women's Institute (1936) offered a different origin. Apparently Tom Stevenson and a group of local pioneers were thrown from a wagon following a sudden stop into the soft mud of the creek. He shot headfirst into the water, doing a complete somersault. The creek became known as Somersault and eventually Somerset, the name of the community. Dominion Lands (1890) *Sommerset*. **Somerset Creek** (62 G/7) Flows northwest into Cypress River. Named in 1977.

*Somerset House* (around 62 N/13) Southwest of Swan River near the Saskatchewan boundary. This was a North West Company post on the Swan River about 50 miles upstream from Swan Lake (Voorhis 1930). Presumably this refers to "canoe-paddling miles" or the post would be in Saskatchewan. It was built by Harmon in 1800 and was sometimes called Elbow Fort or Montagne Oiseau (*Bird Mountain Fort* in translation). Reference to "Elbow" could be the round bend in the river at the junction of Bear Head Creek. Tyrrell mentioned that Bird Mountain or Montagne Ouiseau on the Swan River was a little more than 50 miles from Swan Lake and noted the name on a map opposite to where this (Bird Mountain) post would have been. It would appear that Tyrrell believes there were two different posts. An unpublished National Library manuscript (1979) noted Voorhis' information and added that there was a contemporary (1799 - 1800) Somerset House in Saskatchewan, on the Swan River at the mouth of Turtle River. A Fidler map (1795), however, noted a Somerset House around the present Saskatchewan boundary on Swan River. Fidler was here in 1795 and wrote that he found Mr. Hugh Robertson, and that the post was built the previous fall about three-quarters of a mile from the river on an open plain or an equivalent distance from the Canadian House (Barren ground hill house). The latter could be Bird Mountain Fort. It is possible that the name was borrowed from the grandiose Somerset House in London which was nearing completion at the time (1776 - 1809).

**Somerville Bay** (63 N/9) Kakinokumak Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sapper James G. Somerville of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Somerville Island** (63 N/6) Kississing Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Gilbert E. Somerville of Swan River. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Somerville Lake** (64 K/5) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Richard L. Somerville of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Somme** (62 H/1) Locality southeast of Caliento. Named by the CPCGN in 1977 after the former School District on SW 15-1-9E. Also the site of a former church. The Somme is a river in northern France that lent its name to at least two major battles in World War I. These resulted in over a million Allied casualties.

**Sommerfeld** (62 H/3) Community northwest of Emerson. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1881) on 30-1-1E. It is a Mennonite community with a German name meaning *summer field* (Douglas 1933). Also a School District on NW 30-1-1E. NTS map 62 H (1938) *Summerfield*; CBGN (1951) community and School District as *Summerfeld*.

**Sopay Portage** (53 F/13) Connects Sopay Creek to nearby Angling Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *short portage where you can see through the trees to the other side*. **Sopay Creek** (53 F/13) Flows northwest into York River. Named after Sopay Portage. **Sopay Rapids** (53 F/13) In Sopay Creek.

**Sopkiw Lake** (62 N/7) Northeast of Roblin. CPCGN records (1977) indicated the lake to have been named after two brothers, J. and W. Sopkiw who had a mill here. Also called Island Lake.

**Sopko Lake** (64 I/12) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Andrew Sopko of Selkirk. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Sopuck Lake** (64 O/16) Northwest of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Vladimir J. Sopuck of Winnipeg. He served in No. 45 Mosquito Squadron.

**Soronow Lake** (64 K/5) South of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Morris M. Soronow of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Sorrenti Lake** (64 O/7) Northwest of Munroe Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Vincent A. Sorrenti of Winnipeg. He served in No. 419 Lancaster Squadron.

**Sosnowski Lake** (64 P/1) South of Caribou Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Trooper Joseph Sosnowski of Sifton. He served with the Sherbrooke Fusiliers.

**Sothe Lake** (54 M/3) South of Long Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Private Roland E. Sothe of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

**Souris** (62 F/9) Town southwest of Brandon. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster J. Dolmage) indicated that the Post Office opened in 1882 on 33-7-21W and was named after the Souris River (see entry). The settlement was formerly called Plum Creek after the creek which flows east into Souris River, itself so named because of the wild plums growing along its banks. Souris is also a Canadian Pacific railway point and School District name. The area was first settled in 1880 by "Squire" Snowden and settlers from Millbrook, Ontario (McMorran 1956). He chose the mouth of Plum Creek as the site for the proposed "Millbrook," where a mill was subsequently established. Plum Creek changed to Souris with the arrival of the railway (A. Brown 1955). Department of the Interior (1881) *Plum Creek Settlement*.

*Souris City* (62 G/12) Former settlement northwest of Glenboro on the Souris River. First noted on a subdivision survey by Vaughn (1881) on the north half of 16 and 17-7-17W. Postal records indicated that the Post Office opened as Sourisburg in 1882 on 20-7-17W, changed to Wawonaisse in 1883, changed back to Sourisburg in 1884, became Souris City later that same year and closed permanently in 1890 (dates and spelling varied in other sources). Located two or three miles southwest of Wawanesa which was established on 26-7-17W (see main entry). A Department of the Interior map (1881) showed the Post Office as Sourisburgh within Elliott Settlement. The first settlers arrived in 1879 and "squatted," as land was not surveyed (H. Saunderson n.d.; PAC). By 1881, most land available for homesteads was claimed. Among the early homesteaders were four Elliot brothers, so for many years the area was known as Elliot Settlement or simply Elliott. When the CNR arrived, the railway point was called Elliotts (see entry). Another settler, William Scott, saw the need to establish a town and had it surveyed. The CPR line, however, crossed at Millford, and the CNR passed about three miles east, so most of the buildings were torn down or moved to the new townsite of Wawanesa. The original Post Office name of Sourisburg was probably chosen to distinguish it from a townsite of the same name which was abandoned (ca. 1882) on the Souris River south of present-day Melita (Stuart 1969). He spelled the name of the interim Post Office Wawonaissa, adding that the name was Native meaning whippoorwill. He felt that it was probably taken from Longfellow's poem *Hiawatha*, since those nocturnal birds were often heard in this area in the early days.

*Sourisford* (62 F/3) Former Post Office and School District south of Melita. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 22-2-27W and closed in 1920. It was shown as a proposed Post Office on a Maingy map (1882) and is presumably descriptive of a river crossing or ford over the Souris River near its junction with the Antler River. A SGO map (1894) placed it on the Boundary Commission Trail. Sourisford School District was on 29-2-27W.

**Souris River** (62 G/12) Flows northeast into the Assiniboine River. First noted correctly on a David Thompson (1813-14; 1843) map and earlier as *R à la Souri* by Soulard (1795). Souris is French for *mouse* and was "doubtless" a translation of the Native name (Douglas 1933). It was so called because of a plague of mice in former years (Garland 1975; from Armstrong). Bryce (1887) felt that it was named because the meandering river course resembled the tracks of a mouse. He added that it was earlier called Rivière "St Pierre" by the sons of La Vérendrye in memory of both their father the explorer and Governor Beauharnois of Quebec. Coues (1897), however, considered St Pierre to apply to the Little Saskatchewan River to the north, which flows southeast into the Assiniboine River. While early maps were sketchy at best, Buache (1742) did show a Rivière St Pierre in this general location, especially towards the mouth (see also Little Saskatchewan River entry). Other early maps applied several names to this river, including the portion in the United States. David Thompson (1797) and Clark (1805) *Mouse River*; Henry (1799; in Coues 1897) *Rivière la Souris*; Lewis and Clark (ca. 1805) *Sourie or Moose R*; Peter Fidler (1808) *R Sourie*, *River La Sourie* or *Sandfly R*, and in 1819 *R à la Sourie*, *Soore R*, *Souri R*, and *Soori R*; Lean (Survey of Assiniboia 1811) *Mouse or Sandy River*; Thompson (1813-14) *Mouse Rivulet*; Arrowsmith (1814) *Mouse River*, *R Sourie* in Canada, and *Green River*, with *Sourie* or *Sandfly River* on the American side; Hind (1858) *Little Souris or Mouse River*; Blakiston (1858) *A'Souris R*; Arrowsmith (1859) *R Assouri*, and *Assouri R*; CPR (ca. 1892) *Souis R*; Quebec Government (1918) *R Souris*.

**Southall Lake** (64 N/14) Southeast of Kasba Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Harry K. Southall of West Kildonan. He served aboard the HMCS *Ottawa*.

**South Beach** (52 E/13) Locality at the south end of Brereton Lake. A descriptive name on 31-10-15E, adopted by the CPCGN in 1970. Located adjacent to the railway point of Brereton Lake.

**South Beach** (62 I/10) Community near Gimli. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a descriptive name for this settled area on Lake Winnipeg. Also considered part of Gimli.

**South Calcutt Lake** (62 K/14) Northeast of Russell. Land records indicate that Edward Calcutt homesteaded NE 26-21-28W in 1883. Also called Salt Lake and Calkut Lake.

**Southern Indian Lake** (64 G/1) Northeast of Granville Lake on the Churchill River. First noted by Peter Fidler (1798) as Southern, or Big Lake. It was the lake of the Southern Indians or Cree who called it Missi Sakahigan meaning *Big Lake* (Douglas 1933). The Chipewyan (or "Northern Indians") live in the area to the north of this lake. Staynor (1801) *Indian Lake*; Arrowsmith and Lewis (1804; in Carl Wheat 1804-45) seems *Chippiwans L*; Brué (1815) *Grand L*; Vivien (1825) *L Big*; Vandermalen (1827) *Southern indian or Grand Lac*; Andriveau (1856) *L des Indiens du Sud*; Garnier (1860) *L de l'Indien du Sud*; Dufour (1863) *L S. Indian*; Department of the Interior (1877) *South Indian or Big L*; Quebec Government (1918) *Lac des Indiens*; Comité France-Amérique (1935) *L des Christinos* (seems to extend it as one large lake east to include Northern Indian Lake).

**South Eyapa Lake** (53 N/11) Northeast of Knee Lake. A Cree name meaning *buck*.

**South Indian Lake** (64 B/15) Community on the south shore of Southern Indian Lake. GBC records (1944) first noted the name on a map of Manitoba (1938). The Post Office opened in 1952 and was named after the lake. An undated (but modern) map of Hudson's Bay Company posts showed it as a fur trading post. The settlement was occupied by members of the Nelson House Band who fished and trapped here (Garland 1975). Their homes had been flooded by the Kettle River Hydroelectric Project and the Hudson's Bay Company post manager expected that the residents would be moved. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree alternate Opipoonapewin meaning *winter settlement*.

**South Junction** (52 E/4) Community south of Whitemouth Lake. The Post Office opened in 1908 on 15-1-13E (Douglas 1933). Also a Canadian National railway junction point.

**South Knife Lake** (64 I/1) Locality east of North Knife Lake. Located on and named after South Knife Lake. CPCGN records (1974) first noted the name in the 1971 census and identified it as a seasonal trapper's camp. Fieldwork revealed the local Chipewyan name Beskeetowayaguynuy and the local Cree name Sowunokmokoman, both meaning South Knife. **South Knife Lake** (64 I/1) First noted on a GSC map (1936) on the South Knife River. CPCGN correspondence (1974; from a Conservation Officer at Split Lake) suggested that this lake and North Knife Lake derived their names from nearby Etawney Lake, which was called (and still is by some) Knife Lake.

**South Kwantakak Point** (62 I/9) Southeast shore of Lake Winnipeg. A Saulteaux name meaning *heavy bush*.

**South Norfolk** (62 G/10) Rural Municipality southwest of Portage la Prairie. GBC correspondence (1929) indicated that the name was "brought from England" and that the RM was incorporated in 1879. It was divided into North and South Norfolk in 1882. Also known as Northfolk South.

**Southport** (62 G/16) Community south of Portage la Prairie. CBGN records (1956) indicated that the Post Office was established in 1955 to serve the Royal Canadian Air Force base there (later called Canadian Forces Base Portage la Prairie). The name originated during World War II in order to avoid confusion between the two Royal Canadian Air Force stations around Portage la Prairie (CPCGN records 1973). This one was the more southerly. Adopted by the CPCGN in 1974 as a community name on 18-11-6W.

**South Tobacco Creek** (62 G/8) Flows northeast into Tobacco Creek. Named by the CPCGN in 1968. See also Tobacco Creek entry.

**Sowerby Lake** (64 B/1) Northeast of Nelson House. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Joseph M. Sowerby of Norwood. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Sowunoochewaywun Creek** (54 F/7) Flows east into Noochewaywun Creek. A Cree name meaning *south hunting snow geese*.

**Sowunusiske Creek** (54 F/2) Flows southeast into Port Nelson on Hudson Bay. A local Cree name meaning *south muddy*.

**Spafford Island** (64 B/8) Barnes Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Alvin L. Spafford of Winnipeg. He served in No. 103 Wellington Squadron.

**Spafford Lake** (64 K/6) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Nursing Sister Lieutenant Frances W. Spafford of Winnipeg. She served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

**Sparks Lake** (62 N/7) Northeast of Roblin. CBGN records (1949) indicated that this lake was named after a manager of the T. A. Burrows Lumber Company. Located in Duck Mountain Provincial Forest.

**Sparrowhawk Lake** (53 D/6) Northeast of Family Lake on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1923) as *Sparrow Hawk Lake* and as one word by the GBC (1929). It was a translation of the Native name which Garland (1975; from D. B. Sealey) gave as Sakwatamow Lake (Douglas 1933). The sparrowhawk is a small bird of prey, not much larger than a robin.

**Sparrow Lake** (64 H/15) East of Etawney Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Bruce H. Sparrow of Winnipeg. He served in No. 16 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Spawn Lake** (63 A/8) Southeast of Weaver Lake. Named by the GBC in 1933. Presumably fish, frogs or toads came here to spawn. Fieldwork revealed the local Native name Wakunna Lake meaning black lichen.

**Spearhill** (62 O/8) Community north of Ashern. The Post Office opened in 1915 on 22-27-7W and closed in 1966. It is also a Canadian National railway point at the end of a spur line. The Post Office was named after J. R. Spear who quarried limestone here (Douglas 1933). The School District of Scandia was on SE 22-27-7W. The school was built before 1916 and was named for the Scandinavian settlers of the district. It closed in 1967 (Jardine 1970).

**Spearin Lake** (64 C/9) West of Eden Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Flying Officer James A. Spearin of Brandon. He served in No. 426 Halifax Squadron.

**Specht Lake** (64 K/9) Southwest of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private William J. Specht of Beausejour. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Spectacles Lake** (62 N/7) Northeast of Roblin. CBGN records (1949) indicated that the lake was named after a lumberjack with the T. A. Burrows Lumber Company. The name may also be descriptive as the lake is in two portions and constricted in the middle like a pair of spectacles. It is also called *Spectacle Lake* locally.

**Spector Lake** (54 B/1) Northeast of Shamattawa on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. Named in 1948 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Joseph Spector of Winnipeg. He served in No. 100 Lancaster Squadron.

*Speke* (around 62 O/6) East of Dauphin Lake. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1877) as a proposed Canadian Pacific railway point on a never-built line between Braidwood and Logan (see Acadie entry). Probably named after British explorer John Hanning Speke (1827 - 1864) who with Sir Richard Burton discovered the source of the Nile in 1858.

**Spence Creek** (62 I/9) Flows west into the Winnipeg River near its mouth. Named after Reverend Baptiste Spence, a Church of England missionary in charge of the school on the Fort Alexander Indian Reserve (GBC 1926, Douglas 1933). **Spence Point** (62 I/9) East shore of the Winnipeg River at its mouth. Named in 1926 after the creek.

**Spence Island** (64 G/13) Big Sand Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Herbert A. Spence of Winnipeg. He served in No. 163 Harvard Squadron.

**Spence Lake** (62 O/12) Community south of Meadow Portage. The community is named for its proximity to Spence Lake. **Spence Lake** (62 O/12) North of Dauphin Lake. Probably named after rancher John Spence.

**Spence Lake** (63 C/2) East of Swan River. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local family name.

**Spence Lake** (54 C/13) Northeast of Gillam. First noted on a Topographical Surveys map (1915). CPCGN records (1964) indicated that it was named by B. W. Waugh (DLS) during the survey of the 24th Base Line in 1914 - 1915 after J. Spence, a dog driver hired at Split Lake.

**Spence Lake** (54 E/16) South of Churchill. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to have been named after trapper Jim Spence who had a cabin near the lake.

**Spence Lake** (64 H/5) East of Southern Indian Lake. Named in 1978 after trapper John Spence.

**Spencer Bay** (63 I/7) Lawford Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 Walter W. Spencer of Winnipeg. He served in No. 206 Liberator Squadron.

**Spencer Island** (63 P/4) Sipiwesk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Hugh P. Spencer of Flin Flon. He served in No. 51 Halifax Squadron.

**Spencer Lake** (64 N/4) North of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Corporal Ralph E. Spencer of Morden. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Spencer Point** (64 P/5) Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Melville K. M. Spencer of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Sperling** (62 H/12) Community east of Carman. The Post Office opened in 1901 as Mariposa on 32-6-2W and changed to Sperling in 1902 on 29-6-2W. Also a Canadian National railway point. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmistress Alison Smith) indicated that the former name had been adopted by the early settlers after Mariposa Township, Ontario whence many had come. When the CNR arrived in 1901, its name was changed to Sperling to avoid confusion with Mariposa Station in Ontario. Waddell had been suggested as an alternate name and the CNR eventually took the initiative and renamed it (GBC correspondence 1928; from Postmaster Mr. R. Burnett). The GBC (1928) added that Sperling had been named after Sperling and Company, a British financial firm with an interest in the CNR. Both Mariposa and Sperling were shown on a Department of the Interior map (1905).

**Spice Lake** (64 G/4) Northeast of Grandmother Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Donald A. Spice of Flin Flon. He served in No. 19 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

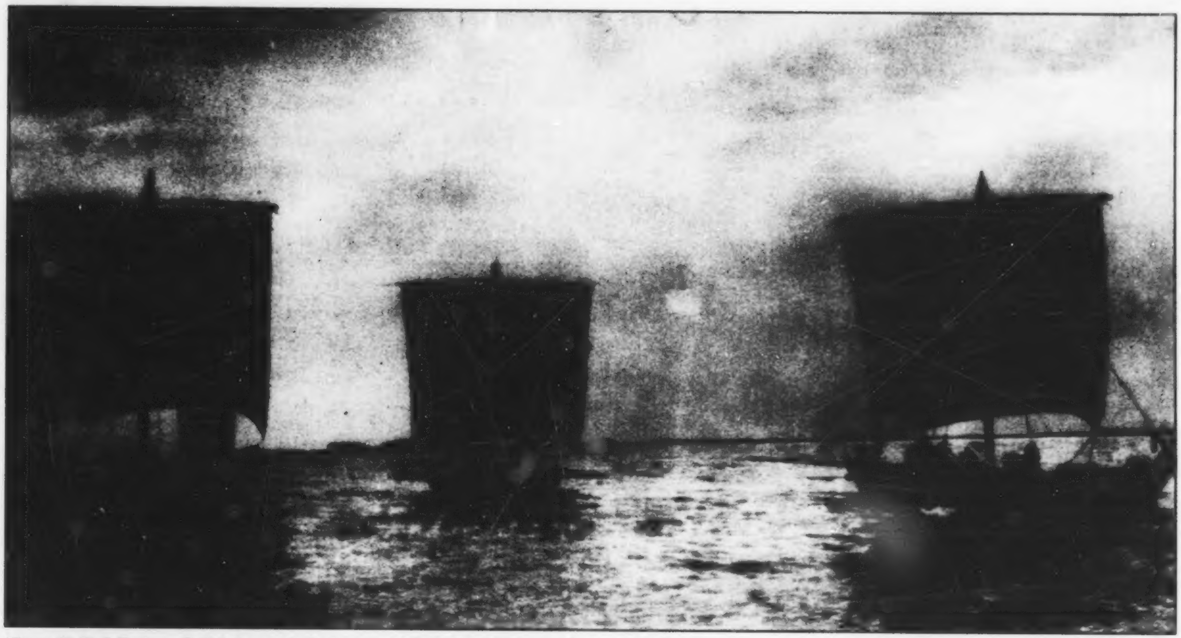

Figure 10. York Boats on Split Lake ca. 1928 (Courtesy of the Public Archives of Canada PA-41509).

**Spider Islands** (63 H/5) In the northeast end of Lake Winnipeg. An old name first noted on an 1813 Fidler map (Douglas 1933). Codd (1885) *Spider I*; Stovel (1921) *Speider Islands*.

**Spiders Lake** (62 N/7) Northeast of Roblin. CBGN records (1949) indicated that the lake was named after a lumberjack with the T. A. Burrows Lumber Company which operated locally. CPCGN records indicated that he operated a "halfway house" near here — probably a stopping place for travellers.

**Spike Lake** (63 K/13) North of Kisseynew Lake. The name has been used in Manitoba Energy and Mines publications as reference for 35 years.

**Spilchak Lake** (64 J/8) South of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Rifleman George Spilchak of Pine Ridge. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Spinks Lake** (53 F/13) South of Angling Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Sergeant Albert H. Spinks of Neepawa. He served in No. 82 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

*Spion Kop* (62 I/15) Northeast of St. Laurent. The Post Office opened in 1909 on 36-17-2W under Postmaster Henry R. Gebler and closed in 1912. The name commemorates a famous battle during the South African War (1899 - 1902). A major defeat for the British, the name has been applied to a number of features and settlements in the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. It was possibly named by a veteran or by the Post Office in Ottawa.

**Spirit Sands** (62 G/11) Within the Bald Head Hills, north of Glenboro. See Bald Head Hills for origin.

**Split Lake** (54 D/4) Locality southeast of Split Lake. GBC records (1929) noted this as a Canadian National (HBR) railway point on Township 81-11E, named in 1929 after nearby Split Lake. Formerly called Landing River after the nearby river. **Split Lake** (64 A/1) South of Waskaiowaka Lake on the Nelson River (Figure 10). First noted in Thompson (1792). It is a translation of the Cree name Tatusquoyaou used by Jérémie in 1720 (Douglas 1933). Tyrrell (1915) recorded the Native name Tataskweo Sakahigan, and in 1918 reported that the name Split Lake was derived from the fact that a string of islands "split it." Morton (1957) and Hamilton (1967) concurred that it was formerly called Lake of the Forts because of the large number of trading posts in this muskrat trapping area, many of which were little more than temporary shelters. Dobbs's (1744; 1967 reprint) cryptically added "the Natives call it the Lake of Forts, or rather Forests." Anonymous (post 1700) *Lac des Forts*, *Tatusquoyaou Secahigan*; Del Isle (1724, possibly 1720) *Lac des Forts*; d'Iberville or possibly Jérémie (ca. 1724; PAC) *Tatuscoia-ousekahigan ou Lac des Forts*; Anonymous, possibly La Vérendrye (ca. 1741; PAC) *Tatuscoia-ousekaigan ou L des Forts*; La France (ca. 1739-42; in Dobbs 1744) possibly *Lake de Siens* [sienna, particularly as a colour or reddish brown pigment means burnt, possibly intended as Burntwood Lake to the southwest]; Jefferys (1762) *Lake des Forts*; Hearne (1775) *Tatassquiough Lake*; Kitchin (n.d.; ca. 1770s) *Lake of Forts*; Sayer and Bennett (1775) *Forts Lake*; Turnor (1778-79) seems *Tesqueau Lake* and *Tasquiau Lake*, while a 1779 map places a *Deer Lake* about here west of Gull Lake with a large river draining out of it to the south (probably an error); A. Mackenzie (1785) places *Burnt Lake* about this position, (the Burntwood River does flow northeast into Split Lake); Peter Fidler (1806) *Tatasque or Split L*; Anonymous (ca. 1826) *Tisquian Lake*; Vandermalen (1827) *L Fendu*; Thompson (1813-14; 1843 map) *Split Lake or Tahtahsqueaw*; Tackabury (1875) *Arsenal Lake*; Anonymous (ca. 1889) and Department of Railways and Canals (1891) *Split Rock Lake*. **Split Lake** (64 A/1) Community on the northwest shore of Split Lake. A Post Office, settlement and Hudson's Bay Company post, all named after the lake and located on a point to the east of Indian Reserve 171. Split Lake Post was built by the Hudson's Bay Company between 1740 and 1760 and was one of the earliest posts built inland from Hudson Bay (Voorhis 1930). It appears to have closed for several years and the present post at the north end of lake was built in 1886. North West Company Papers (n.d.; PAC) referred to a Split Lake Fort. There were several posts built around the lake at various times and for various purposes. Peter Fidler (1809) reported that Split Lake House was built ca. 1800 and that there had been two other houses lower down the lake. Baldwin and Cradock (1834) *Split Fort*; Bayne, DLS (1901; plan of HBC posts) *Split Lake Post* on the west side of the lake; Department of the Interior (1909) *Split Lake Mission* to the south. **Split Lake 171** (64 A/1) Indian Reserve on the northwest shore of Split Lake. First shown on a Robertson survey (1913). Named after the lake as were nearby reserves 171A and B. An Anonymous (HBC) map (ca. 1811) called the point around the reserve and community Sandy Point. **Split Lake 171A** (64 A/1) Indian Reserve on the east shore of Split Lake. First noted on a Robertson survey (1913) across the lake from Indian Reserve 171. **Split Lake 171B** (64 A/1) Indian Reserve on the south shore of Split Lake. A small reserve first shown on a Robertson survey (1913).

**Spock Lake** (64 B/13) North of Fraser Lake. Named after fisherman Murdo Dysart's dog "Spock." It is a local name, although not well-known.

**Spouler Lake** (64 H/10) North of Buckland Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Joseph G. Spouler of St. Boniface. He served in No. 214 Stirling Squadron.

**Spraggett Lake** (64 F/6) North of Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal George E. Spraggett of St. Vital. He served with the British Columbia Regiment.

**Sprague** (52 E/4) Community south of Whitemouth Lake first noted on a Bulman map (1900). GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster J. W. Caldwell) indicated that the Post Office on 15-1-14E was named after Daniel E. Sprague, President of the Sprague Lumber Company who had worked in this area 20 years before (GBC 1918). In 1900, Sprague was the terminus of the Manitoba and South Eastern Railway. The Post Office opened in 1901. Also a School District name. GBC (1918) *Sprague Station*. **Sprague Bog** (52 E/3) Northeast of the community of Sprague. **Sprague Creek** (52 E/4) Flows south into the United States. It was named in 1918 in preference to the alternates Sprague River, North Fork Roseau River and Northeast Rouseau River. Burland (1885) seems *East Roseau River* CBGN (1951) *Mud Creek*. **Sprague Lake** (52 E/6) Northeast of the community of Sprague.

**Spratt Island** (53 L/2) Island Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Howard W. Spratt of Brandon. He served in No. 27 Blenheim Squadron.

**Spratt Lake** (64 P/13) North of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Cecil R. Spratt of Kelwood. He served in No. 149 Stirling Squadron.

*Spring Creek* (62 N/7) Northwest of Dauphin. CBGN records (1954) indicated that the Post Office was established in 1954 on NW 36-26-23W as a temporary measure to replace the discontinued Gilbert Plains Rural Route No. 2. Spring Creek was a local name for Sulphurspring Creek nearby. CPCGN correspondence (1906; from the Post Office in Ottawa) indicated that the Post Office never opened. The name was rescinded in 1966.

**Springer Lake** (52 L/11) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named by the GBC in 1947. CPCGN records (1977) indicated that the lake was named after geologist Gerald D. Springer who mapped this area between 1947 and 1949.

**Springfield** (62 H/15) Rural Municipality east of Winnipeg. GBC correspondence (1905; from Powers Hiff [spelling unclear]) indicated that it was so named because of the many fresh water springs in the area. The name also applied to a federal and a provincial constituency here (Douglas 1933).

*Springfield* (62 H/15) Former locality east of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1873 on NE 25-11-4E (Department of the Interior map 1874), closed in 1890, reopened later that year on 23-11-4E, moved to 14-11-4E and closed in 1944. Also a former Grand Trunk Pacific (CPR) railway point and a School District name to the west around 33-10-4E. Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1973.

**Springhill** (62 J/5) Locality and former railway point northwest of Neepawa. Located on the CNR line on 23-15-16W. Named in 1904 because of the natural spring on a hill two miles northwest of the station (Douglas 1933). Also a School District name (as *Spring Hill*) about three miles north on 2-16-16W, rendered *Spring Hall* on a 1965 municipal map.

*Springhurst* (62 J/5) Northwest of Neepawa. A former Post Office that opened in 1906 on 34-15-16W and closed in 1919. Located about two miles north of Springhill (see previous entry) and presumably of similar origin.

**Springs Lake** (62 G/6) Southwest of Glenboro. Land records indicate that William Springs homesteaded NW 34-15-15W in 1882. Also called Elgars Lake, Drummond Hay Lake and Billy Springs Lake.

**Springstein** (62 H/14) Community southwest of Winnipeg. First noted as a Canadian Pacific railway point on a Bulman map (1905). GBC records (1928) indicated that the Post Office opened on 2-10-1W in 1913 and was named after a settler on whose land the Post Office was located. Also a School District name.

*Springvale* (62 F/14) Southwest of Virden. A former School District on NE 14-10-28W. The area was settled in 1882 with the first homestead on 14-10-28W (Springvale Women's Institute 1960). The name was "brought out" with the first settlers (Joseph Younge and William Cyles) from "some well-loved spot" in Ireland (presumably the Springvale in Northern Ireland). The school opened in 1903.

**Spring Well** (62 I/8) Locality northwest of Lac du Bonnet. The Post Office opened in 1930 as Taras on SW 35-15-9E, changed to Spring Well in 1931 and closed in 1966. There are natural springs in this area.

**Sproats Slough** (62 F/15) Northeast of Virden. Land records indicate that John Sproat homesteaded SE 30-10-25W in 1882 and William Sproat purchased the southern half of 29-10-25W in 1900.

**Sprott Island** (64 G/6) Kapeetaukimak Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John C. Sprott of Miami, Manitoba. He served in No. 433 Halifax Squadron.

**Sprott Lake** (64 J/5) North of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Ronald G. Sprott of Miami, Manitoba. He served at No. 10 Cessna Service Flying Training School.

*Sproule* (62 I/1) Southwest of Lac du Bonnet. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on 28-14-10E first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1921). Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1978.

**Spruce Bluff** (63 C/16) West shore of Lake Winnipegosis northwest of Birch Island. CBGN records (1952) indicated it to be descriptive of a large bluff of tall spruce trees which once grew here. W. Pierce, DLS (1879) mentioned that "good spruce" was found on the point.

**Spruce Creek** (62 N/1) Locality south of Dauphin. A former Post Office that opened in 1896 on 27-24-20W and closed in 1921. Also a School District shown on SE 28-24-20W on a proposed school area map. Named after nearby Spruce Creek. **Spruce Creek** (62 N/1) Flows east into Vermilion River. Adopted by the CPCGN in 1977.

**Spruce Island** (63 F/2) Northwest end of Lake Winnipegosis. First noted on an Anonymous map (ca. 1875; PAC). In an 1879 DLS survey, Pierre noted it as well as the Native name Shingoupin Menis, and mentioned that a good quantity of spruce trees grew here.

**Spruce Point** (63 N/3) North shore of Vermette Point in Kississing Lake. A well-known local name.

**Spruce Siding** (62 H/9) Locality southwest of Brereton Lake. Also known as Spruce, it was so named because of the thick spruce forest here (Hadashville Women's Institute 1970). It was changed by the CPCGN in 1976 and relocated to 9-9-11E as the name was found to include the nearby Sadlow (see entry) Post Office which was a rescinded name. First noted on a Stovel map (1917) as *Spruce* and located on the Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway line. The School District of Spruce Siding was shown on SW 19-9-11E on a 1965 municipal map.

**Sprucewoods** (62 G/13) Community east of Brandon. Adopted by the CPCGN in 1973 in preference to Spruce Woods. Located on Township 10-17W near Spruce Woods Provincial Park.

**Spruce Woods Provincial Park** (62 G/11) Southeast of Brandon. CPCGN records indicated that it was established in 1964 and created from the Spruce Woods Forest Reserve. First shown on a Department of the Interior map (1909).

*Spurgrave* (62 H/1) West of Whitemouth Lake. The Post Office opened in 1908 on 22-3-11E and closed in 1970. Also a School District on NE 21-3-11E. The community is now considered to be Carrick (see entry) although both names were listed separately by Douglas (1933). Spurgrave was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1976.

**Squance Lake** (62 N/3) Southeast of Roblin. GBC records (1921) first noted the name on a sketch by B. Waugh (1921) adding that it was named after a settler in this area. This long swampy lake was formerly called Leech Lake (Garland 1975; from W. Crossby). This may indicate that leeches were found here or perhaps this was a family name.

*Square Plains* (63 C/3) South of Swan River. A former School District on SE 5-36-27W. Presumably named after the plains area here, first shown on a GSC map (1888) as *Square Plain* on both banks of the Swan River. Tyrrell (1893) noted that from a geological standpoint, the area had parallel east and west sides.

**Squirrel Creek** (62 J/2) Flows north into Whitemud River. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1877). Also a former School District on SW 10-13-10W.

**Squirrel Lake** (63 O/14) Southeast of Rat Lake. From the Native name anikwuchas which means *squirrel*.

**Stable Lake** (63 G/4) East of Cedar Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local name. Apparently people would stable their horses here. It was on the winter road south to Mafeking.

**Stack Island** (64 C/8) Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Arnold H. Stack of Flin Flon. He served in No. 16 Hampden Operational Training Unit.

**Stack Lake** (63 O/4) North of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Private Walter Stack of Lorette. He served with the Royal Canadian Regiment.

**Stadnycks Lake** (62 K/9) Southwest of Clear Lake. Land records indicate that Alex Stadnyk homesteaded NE 17-19-21W in 1913.

**Stag Lake** (64 C/8) North of Granville Lake. Locally known as Kemiskowayotawin Lake, a Cree name meaning *found a campground*. Apparently an elderly gentleman discovered excellent fishing here and so he established a camp.

**Stainers Lake** (62 K/10) Southwest of Russell. Land records indicate that James Stainer homesteaded 2-19-26W in 1905.

**Stairs Lake** (64 H/9) Northeast of Freeman Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Reginald J. Stairs of Winnipeg. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Stalker Lake** (52 L/6) Southeast of Bird Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Private James W. Stalker of Winnipeg. He served with the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders.

**Stall Lake** (63 J/13) Locality and former railway point north of Wekusko Lake. A Canadian National railway point on 2-68-17W which the CPCGN (1976) noted was named by the CNR after nearby Stall Lake (then officially called Miller Lake). Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting started a shaft here in 1958 and ore production began in 1963 (Garland 1975; correspondence with CNR). Possibly named after bush pilot Ted Stall (Ham 1980). **Stall Lake** (63 J/13) North of Wekusko Lake. Previously called Miller Lake and shown on a Manitoba geological map (1954-55) but changed to Stall Lake in 1976.

**Stammers Lake** (64 N/10) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Ernest F. Stammers of Transcona. He served in No. 115 Wellington Squadron.

**Stamm Lake** (52 L/11) East of Cole Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Rifleman Roy D. Stamm of Eriksdale. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Standing Stone Hill** (62 K/2) Bagshaw Hills. Locally believed to be the burial place of a Native chief.

**Standing Stone Rapids** (63 P/15) In the Grass River south of Bald Eagle Lake. Named by the GBC in 1930 and first noted on a Bell map (1879) as *Standing Stone Rapid*. Turnor (1792; in Tyrrell 1968) mentioned arriving at "the Cliff fall, by the Indians called the Piaca Sinne Powestick, or *one stone fall* in translation from a single high cliff standing separate from the other part of the rock." Department of Railways and Canals (1914) *Standing Rock Falls*; Topographical Surveys (1914) *Standing Stone Falls*.

**Stan Lake** (64 C/15) Southwest of Barrington Lake. Named in 1957 after Stan Simpson who prospected extensively in this area. He may well be the same man after which Stanson Lake is named (see entry).

**Stanley** (62 G/1) Rural Municipality around Morden which was incorporated in 1890 and formed from parts of South and North Dufferin Counties (F. Brown 1973). It was named after Baron Stanley of Preston (Douglas 1933) who later became the 16th Earl of Derby. Baron Stanley was Governor General of Canada from 1888 to 1893 and donated the Stanley Cup to the National Hockey League.

**Stanley Bay** (64 H/2) Holmes Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Richard W. Stanley of Brandon. He served in No. 149 Stirling Squadron.

**Stanley Centennial Park** (62 G/1) Southwest of Morden. This park is located within the Rural Municipality of Stanley and was completed during Canada's centennial year (1967).

**Stanley Island** (64 F/3) Vandekerckhove Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Signalman William H. Stanley of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

**Stanley Peninsula** (64 P/5) Wolverine River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Frederick T. Stanley of Kenton. He served in No. 419 Halifax Squadron.

**Stanley Point** (64 N/2) Vanlerberghe Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Joseph F. Stanley of Winnipeg. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Stanley Rapids** (53 K/10) Stull River. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Private Donald L. Stanley of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Stanley Smith Lake** (64 A/12) West of Jensen Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Stanley M. Smith of Winnipeg. He served in No. 115 Lancaster Squadron.

**Stanson Lake** (63 K/14) Northeast of Athapapuskow Lake. First noted in GBC records (1945) and named in 1948 after prospector **Stan Simpson** who camped here for a winter. It may be the same man after which Stan Lake is named (see entry).

**Stanton Lake** (63 C/5) Northwest of Swan River in the Porcupine Provincial Forest. First noted on a 1974 forestry map. Named after Kenny Stanton, a local forester and trapper. Also called Long Lake. **Stanton Creek** (63 C/6) Flows southeast into the Bowsman River. Named in 1977.

**Staples Lake** (64 H/15) East of Etawney Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Murray C. Staples of Winnipeg. He served in No. 156 Lancaster Squadron.

**Stapleton Lake** (64 H/16) Southeast of Condie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John W. Stapleton of Selkirk. He served in No. 582 Lancaster Squadron.

**Staradub Lake** (52 E/14) Southeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Albert Staradub of Selkirk. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Starbuck** (62 H/13) Community southwest of Winnipeg. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1884). The CPR point was named (in 1885) by Vanderstice, the contractor who graded the railway roadbed (Douglas 1933). He derived the name from Starbuck, a village in Minnesota. The Post Office opened in 1887 on 23-9-2W (Campbell 1972). GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster G. E. Dechêne) indicated that it (now on 23-9-2W) was apparently named by a Mr. Vanderslie, railway grading contractor, after a town in Germany. The Minnesota community had been named after William H. Starbuck of New York, who financed the building of the Little Falls and Dakota Railroad (Garland 1975). GBC records (1928) mentioned that Starbuck was the birthplace of Mr. Vanzile, Superintendent of the Manitoba and Southwestern Railway (later part of the CPR). In addition to these variations, Olsen (1973) claimed that according to local legend, it was named after "Star" and "Buck," a pair of oxen that drowned in the La Salle River during a spring flood. Olsen further reported that another story held that a railway engineer named Starbuck lived in a boxcar on the banks of the La Salle River during railway construction and had named it after himself. Also a School District here.

**Stark Lake** (64 H/11) South of Small Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Daniel D. Stark of Souris. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Star Lake** (52 E/14) Southeast of Brereton Lake. The name was first noted on a SGO map (1913) and is descriptive of the lake's shape. **Star Lake** (52 E/14) Locality southwest of Brereton Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated this to be a cottage and summer resort area on the east shore of Star Lake.

**Star Mound** (62 G/2) Southeast of Pilot Mound. First noted as Dry Dance Hill on a Department of the Interior map (1875) and as Nebogwawin Butte on an Ordnance Survey map (1876). The latter was changed to the local name Star Mound by the CPCGN in 1977. Star Mound (and Pilot Mound) were so named by early settlers as landmarks (MacKinnon 1968a). The mound or hill towards the west was called "Pilot," the one towards the east, "Star." Douglas (1933; as Nebogwawin Butte) noted the alternates Star Mound and Dry Dance Mountain, stating that here Natives would dance and fast. In later days, the biannual rendezvous of the Red River buffalo hunters was about five miles east of the hill. Nepokawin is a Cree word meaning wise; possibly this is the meaning intended here (Garland 1975; from Kirkness). Fieldwork revealed the local name Merry Dance Hill. Star Mound School District was named after the hill. The school's original location is unknown, but the school building itself was moved to the hill for use as a museum.

*Starnes* (54 E/8) A former railway station northwest of York Factory near the Owl River. A Hudson Bay (CNR) railway point at Mile 408.2 from The Pas (Douglas 1933). It was named in 1928 after Royal Canadian Mounted Police Commissioner Cortlandt Starnes. Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1964.

**Starrett Island** (64 B/9) Baldock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Ewart G. Starrett of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Starrett Lake** (64 I/4) North of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal William J. Starrett of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Station Road Drain** (62 H/15) Flows west and northwest into Prairie Grove Drain near the railway point of Lorette on 27-9-5E. It is a local name.

**Stayback Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that the lake was named after Charlie Stayback, a prominent prospector in the area. The alternate name Mofin Lake was shown on a Manitoba geological map (1954-55).

**Stead** (62 I/8) Community southwest of Pine Falls. A Post Office and CNR point on 4-17-8E named after Chief Engineer A. Stead of the CNR who surveyed this branch line to Pine Falls (Douglas 1933). The School District of Brodie was nearby on NE 5-17-8E.

**Stear Lake** (64 C/11) Southwest of Lynn Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Victor Stear of Winnipeg. He served in No. 419 Lancaster Squadron.

**Stechyshyn Lake** (64 O/2) West of Munroe Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Lance Sergeant John Stechyshyn of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Steeds Lake** (63 N/4) Southwest of Kississing Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal John H. Steeds of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

**Steel Bridge Creek** (63 C/13) Flows northwest into Little Woody River. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local name derived from the steel CNR railway bridge built over it.

**Steele Bay** (64 I/7) Hillman Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Norman L. Steele of Riding Mountain. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Steele Island** (64 O/6) Calder Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private James H. Steele of Flin Flon. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Steele Lake** (54 K/4) Southeast of Churchill. Named in 1948 after World War II casualty Company Quarter Master Sergeant William S. Steele. He served with the Algonquin Regiment and was mentioned in dispatches.

**Steele Lake** (64 K/5) North of Reindeer Lake on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. Named in 1962 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Colonel Charles W. Steele of Vancouver. He served with the Canadian Army Dental Corps.

**Steel River** (64 I/14) Flows north into the Seal River. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Major Sunley G. H. Steel of St. Vital. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and was awarded the Military Cross.

**Steels Ferry** (62 G/11) Locality northeast of Glenboro. Located on the Assiniboine River on 31-8-13W and named in 1977 after the former ferry here.

**Steenson Lake** (64 J/9) East of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 William J. Steenson of Morden. He served at No. 7 Bolingbroke Bombing and Gunnery School.

**Steep Rock** (62 O/7) Community northwest of Ashern on the west shore of Lake Manitoba. The Post Office opened in 1915 on 33-28-10W as *Steeprock* and changed to Steep Rock in 1937. Also a Canadian National railway point named in 1914 after a large, steep cliff of limestone on the shore (Douglas 1933). Later adopted by the GBC (1937) as Steeprock Point. The School District name was recorded as both Steep Rock and Steeprock. **Steep Rock Junction** (62 O/7) Railway point northwest of Ashern. Located on the Canadian National line on 28-28-8W and first noted on a Stovel map (1917). It is at the junction with the branch line to Steep Rock.

*Steeprock Lakes* (63 C/11) At the head of the Steeprock River. First shown on a Department of Mines map (1941) and changed in 1977 to North Steeprock Lake and South Steeprock Lake in accordance with local usage. Manitoba Gazetteer (1955) *Steep Rock Lakes*.

*Steeprock Point* (62 O/7) Adopted by the GBC in 1937. First noted on a Hind map (1858) as *Steep Rock Point*. Fieldwork revealed the local alternate Walters Point. It is at this point that limestone cliffs start to appear on the lakeshore and rise up to 20 feet above the water (Hamilton 1967).

**Steeprock River** (63 C/15) Flows northeast into Dawson Bay in Lake Winnipegosis. First noted correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1904) and as *Steep Rock River* on a Russell map (1878). A descriptive name as expressed also by its variant names. Tyrrell (1893) mentioned that Steep Rock River was said to rise in two lakes (now North and South Steeprock Lakes) on the summit of Porcupine Mountain and to flow down its face in a gorge that can be clearly seen from the islands in Dawson Bay. Possibly named after The Big Rock (see Big Rock, The) located near the mouth of the river on the bay. Hind (1858) *Steep Rock Creek*; S. Dawson (1859) *Split Rock River*; Anonymous (ca. 1875) and Klotz (1884) *Deep Rock R*, *Steeprock R*. **Steeprock Bay** (63 C/15) At the mouth of the Steeprock River. Also known as Steeprock River Bay locally. **Steeprock Marsh** (63 C/14) Near the Steeprock River mouth. Named by the CPCGN in 1977.

**Steeves Lake** (64 K/13) South of Embury Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Gunner Randolf E. Steeves of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Stefanchuk Lake** (64 H/11) South of Small Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant John J. Stefanchuk of Stuartburn. He served in No. 408 Halifax Squadron.

**Stefanic Lake** (64 O/3) Southwest of Munroe Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Trooper Victor J. Stefanic of Selkirk. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Stefanson Lake** (64 O/12) South of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Gisli S. Stefanson of Selkirk. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Stefansson Island** (64 O/13) Nueltin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Eggert Stefansson of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Stefanuik Lake** (63 N/2) East of Kississing Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman Nicholas Stefanuik of Selkirk. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles. Locally known as Asbjern Lake.

**Steinbach** (62 H/10) City southeast of Winnipeg. It was established as a Mennonite community ca. 1874. The Post Office (on NW 35-6-6E), however, didn't open until 1884 (Warkentin 1971). Also a School District name. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster A. S. Friesen) indicated that it was named by the early settlers (ca. 1874) who had come from Steinbach in Russia (and originally from Steinbach in Germany). Translated from the German it meant *stone brook*. Settlers here found a "small coulee with stones in the coulee or brook." Steinbach is the only sizeable community in southern Manitoba that is not on a railway line. Department of the Interior (1910) *Steinback*.

**Steinberg Lake** (53 D/5) Northeast of Carr-Harris Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Hymie Steinberg of Winnipeg. He served in No. 162 Canso Squadron.

**Steinke Lake** (64 F/6) West of Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Private William Steinke of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Stein Lake** (64 I/1) Northeast of Etawney Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private William Stein of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

*Steinreich* (62 H/7) Southwest of Steinbach. First noted on a Westmacott map (1876). GBC records (1925) indicated that it was a Mennonite community described as "new" in 1875 on 9-6-5E and dissolved by 1925. The name is German meaning *immensely wealthy*.

**Stephanson Bay** (64 O/11) Corbett Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Staff Sergeant Magnus Stephanson of Selkirk. He served with the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

*Stephen* (62 G/1) In the Morden area. Mentioned by F. Brown (1973) as a former Canadian Pacific railway siding (location not specified) named after CPR President George Stephen. It was abandoned in 1884 as the community of Morden began to grow.

**Stephenfield** (62 G/9) Community west of Carman. The Post Office opened in 1886 on 18-6-6W and later moved to 30-6-6W (Douglas 1933). It was named after Postmaster John Stevenson (sp.). Also a Canadian National railway point. Stevenson came to the area before 1880 and although the Post Office was named after him, the spelling of the name was changed (Carman Centennial Book Committee 1967).

**Stephen Lake** (64 N/1) Northwest of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Leading Telegraphist Donald Stephen of Fort Garry. He served aboard the HMCS *Alberni*.

**Stephens Bay** (53 L/5) Bolton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Robert F. Stephens of MacGregor. He served in No. 19 Hampden Squadron.

**Stephens Lake** (62 N/3) East of Roblin. Land records indicate that James S. Stephens homesteaded NW 15-26-27W in 1908.

**Stephens Lake** (54 D/6) A widening of the Nelson River west of Gillam. Named in 1972 following the damming of the Nelson River at Kettle Rapids and the subsequent creation of a large reservoir behind it. It was named after Dr. D. M. Stephens (1903 - 1968), former chairman of Manitoba Hydro. Born in Reston Manitoba, he received many honours throughout his life including the Vanier Medal of the Institute of Public Administration. He served as a member of several national and international organizations, including a directorship with the International Joint Commission (1958). Moose Lake, previously located several miles to the north on Township 86 now forms the northwest extension of Stephens Lake and consequently the name was rescinded in 1972. Tyrrell (1897) had *Moose-nose Lake* in the position of the former Moose Lake, with the Native name Musogotewi and as Musogetewi Sakahigan in 1915. Copp Clark (1906) referred to Moose Lake as *Musogetaiwi L*. while the Department of Railways showed *Moose Lakes* (there are two). Fieldwork revealed the Cree name Mooswa Lake meaning *moose*. The portion along the Nelson River here, however, was called Moose-nose Lake, or just Moose Nose by early traders and explorers. David Thompson (1793) mentioned putting up at Moose Nose, having just come through Gull Falls (to the east along the Nelson River). Several maps including Arrowsmith (1796) and Fidler (1809) appear to apply the name Moose Nose to a bulbous point on the south bank of the river. In 1809, Fidler also called the river *Moose nose L*. presumably derived from this point. To confuse things a bit further, the CBGN (1954) adopted the name Moose Nose Lake for a lake to the southwest on 54 D/4. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Moswakot Lake meaning *Small Moose Nose*, while Garland (1975) gave the Cree name Moosokoot Sahahigan, meaning *Moose Nose Lake* but probably intended to refer to the historical Moose nose Lake (now Stephens Lake). Anonymous (ca. 1811) *Moose Nose Lake*.

**Stephenson Lake** (64 G/4) Northeast of Grandmother Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Frederick G. Stephenson of Souris. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Stephenson Point** (62 I/7) Southwest shore of Lake Winnipeg. Named in 1999 after E. F. Stephenson who built the first cottage on this point in 1898 (CPCGN records 1999).

**Sterba Beach** (62 O/10) North shore of Lake St. Martin. Named after homesteader John Sterba who was granted SE 10-32-8W in 1910.

**Stern Lake** (64 H/16) South of Condie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Max Stern of Winnipeg. He served in No. 97 Lancaster Squadron.

**Steuart Lake** (64 G/16) Southeast of Chipewyan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Guy Steuart of Miniota. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Stevens Island** (62 I/10) Southeast end of Lake Winnipeg. This island was named after William "Bill" S. Stevens, a well-known boat captain who operated on the lake for many years (CPCGN records 1978). He was born in Gimli in 1892. The name was suggested by his son, Clifford Stevens of Gimli, in recognition of the family's contributions to the region (see also Stevens Point entry).

**Stevens Lake** (64 G/14) Northwest of Southern Indian Lake. Named after trapper Steven Moose of South Indian Lake. **Stevens River** (64 G/14) Flows northeast into South Seal River.

**Stevens Lake** (64 K/16) South of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1962 after World War II casualty Trooper Percival Stevens of The Pas. He served with the Fort Garry Horse. A previous local name was Sandy Lake. The CPCGN (1972) noted the proposed name Pat Lake (submitted by Mr. Bob Walker). Fieldwork revealed the local name Apetowikosisan Lake, meaning *métis*, referring to Howard Cochrane, a trapper from The Pas. Pat Lake was apparently named for Norman Patterson, a Games Branch officer in Brochet during the 1950s.

**Stevenson Bay** (64 C/8) Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer James D. Stevenson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 126 Spitfire Squadron.

**Stevenson Creek** (64 P/7) Flows north and east into Gordon River. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 George E. Stevenson of Wawanesa. He served in No. 431 Halifax Squadron.

**Stevenson Hill** (64 A/5) South of Baldock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Earle J. Stevenson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 104 Wellington Squadron.

**Stevenson Island** (53 E/15) Island Lake. Adopted by the CPCGN in 1964 which noted the name on a lot or subdivision plan (ca. 1940). It was named after R. L. Stevenson, Assistant Indian Agent at Island Lake.

**Stevenson Lake** (63 H/16) West of Island Lake. GBC records (1928) indicated that the lake was named after Captain Frederick J. Stevenson of Western Canada Airways who crashed near The Pas in 1928. He was a prominent commercial pilot who helped open up the mineral areas of northern Ontario and Manitoba. The lake was formerly called Deer Lake. This name was first noted on a 1923 Department of the Interior map and changed because of duplication.

**Stevenson Peninsula** (63 I/2) Molson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Stoker 1 Robert G. Stevenson of Flin Flon. He served aboard the HMCS *Guysborough*.

**Stevenson Point** (52 L/5) South shore of Lac du Bonnet. CPCGN records (1974) indicated that it was named to commemorate pioneer aviator L. C. Stevenson. He was one of the original pilots with Wings Airways in 1934 and flew out of Lac du Bonnet and throughout northern Manitoba.

**Stevenson Rapids** (64 I/9) North Knife River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Robert J. Stevenson of Neepawa. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Stevenson River** (53 L/3) Drains Stevenson Lake and flows northeast into Beaver Hill Lake. Named after the lake in 1928 at the suggestion of M. G. Cameron, DLS. Fieldwork revealed the local Native name Kakenokamak River, meaning *long and narrow* for the portion of the river east of Deer Rapids (53 E/13).

**Stevens Peninsula** (64 N/14) Farewell Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer William G. Stevens of Winnipeg. He served in No. 106 Lancaster Squadron.

**Stevens Point** (63 A/6) On Berens Island in Lake Winnipeg. Named in 1974 after John G. Stevens (1864 - 1939) who had a fishing station here from 1916 to 1929 (Garland 1975, CPCGN records). Jon Gudnason came here from Iceland with the first settlers in 1876, but because his English-speaking associates found his name hard to pronounce, he changed it to John Stevens. He was the first to take a winter fishing outfit to the north end of Lake Winnipeg in 1892. He also served as captain for freight and passenger boats on the lake for 56 years and helped to survey it. The name was suggested by his grandson Clifford Stevens of Gimli (as was Stevens Island; see entry), whose family has been fishing here since 1876.

**Steventon Lake** (64 H/6) North of Northern Indian Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Gordon M. Steventon of Winnipeg. He served at No. 12 Cessna Service Flying Training School.

**Stewart Anderson Lake** (53 L/6) Southeast of Joint Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Stewart L. Anderson of Bagot. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Stewart Bay** (64 H/15) Etawney Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Harold W. Stewart of Brandon. He served with the Canadian Army Corps of Military Staff Clerks.

**Stewart Black Peninsula** (53 E/16) McGowan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Thomas Stewart Black of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Stewart Creek** (64 F/7) Flows west into Wells Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman John R. M. Stewart of Muir. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Stewart Hill** (64 B/3) South of Mynarski Lakes. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant James L. Stewart of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Stewart Island** (64 F/2) Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Private Robert E. Stewart of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Stewart Lake** (62 O/1) Locality southeast of Ashern. The Post Office opened in 1914 on 22-24-5W under Postmaster Robert Larcombe. It moved to NW 15-24-5W and closed in 1933. Named after a marshy lake here (itself not identified on early maps) and adopted by the CPCGN in 1978. The School District of Lacombe (presumably intended as Larcombe) was on SE 22-24-5W. Department of the Interior (1916) *Stuart Lake* (for the Post Office).

**Stewart Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Rifleman Jack Stewart of Wabowden. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles. Locally known as Gravel Pit Lake.

**Stewart Peninsula** (63 N/2) Limestone Point Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Glen A. Stewart of Austin. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Stewart Point** (63 A/6) Northwest of Berens River on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg. CBGN records (1949) indicated that the point was named after Sergeant Hugh A. Stewart, Royal Canadian Mounted Police. He had been stationed at Berens River.

**Stewart Rapids** (64 J/12) Johnson River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sapper Elmer V. Stewart of Kelwood. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Stewart Slough** (62 G/2) Northwest of Pilot Mound. Land records indicate that Duncan A. Stewart homesteaded NE 20-3-11W in 1876.

*Stewartville* (62 G/12) Southeast of Brandon. First noted on a Maingy postal map (1882) as a proposed Post Office just east of Rounthwaite. It may have become Stratherne Post Office (see entry).

**Stewart Wilson Lake** (64 A/4) East of Rock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Stewart E. Wilson of Dand. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Stillinger Lake** (64 G/4) Northeast of Grandmother Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Roy E. Stillinger of Winnipeg. He served in No. 426 Halifax Squadron.

**Stillman Lake** (64 N/12) Southeast of Kasba Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Trooper Basil Stillman of Carman. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

*Stinking River Settlement* (around 62 H/11,12) Southwest of Winnipeg. A settlement on the Pembina Trail on the banks of the La Salle River (also called Stinking River in the past) some 10 miles south of Headingley (Garland 1975). This would place it near present-day Sanford. One of the oldest references to this place is contained in correspondence from early Catholic missionaries who sent workmen there to cut wood for construction of the first church in St. Boniface. Salt springs in the riverbank gave it a "saline quality and definite smell." See La Salle River entry.

**Stink Lake** (62 J/12) Southeast of Clear Lake. The lake has been known by this name for many years due to a strong odour of sulphur.

*Stinson* (62 G/14) Southeast of Neepawa. A former School District established on NW 10-11-14W on property belonging to the Stinson family (Carberry Plains Book Committee 1959).

**Stinson Island** (63 P/11) Natawahunan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer William L. Stinson of Fisherton. He served in No. 111 Mitchell Operational Training Unit.

**Stinson Lake** (64 H/11) Southwest of Etawney Lake. Named in 1963 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Lloyd A. Stinson of Melita. He served in No. 408 Halifax Squadron.

**Stitt** (63 P/15) Locality southwest of Split Lake. CPCGN records (1964) first noted the name on NTS map 63 P (1950) as a Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) railway point on the east bank of the Nelson River. Possibly named after B. W. Stitt, MP for Nelson (now Churchill).

**Stockport** (62 H/3) Locality northeast of Emerson. First noted on a Stovel map (1908) as Stockport Spur. Located on the CNR line on 10-1-3E. Douglas (1933) claimed that Stockport was named in 1928.

**Stockton** (62 G/11) Community northwest of Glenboro. A Post Office, Canadian Pacific railway point and School District on 21-7-15W. The GBC (1928) indicated that it was named after an early settler. A family named Andrews came from Stockton-on-Tees in England and settled on 32-6-15W (Brown n.d.). A settlement developed, but businesses later moved north to the railway, and the new location became known as New Stockton. Later "New" was dropped, and its former location became known as Old Stockton. Earlier GBC correspondence (1905; from Assistant Postmaster M. Fallis) suggested that the Stockton Post Office was established ca. 1882

> ... on a man's farm who intended going into stock raising, and this is doubtless why they named it Stockton. It was not named after any of the Stocktons in the US or UK.

Stockton Post Office opened in 1883 on 32-6-15W, while Stockton Station Post Office opened in 1891 on 21-7-15W at the present railway location and changed to Stockton in 1915. Listed in the 1885 Postal Guide as Stockton on 32-6-15W under Postmaster A. F. Andrews. CPR (ca. 1892) *Stocton*; Maingy (1903) *Stocton Station*.

*Stodgell* (62 I/4) Southeast of St. Laurent. A former School District on SW 10-15-2W. The school was established in 1882 and James Stodgell was chosen Secretary Treasurer in 1890 (Proctor 1960). The Stodgell family was apparently quite prominent in this area.

**Stodgell Islands** (64 P/8) Caribou Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualties Corporal Cyril A. Stodgell of Fisherton and his brother Private Stanley F. Stodgell of Winnipeg. They served with the Lake Superior Regiment and the Winnipeg Grenadiers respectively.

**Stodgell Lake** (64 I/9) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Garnett J. Stodgell of Fisherton. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Stolberg Lake** (63 K/15) North of Cormorant Lake. Trapper George Stolberg shot a moose here.

**Stolz Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that the lake was named after Carl Stolz, a well-known prospector from the region. He and his wife Johanna left Sweden for Big River, Saskatchewan in 1914 and come to nearby Wekusko Lake in 1924. The alternate name Beaver Lake was shown on a Manitoba Department of Mines map (1954-55).

**Stoneham Lake** (64 O/16) Northwest of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Sergeant Albert L. Stoneham of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1660 Stirling Heavy Conversion Unit. **Stoneham Creek** (64 O/16) Flows east into Baralzon Lake. This creek flows through Stoneham Lake and on to Baralzon Lake. Named by the CPCGN in 1987.

**Stonehouse Lake** (52 M/6) Northeast of Bissett. Named by the GBC in 1926. Fieldwork revealed that the lake was named because stone fortifications had been built on a small island in the middle of the lake during a battle between two Native groups (pers. comm. from former Saulteaux Chief G. Barker of the Hole River Indian Reserve).

**Stone Island** (64 B/6) Karsakuwigamak Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Douglas B. Stone of Shoal Lake. He served in No. 428 Halifax Squadron.

**Stone Lake** (63 K/1) Southeast of Cormorant Lake. Named after logger Harold Stone who operated a tie camp on Moose Mountain. He broke down on the lake with a team load of ties. See also Dead Horse Lake (63 K/1).

**Stonewall** (62 I/3) Town west of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1878 under Postmaster O. P. Jackson. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point first shown on a Hudson's Bay Company map (1881) and a School District name recorded as Stonewall Collegiate Institute. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmistress Barbara Stratton) indicated that the Post Office (on 36-13-1E) and community were built on land donated by the Honourable S. J. Jackson, while the Post Office itself was named by his brother (and Postmaster) O. P. Jackson in consultation "with S. J." Stratton believed that the choice of the name was a whim of O. P. Jackson, who named it in memory of "Stonewall" Jackson (1824 - 1863), famous general of the American Civil War "whose name was fresh in men's memories." The nickname of "Stonewall" was often applied to the Honourable S. J. Jackson during his own political campaigns. The Post Office name also referred to limestone quarries in the area (Douglas 1933).

*Stony Creek* (62 J/4) West of Neepawa. First noted on a Codd map (1885) as a railway point on 2-15-16W on the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway. Also a School District on NW 30-14-15W. Located near Stony Creek.

**Stony Creek** (62 J/3) Flows east into Whitemud River. First noted on a Burland map (1885). Later adopted as Neepawa Creek and changed to Stony Creek by the CPCGN in 1977. Alternates recorded during fieldwork included (in whole or in part) Stoney Creek, Stone Creek, Franklin Creek and Polonia Creek. Bulman (1903) Stony Creek on the upper portion with *Tyndall Creek* around Neepawa.

**Stony Hill** (52 E/13) Locality west of Brereton Lake named after the School District on 25-10-11E (CPCGN 1976), the latter also shown as *Stoney Hill* on a municipal map.

**Stony Hill** (62 I/12) Locality east of Lundar named after the Post Office which opened in 1908 on 18-20-3W and closed in 1961. Also a School District name.

**Stony Mountain** (62 I/3) Community north of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1873 as Rockwood and changed to *Stoney Mountain* in 1880 on NW 22-13-2E (Mills 1960). The approved form of the name is nonetheless "Stony." Also a former Southwest and Lake Winnipeg railway point (CPR), federal penitentiary and School District name here – the latter on 11-13-2E. Spelled *Stony Mountain* on a Hudson's Bay Company map (1881) and *Stoney Mountain* on a Department of Railways and Canals map (1882). Named after nearby Stony Mountain (not listed in current Gazetteers) which Douglas (1933) stated was a translation of the Native name listed as Assinawa by the CPCGN (n.d.). Hind (1858) showed Stony Mountain, indicating cliffs of limestone with an ancient lake beach on the east side and a quarry. In 1826, McDermott referred to it as Snake Indian Hills (Mills 1960) and this limestone plateau was used as a refuge in the 1952 flood (Rudnyckyj 1970). G. H. Gunn called it Little Stony Mountain, adding that in 1846 Peter Garrioch called it Little Hill. Macoun (1880-81) *Stoney Mountain*; DLS (1890) *Stony Mount*.

**Stony Point** (62 P/14) West shore of Lake Winnipeg southwest of Berens River. An old name first noted on a Fidler map (ca. 1809). Confused with nearby Wicked Point on some maps such as Hind (1858). Palliser (1865) referred to *Wicked* or *Stony Point*. Scarborough (1910; in wrong position) *Stoney Point*.

*Storey* (62 I/3) West of Selkirk. A former community and railway point on the Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Railway on 29-13-2E. According to resident Robert J. Crookshanks (1989), it was named after local farmer Frederick W. Storey. He sold his farm to Nels Heidahl in the early 1920s and moved to British Columbia. The name was rescinded by the CBGN in 1952. First noted on a Stovel map (1921).

**Storey Bay** (63 N/8) Burntwood Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Harvey E. Storey of Brandon. He served at No. 12 Cessna Service Flying Training School.

**Storey Island** (62 P/1) Southeast of Black Island in Lake Winnipeg. Named in 1980 after World War II casualty Private John H. Storey of Pierson. He served with the Canadian Scottish Regiment.

**Stormon, Lake** (62 F/1) Southeast of Max Lake. Lake Stormon is the locally accepted form. Named after Judge John Stormon who devoted his service to the development of the International Peace Garden.

**Storozuk Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Reed Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Joseph Storozuk of Seech. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment. Fieldwork revealed the local name Beaver Tail Lake.

**Story Lake** (64 C/11) South of Lynn Lake. Named in 1947 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Rupert R. Story of Dauphin. He served with the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada and was awarded the Military Medal.

**Stovel Lake** (52 L/14) Southeast of Bissett. CPCGN records (1972) indicated that the name first appeared on a 1932 GSC map and that it was probably named after J. H. Stovel, a prospector who lived around the lake and filed claims in 1927.

**Stowe Lake** (63 I/3) South of Molson Lake. Named in 1999 after Korean War casualty Private Charles L. Stowe of Miniota. He served with the Royal Canadian Regiment.

**Strachan Island** (53 E/16) Island Lake. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Private William L. Strachan of Virden. He served with the Royal Canadian Regiment.

**Strachan Lake** (64 N/14) Southeast of Kasba Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Telegraphist Edward E. Strachan of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Valleyfield*.

**Strachans Slough** (62 K/2) Southwest of Hamiota. Land records indicate that Alfred Strachan homesteaded SW 22-13-24W in 1889.

**Strain Lake** (63 N/7) Northeast of Takipy Lake. Named in 1988 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John E. Strain of Winnipeg. He served in No. 460 Lancaster Squadron.

**Strandberg Lake** (52 L/6) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Edwin Strandberg of Garson. He served in No. 44 Lancaster Squadron. This and nearby Waddell Lake are locally called Apsit Lakes which CPCGN records (1977) indicated was the name of a man who grew wild rice here.

**Strand Lake** (64 G/16) Southeast of Chipewyan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Albert H. Strand of Gilbert Plains. He served with the Calgary Tank Regiment.

**Stranger Lake** (53 E/6) Southwest of Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be the translation of the Native name peeutay.

**Strank Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Corporal George Strank of Rossburn. He served with the 14th Canadian Hussars.

*Strasburg* (around 62 H/10) West of Steinbach. First noted on a Burland map (1878) on SW Township 7-4E near the railway. Probably an early Mennonite community.

*Strassels Rapids* (52 L/4) In the Whiteshell River. The Strassel family lived on SW 34-13-14E. Renamed Caux Falls in 1986 (see entry).

**Stratford Bay** (64 A/12) Jensen Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Gibson R. Stratford of Pettapiece. He served in No. 6 Hudson Operational Training Unit.

**Stratford Island** (54 D/7) Stephens Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer George H. Stratford of Brandon. He served in No. 78 Halifax Squadron.

**Stratford Lake** (64 P/5) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Frederick Stratford of Brandon. He served in No. 227 Lancaster Squadron.

*Strathallen* (62 K/6) South of Russell. First noted on a Maingy map (1882) as a proposed Post Office just northwest of Fort Ellice.

**Strathclair** (62 K/8) Community southeast of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1886 on 35-16-22W as Strathclair Station and changed to Strathclair in 1915. Douglas (1933) reported that it was originally the name of a Hudson's Bay Company post on the Minnedosa River (now Little Saskatchewan River). By 1885, the Manitoba and

Northwestern Railway (CPR) had built a line to Solsgirth to the northwest (Strathclair Centennial History Committee 1970). A community then grew up here named Strathclair, after Strathclair at the Bend. The Post Office name was changed from Strathclair to Glenforsa (see entry) in 1896. **Strathclair** (62 K/8) Rural Municipality named after the community within it (Garland 1975).

**Strathcona** (62 G/6) Rural Municipality northeast of Killarney. Named after Donald Alexander Smith (1820 - 1914), 1st Baron Strathcona (Douglas 1933). He had been sent by Sir John A. Macdonald to Manitoba in 1869 to quell the resistance of Louis Riel and his provisional government (Garland 1975). He was a partner in the company which built the CPR, and for that, received his title. On November 7th, 1885, he drove the last spike to complete the Trans-Continental railway. **Strathcona Park** (62 G/5) Locality on Pelican Lake northeast of Killarney. CPCGN records (1976) indicated this to be a local name, probably named after the Rural Municipality which borders the lake. Alternates names included Strathcona Memorial Park and Y Point – the latter because there used to be a YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) camp here.

*Stratherne* (62 G/12) Southeast of Brandon. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 16-8-17W under Postmaster George Stewart and closed in 1891. Also a School District on SE 28-8-17W. Possibly the same as the proposed Post Office of Stewartville (see entry) noted on a Maingy map (1882). Codd (1885) *Strathern*.

*Strathewen* (62 I/3) Northwest of Winnipeg. A former Post Office that opened in 1886 on 25-14-1E, moved to 20-14-1E and closed in 1918. Named after the first postmaster, Dugald McEwen, with the Scottish word "strath" (*valley*) added (Douglas 1933). The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1978. CPR (1912) *Strathewan*.

**Stratton Island** (64 P/12) Stratton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Ronald G. Stratton of Stonewall. He served in No. 10 Oxford Operational Training Unit.

**Stratton Lake** (64 P/12) West of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Keith R. Stratton of Stonewall. He served at No. 30 Anson Advanced Flying School.

**Strawberry Island** (64 G/8) Southern Indian Lake. In the summer of 1969 or 1970, geologists working in the area had a feast of strawberries on this island.

**Streak Lake** (63 G/14) East of South Moose Lake. First noted on a sketch by G. Herriot, DLS (1916). GBC correspondence (1916; from F. Henderson) indicated this to have been so named because of its particularly long and narrow shape.

**Stringer Lake** (64 N/1) North of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Joseph Stringer of North Kildonan. He served aboard the HMCS *Valleyfield*.

**Stringer Slough** (62 G/13) Northeast of Brandon. Land records indicate that Thomas Stringer homesteaded NE 4-13-17W in 1892.

**Striowski Lake** (64 F/6) Northwest of Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Albert G. Striowski of Winnipeg. He served in No. 102 Halifax Squadron.

**Strobus Lake** (54 D/15) North of Gillam. CBGN records (1949) reported the former names Wapinihikiskow Lake on a GSC sled route map (1893-94) and White Pine Lake in a GSC report (1906). Listed by Douglas (1933) as Wapinihiliskau Lake (in Tyrrell 1915), a Cree name meaning *white spruce*. Tyrrell (1915), however, rendered it Wapinihikiskow Lake. The name was changed to Strobus Lake by the CBGN (1949) because the Cree form was too long, and White Pine too common. *Pinus strobus* is the Latin, or scientific name for the white pine. Copp Clark (1906) *Wapinihikiskow Lake* included in the string of lakes called North Fishing Lakes; GSC (1908) *Whitepine Lake*; Department of Railways and Canals (1914) *Wapinihitiskow L.*

**Strong Lake** (64 A/4) Northeast of Thompson. Named in 1959 after World War II casualty Trooper Marvin Strong of The Pas. He served with the Three Rivers Tank Regiment.

**Strood Lake** (64 C/12) Northeast of Laurie Lake. Named in 1951 after World War I casualty Lieutenant P. S. Strood of Winnipeg. He served with the 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles (Saskatchewan Regiment). Prior to the war, he had been Inspector of Surveys in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office. The alternate name Kerby Lake (after an assistant geologist working in the area) was noted by the CBGN on a 1948 geological map.

**Stroud Lake** (63 K/16) West of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Claire D. Stroud of Boissevain. He served in No. 192 Halifax Squadron.

**Stuartburn** (62 H/2) Community west of Caliento. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 18-2-6E (Douglas 1933). GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmistress Matilda Ramsay) indicated that it was named after one of first settlers, Stuart Miller, who lived on the Roseau River. It was first called Stuartville but the Post Office in Ottawa changed it to avoid confusion with another place of that name. The area was settled ca. 1880, mostly by Germans and Austrians (Figure 11). GBC records (n.d.) indicated that the CNR station of Stuartburn (presumably referring to nearby Gardenton) was originally called Stuartstown but was changed to Stuartburn because of duplication. It was named after the first settler, William H. Stuart, plus the Scottish word "burn" meaning creek, because of the small stream at that point (Roseau River). Also a School District name. Maingy (1891) *Stuartburne*; Department of the Interior (1906) *Stuartburn* as a Post Office on 18-2-6E and as a railway point on 2-2-6E. **Stuartburn** (62 H/2) Rural Municipality extending east of the community of Stuartburn and named after it in 1944.

Figure 11. Galician settler Theodosy Wachna (1874 - 1960) and family, Stuartburn ca. 1902 (Courtesy of the Public Archives of Canada C-6605).

**Stuart Lake** (63 J/13) East of Wekusko Lake. GBC records (1919) indicated that it was also listed as *Stewart Lake* and that it was named after an early prospector.

**Stuart Lake** (64 C/11) South of Lynn Lake. CBGN records (1957) indicated that the lake was named after prospector Edgar Stuart. Possibly the same prospector mentioned in the previous entry.

*Stuartville* (62 G/7) North of Pilot Mound. A former School District on SW 1-4-12W. It was established in 1894 and named after all the Stuarts living in the district (McAulay 1968).

**Stubbs Island** (64 K/16) Burnie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Stanley S. Stubbs of Winnipeg. He served in No. 10 Digby Squadron.

**Stubbs Lake** (53 L/14) North of Oxford Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Sergeant Kenneth E. Stubbs of Winnipeg. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Stubner Lake** (64 P/8) South of Caribou Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Richard F. Stubner of Rorketon. He served in No. 113 Marauder Squadron.

**Stull River** (53 N/2) Flows north into Red Sucker Lake. GBC records (1936) indicated that the river and lake were named after bush pilot E. W. "Ted" Stull who was active in surveys of the north. He was also a World War I pilot and a pilot with Canadian Airways until he and several others formed Wings Limited. The name was initially proposed for the lake in 1936. It was formerly called Mink Lake by Dr. McMurchie, GSC. Stull River was formerly called Kistigan River as it flows through Kistigan Lake (see entry). Fieldwork revealed the local Native name Sakwaysew River meaning *mink* for that portion which flows between Stull Lake and Little Stull Lake. **Stull Lake** (53 K/7) Northeast of Red Sucker Lake.

**Stupart Lake** (53 M/9) Northeast of Knee Lake on the Stupart River. GBC records (1937) indicated that Deer Lake and Deer River were renamed after Sir R. F. Stupart, Director of the Meteorological Service in Toronto. Deer Lake (presumably the same one, otherwise Utik Lake) was referred to as attick-sagohan or Deer Lake by Anthony Hendry in 1754 (Douglas 1933). Atik is Cree for *caribou* (or *deer*). Some early maps such as Fidler (1809) placed Deer Lake more in the position of Utik Lake. Ross (1892) *Deers Lake*. **Stupart River** (53 N/14) Flows north into Fox River. Renamed after Stupart Lake in 1937. Fidler (1809) showed a Deer River flowing northeast into Steel River (part of the present Fox River on that particular map), but more in the position of the nearby Bigstone River which rises near Utik Lake. Department of the Interior map (1883) *Deer River*; Ross (1892) *Deer's River*.

**Sturgeon Bay** (62 P/13) West shore of Lake Winnipeg south of Reindeer Island. An old name, mentioned by Alexander Henry in 1808 (Coues 1897). Presumably sturgeon were found or caught here. Earlier maps (Pond 1787) called it St. Martins Bay.

**Sturgeon Creek** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1910 as Sturgeon Creek, became the Sub Post Office of Winnipeg-Sturgeon Creek in 1923 and closed in 1960. First noted on a Chataway map (1921) as a Post Office and School District near Kirkfield Park in the parish of St. James. Douglas (1933) stated that the Post Office was named after the creek. Sturgeon Creek School District No. 30 was formed in 1876, embracing parts of St. James and St. Charles (Russenholt 1968). **Sturgeon Creek** (62 H/14) Flows southeast into the Assiniboine River. First noted in a Peter Fidler journal (1816) as *Sturgeon River or Creek*. Sturgeon were plentiful during periods of high water (Hamilton 1967).

**Sturgeon Creek** (52 M/12) Flows south into Sasaginnigak Lake. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1905). The Native name was Pucuchinimeo Sipi meaning *Sturgeon River* (Tyrrell 1915). Fieldwork confirmed the name, noting the local Saulteaux name Pakuchinimeo Sipi. Also called Sturgeon River.

**Sturgeon Falls** (52 L/4) In the Winnipeg River between Nutimik and Numao Lakes. First noted on a Thibaudeau map (1908) just north of the Whiteshell River mouth. Confirmed during fieldwork, although the falls are now reduced somewhat due to hydroelectric development downstream. Farmer (1829), the earliest source noted, had *Barier Rapid* here, while Palliser (1865) called it *Seau F.* (probably from the French word seau meaning *bucket, pail*). CPCGN correspondence (1968; from E. Morse) added that Hind (n.d.) called the feature Barriere Falls. The CPCGN (1972) noted some confusion as to whether *Barrier Falls* and Sturgeon Falls were the same, noting the use of La Barrière locally for the peninsula or point extending into the river. In any event, the feature was presumably so named because sturgeon were found here and the falls created a barrier to their movement along the river.

**Sturgeon Islands** (63 A/4) In the Sturgeon Bay area. First shown on Hind (1858). The name applies to a group of islands, many of which are individually named (see also Bushkega Island entry). Hind and Dickinson (1858) *Sturgeon Isles*.

**Stygge Lake** (54 K/12) Southeast of Churchill. Named in 1948 after Mauritz Stygge, a Danish nobleman who was second in command to Jens Munk on his expedition to the mouth of the Churchill River in 1619.

**Styne Lake** (63 N/1) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Aircraftman 1 Norman Styne of Stonewall. He served at No. 2 Service Flying Training School.

**Sucharov Lake** (64 J/11) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Mortimer S. Sucharov of Winnipeg. He served in No. 428 Lancaster Squadron.

**Sucker Lake** (64 N/10) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named by the CBGN in 1950 after this coarse fish species. Fieldwork confirmed the name, adding that the local Chipewyan name was Deldeleetabilkay Lake meaning *a place where the suckers swim*.

**Sucker Reef** (63 A/5) In Lake Winnipeg east of Reindeer Island. CPCGN records (1976) indicated this to be a local name, so called by area fisherman because of the large number of suckers in the vicinity.

**Suddaby Lake** (64 J/6) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Corporal Gordon H. Suddaby of Souris. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Suffren** (62 I/13) Locality northeast of Lundar. The Post Office opened in 1917 on 14-21-4W, closed in 1939, reopened later that year and closed permanently in 1949. It was named after the French battleship *Suffren* which was sunk during World War I (Douglas 1933). Stovel (1921) *Suffen*.

**Suffron Lake** (64 K/12) Northwest of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Gordon W. Suffron of St. Vital. He served with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals. Alternates included Pierre Lake (Manitoba Fisheries Department) and Jenny Lake (a 1969 suggestion).

**Sugar Island** (62 O/9) Lake St. Martin. First noted on a Hind map (1858) and in his narrative. He described it as a favourite camping place of the Swampy Cree. It was so named because there was a "grove of ash leaved maple which showed signs of having been tapped" for collecting sap. There are several other Sugar Islands with similar origins.

*Sugar Point* (around 62 I/2) On the Red River near Selkirk. Mentioned by Hind (1859) as descriptive of the groves of maple trees which cover it. The name is not in the present Gazetteers but was in Douglas (1933) and was listed as rejected by the CPCGN in 1978. See also Dynevor entry.

**Suicide Hill** (62 G/2) Southeast of Pilot Mound. The road going up the hill is locally considered to be dangerous.

**Suketukaw Creek** (63 I/16) Flows west into Suketukaw Lake west of Cross Lake. CPCGN records indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *thick, entangled bush*. **Suketukaw Lake** (63 I/16) West of Cross Lake. Both the creek and lake were named in 1973.

**Sul Lake** (62 J/11) Southeast of McCreary. CPCGN records (1977) indicated that the lake was named after area resident J. K. Sul. Also called J. K. Sul Lake.

**Sullivans Lake** (62 I/7) In the Netley Marsh area south of Lake Winnipeg. Named after Colonel Sullivan who lived here for many years. **Sullivans Creek** (62 I/7) Drains Sullivans Lake northwest into Pruden Creek.

*Sulphur Creek* (62 N/7) Southwest of Sifton. A former School District on SW 19-26-22W near Sulphurspring Creek (see following entry) from which it derived its name..

**Sulphurspring Creek** (62 N/1) Flows east into Valley River. First noted on a SGO map (1902) as *Sulphur-spring Creek* which showed the presence of sulphur springs around NW 4-26-21W. The one word form was adopted in 1949 while fieldwork revealed the local form Sulphur Creek.

**Sultana Rock** (62 I/9) In the Winnipeg River near its mouth. First noted in GBC records (1926) which indicated that the rock was so named after the ship *Sultana* which struck the rock and was lost.

**Sulyma Lake** (64 K/10) Northeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Michael Sulyma of Dugald. He served with the Royal Canadian Regiment.

**Summerberry River** (63 F/9) Flows southeast into Cedar Lake. First noted on T. Thompson's maps (1820) as *Summer Berry River* or *Sumer Berry River* and on a Department of the Interior map (1913) as *Summerberry* or *Moose Lake River*. Several maps, such as Klotz (1884) called the lower portion *Moose Lake River* (from Moose Lake to the north) with Summerberry Creek flowing east into it. Fieldwork revealed the Cree name Moose Sakuhekunis meaning *Little Moose Lake*. Summerberry presumably refers to the presence of cranberry bushes which produce red berries.

**Summerhill Lake** (52 L/6) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. First noted on a GSC map (1925). It was named in 1921 after Reverend Arthur Summerhill who ministered to World War I Canadian troops at Borden, Witley and Bramshott in England (Douglas 1933).

**Summit Lake** (64 C/11) Southwest of Lynn Lake. CBGN records (1955) indicated that the lake was near a high point on the CNR branch line to Lynn Lake.

**Sumner Lake** (64 J/3) Northeast of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private William J. Sumner of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Sumpton Lake** (64 H/7) South of Solmundsson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John E. Sumpton of Pipestone. He served in No. 102 Halifax Squadron.

**Sundance** (54 D/9) Locality on the Nelson River northeast of Gillam. CPCGN records (1976) indicated that the Post Office opened in 1976 on 21-87-22E to serve employees of Manitoba Hydro working at the Limestone Generating Station. The community is named after Sundance Creek. **Sundance Creek** (54 D/9) Flows southeast into the Nelson River. The Sundance is a major ceremonial event for most Plains Natives and it involves ritual purification and renewal.

**Sundeen Lake** (53 M/5) North of Utik Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Private Sven Sundeen. He served with the Lincoln and Welland Regiment.

**Sundown** (62 H/1) Community southeast of Caliento. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1906) as a Canadian National railway point. First listed in the 1912 Postal Guide on 2-2-9E under Postmaster William Kinne. The School District was on 1-2-9E. It was named by the foreman of a railway gang probably working here at sundown (Douglas 1933). **Sundown Bog** (62 H/1) Southeast of Caliento. Also called Sundown Swamp and Sundown Marsh. Named after the community in 1976. A Dominion Publishing House map (1900) showed Kasnawaup Swamp over Township 1-10, 11E which would cover this bog area and possibly nearby Piney Bog. **Sundown Lake** (62 H/1) Southeast of Caliento. Named after the community in 1976.

**Sunnyside Beach** (62 G/5) Locality south of Ninette. A name which has been in use within the Rural Municipality of Riverside since the 1970s.

**Sunset Bay** (52 L/5) Locality northeast of Lac du Bonnet. Located on the east shore of Lee River. A local cottage and resort area presumably so named because it faces the setting sun.

**Sunset Beach** (62 I/10) Locality on the southeast shore of Lake Winnipeg. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local name for a cottage community on 5-18-7E.

**Sunville** (62 J/11) Locality southeast of McCreary. The Post Office opened in 1911 on 34-19-13W under Postmaster John Kravicz and closed in 1933. Fieldwork revealed the local name Budka, after the School District on SE 34-19-13W.

**Surprise Creek** (54 E/15) Flows east into the Churchill River. CBGN records (1954) indicated that the creek was named by geologist S. Nelson and his survey crew who were "surprised" and chased by a bear here in 1950.

**Surrette Lake** (64 H/3) Northwest of Settee Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Donald B. Surrette of Winnipeg. He served in No. 142 Wellington Squadron.

**Susman Lake** (53 L/4) Northeast of Stevenson Lake. A local Native name meaning *snow snake*. It is derived from a game in which sticks of wood with balls of ice frozen onto the end are thrown along an ice or snow surface. The object of the game is to outdistance your opponent. The appearance of the stick skittering along resembles a snake.

*Sussex* (around 62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1877) as a proposed Canadian Pacific railway point on a never-built line between Longueville and Petrovka. See also Acadie entry.

**Sutcliffe Lake** (52 L/3) Northeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Colonel John L. R. Sutcliffe of Fort Garry. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers. Locally known as Rice Lake.

**Sutherland Bay** (53 L/16) Semmens Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Peter Sutherland of Winnipeg. He served in No. 22 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Sutherland Island** (64 O/9) Croll Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Roger J. Sutherland of Norwood Grove. He served in No. 692 Mosquito Squadron.

**Sutherland Lake** (64 I/12) South of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Corporal John A. Sutherland of Flin Flon. He served with the Lincoln and Welland Regiment.

**Sutherland Point** (53 N/11) Whitefish Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Allan C. Sutherland of Winnipeg. He served in No. 207 Lancaster Squadron.

*Suthwyn* (62 H/15) East of Winnipeg. A former Post Office that opened in 1887 on 2-11-4E, moved to 34-10-4E and closed in 1909. GBC correspondence (1906; from former Postmaster D. Sutherland) indicated that he was the first postmaster, and that he had suggested his own name. Since this was duplicated elsewhere, Post Office officials changed it to Suthwyn, made up of the first four letters of his name, plus *wyn* (no significance). Also a School District nearby on a Chataway map (1907).

**Suttie Lake** (64 C/13) East of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1947 after World War II casualty Captain James M. Suttie of Carberry. He served with the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and was awarded the Military Cross.

**Sutton Lake** (54 K/5) Southeast of Churchill. Named in 1948 after World War II casualty Private Sidney F. Sutton of Kenora. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and was mentioned in dispatches.

**Suwannee River** (64 C/1) Flows east into Rat Lake. First shown on a GSC map (1921) as *Swan River*. M. Cameron (DLS) suggested the names Swanee Lake and Swanee River in 1931, presumably to avoid excessive duplication of "swan." The GBC recommended the form Suwannee, after the river in the well-known Stephen Foster (1851) song *Old Folks at Home (Swanee River)*. The original Suwannee River flows south from the Okefenokee Swamp in Georgia to the Gulf of Mexico. **Suwannee Lake** (64 C/1) Located at the head of the Suwannee River southeast of Granville Lake.

**Sveinsson Lake** (62 G/6) Southeast of Glenboro. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local family name. Also called Van Damme Lake (another local family name).

**Sveistrup Bay** (62 J/15) East shore of Lake Manitoba southeast of The Narrows. Land records indicate that Osgar Sveistrup homesteaded SW 22-22-9W in 1905. The inner portion is also called Chokens Creek (a long inlet) after a Native family in the area. Andrew Choken used to live by the inlet which borders Dog Creek Indian Reserve 46.

*Swaffham* (62 F/8) Southwest of Souris. A former School District noted by the CPCGN (1976) as *Swatham* on 20-6-22W. The School District (as Swaffham) was established in 1884 (Parkinson 1957). It was originally called Cambridge, but was changed because of duplication. The origin of Swaffham was not given, but there is a Swaffam Bulbeck and a Swaffham Prior near Cambridge in England.

**Swain Island** (64 C/8) Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Arthur A. Swain of Selkirk. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

*Swains* (62 H/6) North of Morris. A former Canadian National railway point on 23-5-1E which was named in 1904 (Douglas 1933). Possibly a local family name. Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1977.

**Swallow Rapids** (54 E/11) In the Churchill River north of its junction with Little Churchill River. Named by the CPCGN in 1964. First noted by Peter Fidler (ca. 1808) as *Swallow Rapid* and in 1807 as *Swallow Fall*. Fidler (1807) observed that it was so named due to the many swallow nests here in the riverbanks. Copp Clark (1906) *Shallow Rapid*.

**Swamp Creek** (63 F/2) Flows east into Muddy Bay at the north end of Lake Winnipegosis. First noted correctly on a GSC map (1891). The name is descriptive as the creek flows through a low lying area of muskeg (as reflected by the alternate names). Hind (1858) *Swampy Creek*; Spencer (1874) *Swampy River*; Topographical Surveys (1914) *Mossy Creek*; CPCGN fieldwork (1976) *Muskeg Creek*.

**Swampy Lake** (53 M/8) On the Hayes River. Presumably a descriptive name. First noted by David Thompson in 1790 and on his 1794-5 map. Fidler (1792) seems *Swanpy Lake*; Cary (1807) *Swamp Lake*; David Thompson (1813-14; 1874 certified copy) *Tent Lake*; Vandermalen (1827) Lac Marecageux (French, meaning *Swampy Lake*.

*Swampy Portage* (53 N/5) First noted on a Franklin map (1819) just northeast of Swampy Lake on the Hayes River. *Swampy Lake House* (53 M/8) On the Hayes River northeast of Knee Lake. First shown on a Franklin map (1819). Located on Swampy Lake and named after it. It was a Hudson's Bay Company post which probably closed before 1869 (Voorhis 1930). Vandermalen (1827) *Maison du Lac Marecageux*; Johnston (1836) seems *Swam L Ho*.

**Swan Bay** (64 B/10) In Southern Indian Lake. Geologist J. Wright indicated that swans would stop here during their migrations (CBGN records 1948).

**Swan Lake** (62 G/7) Community northeast of Pilot Mound. The Post Office was first recorded on a Department of the Interior map (1881) on the trail on 17-5-10W. Named after nearby Swan Lake. The Post Office opened in 1881 (now on 20-5-10W) on the CNR line, about one-half mile north (Douglas 1933). GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster John Rice) indicated that the Post Office and railway were named after the old Post Office near the lake. The settlement was established in 1878 with the arrival of homesteaders P. Kane, D. Bellhouse, G. Crawford and J. Day who built a shack they called *The Refuge* (Swan Lake Women's Institute 1936). The railway arrived in 1889, the Post Office presumably then moved here. The first school was built in 1883. SGO (1902) *Swanlake*. **Swan Lake** (62 G/4) North of Pilot Mound and first noted on a Secretary of State map (1872). Lewis and Clark (ca. 1805) seems *Peacock Lake*; Vandermalen (1827) *L Rib*; Dawson (1859) seems *Buck foot L* (derived from "backfat"); GBC (1924) *Pembina Lake*. Also one of string of lakes called Rib-bone Lakes, Back Fat Lakes etc. (see Bone Lake entry). **Swan Lake** (62 G/7) Indian Reserve north of Pilot Mound. First noted on a Department of Indian Affairs map (1891). Located on the north shore of Swan Lake and named after it. Douglas (1933) observed that it was a Chippewa reserve. Department of the Interior (1884) *Yellow Quill IR*; Burland (1885) *Swan Lake IR*.

**Swan Lake** (63 C/7 and 10) Northeast of Swan River. First noted on a Fidler map (1795). Anonymous (ca. 1802; French map) *L du Cigne*, French for *Swan Lake*; 1872 map by C. N. Bell (1928) *Shoal L* but with *Swan L House* at the northeast end. **Swan Lake** 65C (63 C/7) Indian Reserve on the west shore of Swan Lake. First noted on a survey by Nelson (1893) who added that the reserve was for the band of Chief "The Key."

*Swan Lake House* (63 C/10) At the northeast end of Swan Lake. The first fort in the area was built by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1790, about four and three-quarter miles up Swan River from its mouth (Voorhis 1930). About 1808, it moved north to the outlet of Swan Lake where it operated until ca. 1895 (see also Pelican Rapids entry). Located here at the source of the Shoal River, it was sometimes called Shoal River House. The North West Company arrived shortly thereafter and either occupied the abandoned Hudson's Bay Company post or built in the immediate vicinity. It later moved about 12 miles up the Swan River and when the North West Company amalgamated with the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821, the Hudson's Bay Company claimed the North West Company house and called it Swan Lake House. A GSC map (1888) marked *Old Fort* along the river while the Department of the Interior (1894) showed *Old Fort* beside the former Hudson's Bay Company post (on SW Township 39-24W) and the North West Company post about two and one-half miles northeast. Arrowsmith (1814; as *Swan House*) placed it on the Swan River at the southwest end of Swan Lake, while Hind (1860) placed Swan Lake House at the head of the Shoal River at the northeast end of Swan Lake. Spencer (1874) plotted *Shoal River House* at the embouchure of the Shoal River at Pelican Lake. CBGN records (1959) indicated that the post was also called Pelican Rapids, a Post Office and community now at the mouth of Shoal River (see entry).

**Swan-Pelican Provincial Forest** (63 C/9) Northeast of Swan River. Named by combining the names of the two major lakes within the forest reserve, Swan Lake and Pelican Lake.

**Swan River** (63 C/3) Town southwest of Swan Lake, situated on the Swan River and named after it. First noted as a Canadian National railway point on Mortimer (1902) but on Township 36 near Minitonas (see entry). Similarly, postal records from 1900 and 1906 placed the Post Office on 11-36-26W while GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster H. Harley) noted the community of Swan River on its present site on Township 38. Bulman (1905) recorded the name twice, on the railway on Township 36 and as a settlement about 12 miles northeast on Township 38. According to Rudnyckyj (1970), "Henry Kelsey was the first white man to see the Swan River country as early as 1690." The first Northwest Mounted Police barracks in the Northwest Territories were established near here in 1874. **Swan River** (63 C/3) Rural Municipality encompassing the community. Established in 1901 (Garland 1975). **Swan River** (63 C/7) Flows northeast into Swan Lake. First noted on a Pond map (1785) somewhat out of position. On his voyage of 1757, Hendry called it Soon Cipie (Rich 1959). The origin of the name is unknown, but black Swans used to inhabit the area (Twilley 1958). Thompson (1813-14) *Swan Rivulet*; DeSmet (1844) *R des Cygnes*; Tackabury (1875) part of his *Assiniboin R*; Copp Clark (1914) *Lobstick River* (possibly intended Lobstick Creek). **Swan River Point** (63 C/7) At the mouth of the river in Swan Lake.

*Swan River House* (63 C/7) On the Swan River southwest of Swan Lake. First noted on a Fidler map (1795). This Hudson's Bay Company trading post was established in

1790, 12 miles from the mouth of the Swan River (Garland 1975). Thompson (in Tyrrell) identified it as a North West Company post (see also Swan Lake House entry).

*Swan River Indian Reserves 64, 65 and 66* (63 C/3) Northeast of Swan River. A Ponton survey (1895) simply showed "nos. 64, 65, 66" around Township 37-26W on the Swan River, with a later note stating that this reserve area was cancelled (1898 correspondence).

**Swanson Island** (64 J/12) Chornous Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Private Edwin Swanson of St. Martin. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Swanson Lake** (63 J/16) East of Setting Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Douglas M. Swanson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 221 Wellington Squadron.

**Swanton Lake** (64 I/2) East of North Knife Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Private Elliott L. Swanton of Brandon. He served with the Cape Breton Highlanders.

**Swedberg Island** (64 O/13) Nueltin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Dean W. Swedberg of Flin Flon. He served in No. 1674 Halifax Heavy Conversion Unit.

**Swedberg Lake** (64 C/6) West of Granville Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Rifleman David R. Swedberg of Flin Flon. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Swedish Lake** (62 I/7) In Netley Marsh south of Lake Winnipeg. CPCGN records (1973) indicated it to be a local name derived from the Swedish settlement area east of the lake. Also called Swede Lake and Frank Lake. Steamers and other boats would travel through this area via various channels. **Swedish Creek** (62 I/7) A channel flowing east into nearby Straight Creek. Named in 1973.

**Sweers Lake** (64 H/8) West of Hogg Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Everardus T. Sweers of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Sweet Creek** (52 L/5) Flows southeast into Hay Bay in Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Lawrence T. E. Sweet of Ostenfeld. He served in No. 427 Wellington Squadron.

**Sweet Lake** (63 O/4) North of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Chief Petty Officer Charles E. Sweet of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Athabascan*.

**Swinton Lake** (64 F/3) West of Goldsand Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Thomas R. Swinton of Winnipeg. He served in No. 77 Lancaster Squadron.

**Switzer Creek** (62 P/4) Flows southeast into Fisher River southwest of Hodgson. CPCGN records (1978) reported it to be an old family name. Land records indicate that Alonzo D. Switzer homesteaded SE 10-25-30W in 1909.

**Switzer Lake** (64 I/16) South of Caribou River. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Trooper Cecil E. Switzer of Fisher Branch. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Swystun Lake** (62 K/10) Southeast of Gundy Lake. Wasyl Swystun and his wife Warwara were among the first Ukrainian settlers in the area. They homesteaded SW 30-19-22 in 1899.

*Sydenham* (around 62 G/16) Southeast of Portage la Prairie. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1900) as a settlement southeast of Layland. Not listed in Postal Guides. There are at least three places of that name in England.

**Sydney Johnson Lake** (63 P/10) North of Midnight Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Sydney F. Johnson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 256 Defiant Squadron.

**Sydney Smith Lake** (64 G/15) West of Little Sand Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Sydney W. Smith of Sandy Lake. He served with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

**Sykes Bay** (64 N/10) In Tatowaycho Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Robert F. Sykes of Winnipeg. He served in No. 102 Halifax Squadron.

**Sykes Hill** (62 K/14) Northwest of Russell. Land records indicate that Herbert S. Sykes homesteaded SW 3-22-29W in 1910.

**Sylvan** (62 P/3) Locality southeast of Hodgson. The Post Office opened in 1914 on 9-24-1E and closed in 1959. So named because this area was originally wooded (Douglas 1933), or as Postmaster A. Hibbert reported (GBC 1928) the "meaning of Sylvan is an opening in the woods, which was certainly the case of the Sylvan Post Office when it was first opened." The area was first settled in 1910 (Interlake Development Corporation 1973). Also a School District name which the Vidir Ladies Aid (1970) identified as Sylvan Glade School District, stating that it was established in 1915 and built on NE 9-24-1E. It was named by Jim Elliot who did most of the carpentry work.

*Sylvester* (62 K/7) Southwest of Shoal Lake. A former School District on SE 35-16-25W established in 1906 (Shoal Lake Anniversary Committee 1959). The origin was not noted, but the first teacher was Edna Morgan who was so popular that school was nicknamed "Edna." It closed in 1937. Also known as Sylvester Hill School District.

**Sylvia Lake** (52 L/4) Southeast of Lac du Bonnet on the Winnipeg River. Named in 1932. GBC correspondence (1931; from Mr. F. H. Martin, Northwestern Power Company) indicated that Lake Sylvia was named after the niece of a Mr. Lea who had accompanied him upriver several years before.

**Syme Lake** (63 K/14) East of Kisseynew Lake. Named after geologist, prospector and bush pilot James A. Syme. In 1948, he piloted the world's first airborne electromagnetic prospecting apparatus for McPhar Geophysics. The lake was named after him that year in recognition of his contributions to geological exploration.

**Symes Island** (53 E/12) Northeast shore of Bigstone Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Flying Officer George J. Symes of Winnipeg. He served in No. 106 Lancaster Squadron.

**Symons Rapids** (64 N/1) North Seal River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Edwin G. Symons of Winnipeg. He served in No. 455 Hampden Squadron.

**Syndicate Creek** (62 G/7) Flows southwest into the Pembina River. CPCGN records (1977) identified it as a local name, originating with the Ontario syndicate that planned to build a community in the valley in the 1880s. Also called Scamps Creek and Syndicate Ravine.

**Szewczuks Creek** (62 O/12) Flows northeast into Lake Winnipegosis. Land records indicate that Tomasz Szewczuk homesteaded SW 19-30-160W in 1909.

*Szmyr Lake* (62 K/15) East of Russell. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be an old family name in the area. Land records indicate that Wasyl Szmyr homesteaded NE 2-20-24W in 1901. See also Oplata Lake entry.

**Szumski Lake** (64 K/3) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1987 after World War II casualty Rifleman Mike L. Szumski of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Szwec Lake** (64 O/4) North of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Corporal Ivan J. Szwec of Dauphin. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Taché** (62 H/10) Rural Municipality southeast of Winnipeg established in 1880 (Garland 1975). Named after Alexandre Antonin Taché, first Archbishop of St. Boniface (Douglas 1933). He arrived at Red River in 1845 and died in 1894 at the age of 71. Closely associated with the later history of Assiniboia and the earlier history of Manitoba, he wrote two books about the West: *Vingt années de Missions dans le Nord-ouest de l'Amérique* (1866) and *Esquisse sur le nord ouest de l'Amérique* in 1869 (see bibliography). Asked to travel to Canada to pacify the Métis in 1870, he promised them amnesty. The federal government later claimed it had not given him that authority (Garland 1975).

**Tache Lake** (53 E/2) South of Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be the surname of a resident of Berens River.

**Tachipo River** (53 N/12) Flows northwest into Hayes River. A Cree name meaning *fat*, derived from the fact that there was always good sturgeon fishing here.

**Tadayi River** (64 J/1) Flows southeast into Chipewyan Lake. A Chipewyan name meaning a *river running alongside the lake*.

**Tadoule Lake** (64 J/9) Community on the west shore of Tadoule Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a new Chipewyan community, apparently made up of residents from North Knife Lake, South Knife Lake, Churchill and possibly Camp 10. **Tadoule Lake** (64 J/9) Southwest of Shethanei Lake. First noted on a GSC map (1914) and on Fidler (1807) as *Tasdaoolle tooah*, ca. 1808 as *Tasdaoole Lake (tooahas lake)* and an 1810 sketch, possibly *Thawwas tooah*. Fieldwork revealed it to be a local Chipewyan name, recorded as Tesheoule truay meaning *floating ashes*, or *charcoal lake* – probably from debris left floating in the lake after a forest fire. European traders called it Floating Charcoal Lake (Garland 1975). Vandermalen (1827) *L Tadaooble*; Teesdale (1842) *Toooolawney L*. to the southwest of Shethanei Lake; Johnston (ca. 1869) Tooootawney L at the head of the Seal River. The latter two showed the name(s) in the position of Tadoule Lake near the head of Seal River, but probably intended Etawney Lake to the southeast. Fidler (1807) showed *Tasdaoolle tuay* north, and separate from his Tooootawney tuay. Department of the Interior (1877) *Tasdacolle L*; Johnston (1884) *Tosdaoolle L*; Codd (1885) *Tasdaole L*; Department of Railways and Canals (1891) *Tasdaoollet L*.

**Taggart Lake** (64 P/5) South of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Garnett E. Taggart of Brandon. He served in No. 502 Halifax Squadron.

**Tagg Creek** (54 B/12) Flows northwest into Machichi Lake. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Engine Room Artificer 3 James Tagg of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *St. Croix*. The local Cree name is Totosapo meaning *milk*.

**Tait Bay** (53 L/5) Kakwusis Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Andrew Tait of Butler. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Taite Lake** (64 J/4) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Trooper Cameron R. Taite of Winnipeg. He served with the Three Rivers Tank Regiment.

**Tait Island** (63 J/8) Playgreen Lake. This is the name of a fisherman who located his camp on this island.

*Taits Mill* (62 I/3) North of Winnipeg. First noted on a Secretary of State map (1872) with a Post Office symbol (possibly an error). Located on the west side of the Red River at Parks Creek – presumably a former mill site. Not listed in Postal records.

**Takipy** (63 N/7) Locality north of Sherridon. CBGN records (1953) indicated this Canadian National railway point to have been named after nearby Takipy Lake. CBGN (1953) *Tapiky*. **Takipy Lake** (63 N/7) Northwest of Kississing Lake. First noted correctly on a NTS (1924) and earlier as *Takkipy Lake* on a Copp Clark map (1903). It is a Cree name meaning *cold water* (Douglas 1933). Maps prior to those noted above, however, applied the name (with various spellings) to the much larger Kississing Lake (see entry). Kississing is also a Cree name meaning *it is cold*.

**Takvor Lake** (63 O/4) North of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Jack Takvor of Winnipeg. He served in No. 260 Kittyhawk Squadron.

**Talbot Bay** (63 I/7) Lawford Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman James S. Talbot of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Talbot Island** (63 I/2) Molson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John Talbot of St. James. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Talbot Lake** (52 E/11) Southeast of Brereton Lake. CPCGN records (1976) indicated that the lake was named after an engineer working here.

**Talbot Lake** (63 J/4) East of North Moose Lake. Named in 1924 after the Hudson's Bay Company manager at Norway House (Douglas 1933). The area was affected by the flooding of the original Moose Lake. Department of the Interior (1913) *Egg Lak*; Department of Railways and Canals (1914) seems *Balloon Lake*.

**Talocka Lake** (64 P/10) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Joseph P. Talocka of Winnipeg. He served in No. 426 Halifax Squadron.

**Talon Lake** (64 C/12) East of Laurie Lake. First shown on a Manitoba geological map (1948). CBGN records (1948) indicated it was shaped like a bird's claw or talon.

**Tamarack Island** (52 E/3) Whitemouth Lake. CPCGN records (1976) indicated it to be a local name. There is a grove of tamarack surrounded by other trees which stands out when its needles turn yellow in autumn.

**Tamarack Island** (62 P/14) In Lake Winnipeg north of Fisher Bay. First noted on a Dominion Publishing House map (1900). Presumably named in reference to these deciduous conifers (also known as larch), often conspicuous in the autumn when their needles turn yellow. Also called Big Tamarack Island locally, since Little Tamarack Island is nearby. Arrowsmith (1796) seems *Bark Island*; Murray (1828) and Hendall (1825) seems one of the *Scotch Islands*; Hind (1858) *Juniper Island*; Bulman (1897) *Tamarack Is*, and 1905, *Tamarack Islands* (includes Little); Department of the Interior (1902) *Tamarac I*.

*Tamarisk* (62 N/2) Southwest of Dauphin. The Post Office opened in 1897 on 20-24-23W under Postmaster Joseph Hatcher and closed in 1910. Also a School District nearby on SW 29-24-23W (with the spelling Tamariser also noted). Salt cedar is the common name for this genus of deep-rooted, deciduous trees and shrubs native to Eurasia. Many species were introduced to North America as ornamental plants after 1850.

**Tamarisk Lake** (62 K/15) Southwest of Dauphin. Named by the CBGN in 1954. Tamarisk probably refers to these of flowering shrubs or trees (see previous entry).

**Tambanay Rapids** (54 L/14) In the Seal River. A Chipewyan name meaning *portage along the rapids*.

**Tanack Lake** (53 M/11) Southeast of Ransom Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Private Nicklas Tanack of Winnipeg. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Tank Lake** (62 N/6) South of Childs Lake. So named because there was a water tank here for travellers along the trail.

*Tannenau* (62 H/10) West of Steinbach. First noted on a Burland map (1878). Described as a "new" Mennonite community in 1875 on 4-7-5E, but dissolved by 1925 (GBC 1925). The name is presumably German possibly meaning *fir plain* or *meadow*.

**Tanner Bay** (64 N/13) Wakula Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Walter A. Tanner of Winnipeg. He served in No. 37 Wellington Squadron.

**Tanner Island** (64 O/12) Shannon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John C. Tanner of Winnipeg. He served in No. 145 Ventura Squadron.

**Tanner Lake** (62 K/16) South of Dauphin Lake. CPCGN records (1970) indicated that the name was suggested by Riding Mountain National Park Superintendent P. A. Lang, after John Tanner (born 1780), the first white trapper in the area (see also Minnedosa entry; possibly his father). A local alternate was Lyndra Lake.

**Tanuck Lake** (64 N/13) Southeast of Kasba Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Gordon S. Tanuck of Winnipeg. He served in No. 420 Halifax Squadron.

**Tapawtumowee Lake** (64 H/14) Southwest of North Knife Lake. This name was submitted by an area Conservation Officer as Calling Off Lake (CPCGN records 1967). Tapawtumowee is a Cree expression meaning *where they called off the dance*. It was adopted in 1973.

*Tapley* (around 62 G/13,14) Northeast of Brandon. First noted on a Bulman map (1905) as a Canadian Pacific railway point west of Carberry. Scarborough (1910) *Tanley*.

**Tapper Lake** (53 L/16) North of Gods Lake. Named after Lawrence F. "Lovie" Tapper who was known as the Iron Man of the North.

**Tapp Lake** (64 F/3) North of Vandekerckhove Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Private Percy W. Tapp of Brandon. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Tapukok Lake** (63 K/14) Northeast of Athapapuskow Lake. First noted on a Department of Mines map (1919). It is Cree meaning *seven* (Douglas 1933). It is one of a series of numbered lakes (see Payuk Lake entry).

**Tarbuth Creek** (64 K/6) Flows northeast into Cann Lake southeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Captain Lyle T. Tarbuth of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Tario Lake** (64 J/6) Northeast of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Lloyd G. Tario of Austin. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Tar Lake** (52 L/4) Southeast of Lac du Bonnet. CPCGN records (1972) and field confirmation indicated it to be a local name. There was a boat covered with tar left here on the lake bottom.

**Tarnausky Lake** (64 J/6) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private John J. Tarnausky of Treherne. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Tarzwell Lake** (64 P/16) Northwest of Caribou Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Herbert C. Tarzwell of Grandview. He served in No. 419 Lancaster Squadron.

**Taskapakawee Creek** (52 M/6) Flows west into Bloodvein River. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *split rock*. **Taskapakawee Lake** (52 M/6) Southeast of Sasaginnigak Lake.

**Taskinigup Falls** (63 O/9) In the Burntwood River southwest of Thompson. First noted on a GSC map (1902) as *Taskinigup Portage* (around the falls). Tyrrell (1915) identified it as a Cree name meaning *split (rock)* portage. Copp Clark (1914) *Taskunigup Portage*.

**Taskipochikay Island** (53 L/15) Knee Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *saw mill*.

**Tass Lake** (64 H/7) North of Solmundsson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 Jack Tass of Winnipeg. He served in No. 82 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Tataskwayow Lake** (64 H/8) Southeast of Etawney Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *split*.

**Tatnam, Cape** (54 G/7) Southwest shore of Hudson Bay northeast of York Factory. First noted correctly on a chart by Smith (1747) and as *Cap Tatnon* on a Delisle map (1703). Probably named after James Tatnam who is mentioned in Hudson's Bay Company records (1671-72) as having sailed to Hudson Bay with Captain Zachary Gillam on the *Nonsuch* and later on the *Wivenhoe* (Douglas 1933). Fieldwork revealed that the local Cree name (not given) was derived from "natinow" (there is a Naytow Creek around the cape). Anonymous (1685) possibly C *dauphin*; Anonymous (post 1742) *Cape Talman*; Anonymous (ca. 1750; Italian) *Capo Tatnon*; Bellin (1755) *Cap Tatnan*; D'Heruelien (n.d., post 1685) seems *Cap Dauphain*; Delamarche (1785) seems *C Taiman*; Thompson (1813-14) *Cape Tatman's*; Vandermalen (1827) *C Talvam*; Delamarche (1836) *C Catnam*. **Tatnam Shoal** (54 G/7) Northeast of Cape Tatnam and named after it. First noted on a marine chart (1914).

**Tatowaycho Lake** (64 N/7) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. A Cree name meaning *big*.

**Tawakihikunkapemaypanik Lake** (64 A/11) Northwest of Waskaiowaka Lake. A Cree name meaning *cut line right through*.

**Tawich Island** (53 M/8) In Swampy Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *out in the middle (of the lake)*.

**Tawns Creek** (54 C/9) Flows north into Pannebaker Creek southeast of York Factory. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Sergeant Robert F. Tawns of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Taykow Lake** (64 K/2) Southeast of Lac Brochet. A Cree name meaning *sand*.

**Taylor Bay** (63 J/13) Wekusko Lake. Named after early prospector "Dad" Taylor.

**Taylor Creek** (64 B/7) Flows west into Rat River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Donald A. Taylor of Headingley. He served in No. 44 Lancaster Squadron.

**Taylor Esker** (64 I/12) East of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Thomas E. Taylor of Winnipeg. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

*Taylor Ford* (62 G/13) Across the Assiniboine River southwest of Shilo. Probably named after Andrew A. Taylor who homesteaded SE 24-9-17W in 1885. The name was rescinded in 1977.

**Taylor Hill** (53 K/16) East of Edmund Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Stanley E. Taylor of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Lincoln and Welland Regiment.

**Taylor Island** (63 J/8) Playgreen Lake. Named by J. L. Foreman after a local lumberman to whom he was related.

**Taylor Lake** (63 I/6) North of Molson Lake. CPCGN records (1962) indicated that the name was suggested by Dr. C. K. Bell (GSC) after a bush pilot who was killed in a crash near Wabowden. Identified as Birch Lake on a 1946 mining claim map. In 1976, the local Cree name Wuskwi Sakigun (Sakahigun) meaning *Birch Tree Lake* was submitted.

**Taylor Peninsula** (64 C/16) Barrington Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Leslie L. Taylor of Winnipeg. He served at No. 13 Elementary Flying Training School.

**Taylor Rapids** (53 L/6) Wapawukaw River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Edward S. J. Taylor of Brandon. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Taylor River** (63 O/9) Flows northeast into Ospwagan Lake. GBC records (1921) first noted the name on a 1920 survey sketch by E. Bowman (DLS) and indicated that it was probably named after a man from Thicket Portage. A 1921 GSC map showed a cabin on Ospwagan Lake with "Taylor" written beside it. David Thompson (1813-14; 1843 map) applied the name Munoosahn River to a combination of this and Manasan River, the latter presumably derived from it.

**Taylors Lake** (62 G/6) Northeast of Pelican Lake. Land records indicate that William S. Taylor homesteaded the west half of NW 36-5-14W in 1885.

**Taylors Point** (62 J/16) East shore of Lake Manitoba northwest of Lundar. Also called Julians Point and McNabb Point. Land records indicate that David Taylor homesteaded NE 30-21-7W in 1889.

**T-bone Lake** (52 E/14) East of Brereton Lake. CPCGN records (1976) indicated this to be a descriptive local name since it is shaped like a T-bone steak.

**Teal Lake** (63 P/15) Southwest of Witchai Lake along the Grass River. First noted on a map by Bell (1879) and presumably named after the duck species. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Upickisip Lake meaning *teal*.

**Teardrop Lake** (63 P/5) North of Sipiwesk Lake. Named by a drilling crew here in the 1950s. The lake is teardrop-shaped.

**Teasdale Bay** (63 N/6) In Kississing Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Private Gowan C. Teasdale of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

*Tecumseh* (62 I/3) Northwest of Winnipeg. A former School District on NW 12-13-1E. It was established in 1877 on NW 18-13-1E, moved to NW 12 eight years later and closed in 1967 following consolidation (Henderson 1978). Tecumseh (1768 - 1813) was Chief of the Shawnee people who united the tribes of the Great Lakes and Ohio Valley. He fought on the side of the British in the War of 1812. The name means *shooting star*.

**Teepee Falls** (54 L/11) In North Knife River. CBGN records (1954) indicated that these falls were named by E. Kronlund of Churchill, since at one time there were numerous tepee poles near the falls.

**Teichrib Lake** (52 L/14) South of Long Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Private William Teichrib of Manitou. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**Teichrobe Lake** (64 K/7) Southeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Isaac Teichrobe of Altona. He served with the Highland Light Infantry.

**Telegraph Lake** (62 J/15) Southwest of Ashern. First noted on a SGO map (1904) and presumably named after the old telegraph line nearby. The line was shown on a Department of the Interior map (1880).

**Telford** (52 E/14) Locality southeast of Brereton Lake. First noted on the CPR line on 18-10-16E on a Department of the Interior map (1877). It was named in 1876 after Thomas Telford (1757 - 1834), a noted British civil engineer (Douglas 1933). **Telford Lake** (52 E/14) Southeast of Brereton Lake. Named after Telford in 1976. **Telford Pond** (52 E/14) Southeast of Brereton Lake. Named after Telford in 1975.

**Temple Lake** (64 F/2) East of Dunsheath Lake. Named in 1988 after World War II casualty Sergeant Albert J. Temple of Winnipeg. He served in No. 22 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Temples Meadow** (62 F/2) Northwest of Turtle Mountain. Land records indicate that Thomas F. Temple homesteaded NE 4-2-25W in 1897.

**Tenby** (62 J/6) Community northeast of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1895 on 6-18-12W, closed in 1899, reopened in 1904 on 36-17-13W and closed permanently in 1967. It is also a Canadian National railway point and School District name. GBC correspondence (1905) indicated that it was named by resident (and postmaster) James Griffiths after Tenby, a town in Pembrokeshire, Wales. Copp Clark (1914) *Tenbay*.

*Tenderfield* (62 G/12) Southeast of Brandon. A former School District on NE 10-7-17W. The School District was established in 1891 and the school was built on land belonging to Thomas Toderick (Rome 1970). It was named Tenderfield after his family's estate in Scotland. Noted as *Tenterfield* on a 1965 municipal map.

**Tenklei Lake** (64 C/13) East of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1947 after World War II casualty Company Sergeant Major (Warrant Officer 2) Edward S. Tenklei of Carman. He served with the Regina Rifles and was awarded the Military Medal.

**Ten Shilling Creek** (54 C/16) Flows northeast into Hayes River. First noted by Dobbs (1746) who entered in the ship's log that Commander F. Smith reported

> I returned aboard from Ten Shilling Creek finding it in our opinion a fit place to Harbour in for the Winter Season there being good water ... and 10 Feet the least water over the Flatt to the Creeks Mouth.

The Dobbs galley and the *California* wintered here in 1746 and went "upon discovery of a N. W. Passage in 1747" (Robson 1752). Why it was so named is unknown. A shilling was a unit of British currency. Tyrrell (1915) recorded the Native name Sipastik Sipi, meaning *Channel River*. Copp Clark (1906) *Ten-Shilling Creek*.

**Tent Lake** (63 N/5) Northwest of Kississing Lake. Natural Resources officers submitted this name which has long been in local use. Its origin is unknown.

*Terence* (62 F/9) Community northwest of Souris. The Post Office opened in 1910 on 13-9-22W under Postmaster J. R. Fish and closed in 1957. First noted on a Stovel map (1908) as a Canadian National railway point. GBC records (1928) indicated that it was named by an Irishman employed by the CNR when the line was built. He named it after "some famous Irishman of those days" whose Christian name was Terence. This was probably Terence McSwiney (1879 - 1920), author, poet and founder of the Cork Brigade of the Irish Volunteers. McSwiney graduated from the Royal University of Ireland with a degree in philosophy in 1907 and later that year published his first book - a poem entitled *The Music of Freedom* (Boylan 1978). He became Lord Mayor of Cork in 1920 and drew world attention to the Irish situation later that year when he died in prison after a 74-day hunger-strike. The nearby School District name was Millan on NW 11-9-22W.

**Tern Lake** (63 K/16) West of Wekusko Lake. Named by the CBGN in 1948, presumably after this bird belonging to the gull family.

**Terrail Island** (62 O/12) In the northwest end of Lake Winnipegosis. Land records indicate that Roland Terrail homesteaded NW 7-30-15W in 1919.

**Tessassage Lake** (64 O/3) East of Egenolf Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to have been named after trapper Donair (Donald) Tessassage.

**Tester Lake** (64 P/9) North of Caribou Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Trooper Ernest Tester of Gladstone. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Tetrault Lake** (52 L/6) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Joseph O. A. Tetrault of Transcona. He served in No. 425 Halifax Squadron.

**Tetroe Lake** (64 B/1) Southwest of Baldock Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Charles W. Tetroe of Selkirk. He served in No. 1659 Halifax Conversion Unit.

**Teulon** (62 I/6) Town northeast of Selkirk. A Post Office, School District and Canadian Pacific railway point on 1-16-2E. GBC correspondence (n.d.; from the postmaster at Foley) indicated that Teulon was named after Mr. Castle's wife – he being a "wealthy farmer and grain merchant." Charles Castle was an inspector with the Canadian Pacific Railway and was instrumental in attracting the railway line to Teulon (Town of Teulon n.d.). Residents showed their appreciation by allowing him to choose the community's name. He chose his wife's maiden name – Teulon. The Post Office was listed in the 1900 Postal Guide under Postmaster W. C. McKinnell. Department of the Interior (1910) *Tuelon*; Anonymous (railway map, ca. 1911) *Toulon*.

**Thachuk Lake** (64 N/3) Northeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Gunner John Thachuk of Arbakka. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

*Thackeray* (62 J/1) Northeast of Portage la Prairie. First noted on a Bulman map (1905) as a Canadian Pacific railway point just northeast of High Bluff. Possibly this was a landowner's name.

**Thackeray Island** (64 F/5) In Reindeer Lake on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. Named in 1966 after World War II casualty Private Colin Thackeray. He served with the 48th Highlanders of Canada.

**Thagard Lake** (64 P/2) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Victor J. Thagard of Winnipeg. He served in No. 260 Kittyhawk Squadron.

**Thalberg** (62 I/8) Community southwest of Pine Falls. The Post Office opened in 1907 on 18-16-8E and closed in 1970. The name is Icelandic meaning *downhill* (Douglas 1933). The nearby School Districts of Thalberg North (SE 29-16-8E) and Thalberg South (NE 7-16-8E) were shown on a map by Eade (1942).

**Thanout Lake** (64 N/6) Southeast of Kasba Lake. First noted correctly on a Copp Clark map (1914) and earlier in Tyrrell (1897) as Thanout-tua *(Gravel Ridge Lake)*. The latter is presumably a translation of this Chipewyan name. Some maps included this as part of the adjoining Fort Hall Lake to the south, while both form part of the Thlewiaza River (CBGN 1949). As such, Gravel Ridge Lake has been listed by CPCGN records as an alternate name for Fort Hall Lake. "Old Fort Hall" was located on the northwest side of Thanout Lake. Tyrrell's map showed *Red Heads Ho*[use] on the north end of what seemed to be present Thanout Lake. Department of Railways and Canals (1900) *Thanut Lake*.

**Thaykow Island** (64 F/12) Reindeer Lake. A Cree name meaning *sandy*.

**Thaynuaytoway Bay** (64 J/9) In Tadoule Lake. A Chipewyan name meaning *rock island, or reef*.

**The Corners** (62 K/11) Community southwest of Russell. CPCGN records (1973) identified it as a Métis settlement area, earlier called Selby Town. Perhaps "Corners" is derived from the fact that the community is located between corners of parts of nearby Gambler Indian Reserve 63. Fieldwork also revealed the alternate name Fouillard Town, after a common family name here.

**The Elbow** (63 I/5) Locality southeast of Cross Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a descriptive name, originating in R. Bell's report of 1878 (published 1879).

**The Forks** also-aussi **Fourche, Lieu historique de la** (62 H/14) National Historic Site on the west bank of the Red River within the City of Winnipeg. The plural form is used because two rivers, the Red River and the Assiniboine River merge here. If a single river splits into two branches, the singular "fork" is more properly used.

*The Halfway* (62 P/5) Locality north of Hodgson. The Post Office opened in 1915 on 17-27-1W and closed in 1928. Located on Peguis Indian Reserve 1B and situated halfway across the reserve (Douglas 1933).

**Thekakaya Lake** (64 P/2) Southwest of Caribou Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a Chipewyan name meaning *inside rock*, or *rock all around*.

*The Landing* (62 J/2) Northwest of Portage la Prairie. The Post Office opened in 1900 on 6-14-8W and closed in 1916. GBC records (1905) indicated that David C. Stewart settled here in 1880 and the place became known as Stewarts Landing. McArthur's Landing developed across the Whitemud River. When a School District was established in 1898, it was called The Landing (on SE 1-14-9W) and when the CNR arrived, it became Cawdor (GBC records n.d.). A Department of the Interior map (1906) showed it as *Candor* adjacent to the Post Office at The Landing and a contemporary Stovel map (1908) showed McArthur's Landing as a railway point. McArthur's Landing (which became The Landing) was

> ... named after Captain Peter McArthur who built the Prince Rupert in the 1870s – the first steam boat built in Manitoba. In 1885 he built the Saskatchewan at the railway crossing at Westbourne. From his cottage at the Landing, the Saskatchewan ran down to Lake Manitoba and up the lake to Winnipegosis and Fairford returning with lumber (Garland 1975; from Agnes [McArthur] Medd).

Cawdor was listed as a railway point on 1-14-9W and according to Douglas (1933), it was named after either Lord Cawdor or Cawdor Castle in Nairn, Scotland. Cawdor was rescinded in 1977.

**The Narrows** (62 O/2) Locality southwest of Ashern. The Post Office opened in 1896 on 14-24-10W and closed in 1958. GBC correspondence (1905; from Helgi Einarson) indicated that it was so named because it was located at the narrowest part of Lake Manitoba (on the east side). He added that the CPR and telegraph lines were to come through here but never did, although a line was cut and wire laid. Also a School District name nearby on SE 24-24-10W. Several Department of the Interior maps (1902 - 1906) showed The Narrows twice, here, and across the lake near Wapah. **The Narrows** 49 (62 O/9) Indian Reserve on the northwest shore of Lake St. Martin. The GBC (1941) first noted the name on a government map (1919). A Martin survey (1877) identified it as *Saint Martins Lake Indian Reserve No. 49*. SGO (ca. 1898) *Keewatin IR No 49*; Anonymous (ca. 1902) simply *Keewatin IR* on The Narrows. The **Narrows 49A** (62 O/9) Indian Reserve on the northeast shore of Lake St. Martin. The GBC (1941) first noted the name on a 1939 government map. Located across the lake from Indian Reserve 49.

**The Pas** (63 F/14) Town northwest of Kelsey Lake on the Saskatchewan River. A Post Office, Canadian National railway point (at Mile 0 of the Hudson Bay Railway to Churchill), School District name and early mission and fort (see Fort Poskoyac entry). The Post Office originally opened as Le Pas in 1895 on 1-56-27W and changed to The Pas (the local preference) in 1918. GBC records (1917) indicated that the name was adopted in 1901 and revised to Pas in 1912 noting, however, that The Pas was incorporated as a town in 1912. This area was identified as a Native settlement by La Vérendrye (ca. 1740; PAC) called Poskoyac. The CNR reached The Pas in 1908 and the Hudson Bay Railway line was begun here in 1910 reaching Churchill in 1929 (Garland 1975; from H. Bowsfield). The area had been explored in 1690 when Henry Kelsey journeyed into the interior from Hudson Bay via the Saskatchewan River. Since the days of La Vérendrye, The Pas has been a strategic location in the fur trade and a succession of posts was built there. Douglas (1933) gave a good account of the conflicting views which have been expressed as to whether the name is of Native or French origin.

> Both explanations are derived from the fact that the place is the natural crossing point of the Saskatchewan River. The supporters of the former view contend that Pas is a proper name, an abbreviation of the Cree name of a former Native village called Basquea by Anthony Hendry (1755), Basquia by Mathew Cockins (1772), Pasquayah by Alexander Henry the elder (1775) and variously spelled by others Pascoiac, Wupaskwayou etc. The longer word Opasquaow means *narrows between wooded banks*, and the shorter word opas, opaw, woopow, wupow etc., means *narrows*. The supporters of the opposing view contend that Pas is the French common noun meaning *gap, strait, passage* or *crossing*. It was frequently used by the French as a geographic name – Le Pas de Calais, the French name of the strait of Dover in the English Channel is a common example. They ask, if Pas is the contraction of a Native name, why is the pronunciation French? The first occurrences in an English narrative of the word Pas are in the younger Henry's Account of the Saskatchewan Brigade in 1808. According to Henry "At eleven o'clock we entered the main channel of the Saskatchewan and soon after reached The Pas. This place may be called the first dry land we have found since we left Lac Bourbon. The little river of Montagne du Pas comes in here on the South. Formerly the French had an establishment on this spot, some traces of which are still to be seen." The earliest occurrence of the name in a French narrative is in an itinerary by Joseph Derouen (ca. 1760), a voyageur about whom virtually nothing is known. The itinerary is preserved in the Archives of the Collège Ste. Marie, Montreal. Derouen states that "at forty leagues distance" up the Saskatchewan river from Cedar Lake is the *fort du Pas*. Evidently the place had two names, a Native one and a French one with similar meanings, descriptive of the Saskatchewan River in the vicinity.

In a footnote, Douglas (1933) added that

> Professor Morton of Saskatoon has suggested that Pas is derived from the Sioux word for red deer given by the younger Henry as opah, which would explain the application of name Red Deer to the Saskatchewan River by Jérémie (1720). Judge Prud'homme has suggested that the place was named by the sons of La Vérendrye after their mother, who was a daughter of the Sieur du Pas.

Trémauden (1962) mentioned that Jean Baptiste Proulx (1754), a trader at "Sautau Pas," sent a letter to the Hudson's Bay Company post at York Factory. In his report, the post manager wrote that J. B. Proulx of the "Pas" asked for tobacco. According to Canon Ahenakew, the "name was Opaskwayaw, and meant *a tree covered slope*, some Natives called it Wapaskwayaw which means the same. White people always leave the first syllable so the name became Pasquia" (Whillans 1955). GBC records (1930) noted a newspaper's suggested change from The Pas to Baygate, since it "is becoming the gate to Hudson Bay, and people mispronounce The Pas." La Vérendrye (ca. 1750) *Poskoyac*; Bellin (1763) *Poscoyat, (village de sauvages)*; S. Hearne (1774) *Basquiau;* Alexander Henry (ca. 1775) *Posquyaw;* Hind (1860) *The Pas and Christ Church (Cumberland Mission)*, also just *Pas*; Department of Indian Affairs (1882) *Pas Mission*; Burland (1884) *The Pas Mission;* R. Bell (1895) *The Pas or Christ Church Mission (Cumberland Station)*; Poole Brothers (1917) *The Pass*. **The Pas Airport** (63 F/14) Community northeast of The Pas. CPCGN records (1973) indicated it to be a local settlement, covering a large area around the airport and including Guy Hill. The Post Office opened in 1949 as Clearwater Sanatorium, changed to Guy Hill in 1959 and closed in 1976 (1973 according to the CPCGN). The Postal Department noted that Guy Hill Post Office was named after the nearby Guy Hill Indian School. Guy Hill was then rescinded and The Pas Airport approved in 1973.

*The Pas Indian Reserve 21A* also-aussi *The Pas 21A, Réserve indienne* (63 F/14) South of The Pas. First noted on an Austin survey (1883) as portion "A" of The Pas Indian Reserve. This was the main reserve area, one of several lettered reserves named after the community of The Pas. This reserve was occupied by Swampy Cree (Douglas 1933) and the name was adopted by the GBC in 1930. Department of Indian Affairs (1891) *The Pas IR 21* for the whole reserve. *The Pas Indian Reserve 21B* also-aussi *The Pas 21B, Réserve indienne* (63 F/14) East of The Pas. First noted on an Austin survey (1883) as part "B" of The Pas Indian Reserve. The name was adopted by the GBC in 1930. *The Pas Indian Reserve 21C* also-aussi *The Pas 21C, Réserve indienne* (63 F/14) West of The Pas. First noted on an Austin survey (1883) as portion "C" of The Pas Indian Reserve. The name was adopted by the GBC in 1930. *The Pas Indian Reserve 21D* also-aussi *The Pas 21D, Réserve indienne* (63 F/14) West of The Pas. First noted on an Austin survey (1883) as part "D" of The Pas Indian Reserve. The name was adopted by the GBC in 1930. *The Pas Indian Reserve 21E* also-aussi *The Pas 21E, Réserve indienne* (63 F/14) Northwest of The Pas. First noted on an Austin survey (1883) as part "E" of The Pas Indian Reserve. Adopted by the GBC in 1930. *The Pas Indian Reserve 21F* also-aussi *The Pas 21F, Réserve indienne* (63 F/14) Northwest of The Pas, north of the Saskatchewan River. First noted on an Austin survey (1883) as portion "F" of The Pas Indian Reserve which he also called Fisher Island (a wooded area in the marsh). Adopted by the GBC in 1930. *The Pas Indian Reserve 21G* also-aussi *The Pas 21G, Réserve indienne* (63 F/14) Northwest of The Pas. First noted on an Austin survey (1883) as portion "G" of The Pas Indian Reserve which he also called Potato Island. Adopted by the GBC in 1930. *The Pas Indian Reserve 21I* also-aussi *The Pas 21I, Réserve indienne* (63 F/14) West of The Pas. First noted on a Bray survey (1894) as "Block I" of The Pas Indian Reserve. Adopted by the GBC in 1933. The map noted that blocks H, I, J and K formed part of the lands substituted for the abandoned reserve surveyed by T. D. Green in 1884 entitled Red Rock River Division (in Saskatchewan). *The Pas Indian Reserve 21J* also-aussi *The Pas 21J, Réserve indienne* (63 F/14) West of The Pas at the junction of the Carrot and Saskatchewan rivers. First noted on a Bray survey (1894) as "Block J" of The Pas Indian Reserve. Adopted in 1933. *The Pas Indian Reserve 21K* also-aussi *The Pas 21K, Réserve indienne* (63 F/14) West of The Pas on the south shore of the Saskatchewan River. First noted on Bray (1894) as "Block K" on NTS map 63 F (1927) and adopted by the GBC in 1933. NTS 63 F (1964) showed this as 21H (while Bray had it south of The Pas with a note added indicating that it was surrendered for present Indian Reserve 21N. *The Pas Indian Reserve 21N* also-aussi *The Pas 21N, Réserve indienne* (63 F/14) Southwest of The Pas. First noted on NTS map 63 F (1927) as *IR 21N*. Shown on a Bray survey (1894) as "Block H" of The Pas Indian Reserve with a note indicating that it was surrendered in exchange for Lots 2 and 3 of 34-55-27W in 1926. The name was adopted by the GBC in 1926. *The Pas Indian Reserve 21P* also-aussi *The Pas 21P, Réserve indienne* (63 F/14) West of The Pas. First noted by Austin (1883) who seemed to apply it to three islands in Saskeram Lake which on current NTS maps, covers three wooded areas in the marsh to the west of Saskeram Lake. Austin called the largest island Big Pear Island. The reserve name was adopted by the GBC in 1930. Department of Indian Affairs (1891) probably *Pear Island IR 21a*.

**Thibaudeau** (54 E/1) Railway point northeast of Gillam. Named in 1928 after W. Thibaudeau who made a preliminary survey (ca. 1900) for the federal government along the Hudson Bay Railway route to Churchill (Douglas 1933). See next entry.

**Thibaudeau Islands** (54 L/9) In the Churchill River near its mouth. CBGN records (1948) indicated that they were named after W. Thibaudeau who surveyed this district in 1906 and prepared a map of Churchill Harbour. First shown on NTS 54 L/9 and 16 (1933). See previous entry.

*Thibaultville* (around 62 H/10) Southeast of Winnipeg. A former settlement associated with Ste.-Geneviève and named after Jean Baptiste Thibault, a missionary at Red River (1833 - 1872). It was named by Father Giroux, Curé of Ste. Anne-des-Chênes and originally settled by people from France (Garland 1975; from Lionel Dorge).

**Thibeault Lake** (64 I/16) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Cecil H. Thibeault of Dauphin. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Thibedeau Lake** (64 P/8) North of Caribou Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Roy F. Thibedeau of Pine Falls. He served in No. 50 Lancaster Squadron.

**Thicket Portage** (63 P/5) Community south of Thompson. A Post Office and Hudson Bay (CNR) railway point on 15-73-2W. It was named in 1920 after the historic portage between Landing Lake and Wintering Lake (Douglas 1933). It is a translation of the Cree name given by Tyrrell (1915) as Sagaskwaskow uniga. Scarborough (1916) showed the railway point as Thicket while a Topographical Surveys map (1915) showed the correct name at the end of the line, probably referring to the railway point as well. A road now follows the portage route. The portage was formerly called Franklin Portage as it had been used by the Franklin Expedition to the Coppermine River (1819 - 1822). It is considered one of the oldest inhabited spots in the area (Garland 1975).

**Thickins Lake** (64 F/5) East of Carriere Lake. Named in 1996 after World War I casualty Private Robert W. Thickins of Ashern. He served with the 78th Battalion, Canadian Infantry (Manitoba Regiment).

**Third Bead Lake** (62 K/16) Southwest of Dauphin Lake. This is the third in a string of lakes on the stream flowing into Shoal Lake.

**Thirde Lake** (64 I/7) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William Thirde of Hartney. He served in No. 233 Hudson Squadron.

**Thirty-two Island** (63 K/2) Cormorant Lake. A man was marooned on this island for 32 days after his boat drifted away while he was fishing.

**Thlewiaza River** (64 N/9) Flows east into Nueltin Lake and then into Hudson Bay. First noted on maps by Arrowsmith (1796) as *Thlewdiaza* River. The present form was adopted in 1933, although Fraser (CPCGN 1968) noted that it came into use as early as 1882. He added that Hearne called it Theelayeza, which he showed in translation as *little fish river* on his 1795 map. The name is Chipewyan meaning *river of the little fishes*, probably referring to the presence of trout fingerlings in the upper part of the river (Douglas 1933). The application of the river in the Manitoba portion is unclear on many early maps. A Dominion Lands map (1880) showed Kazan or Perdrix River flowing northeast into Nueltin Lake and Johnston (1882) had Little Fish River flowing northwest into the southeast corner of Nueltin Lake. Johnston (1884) also showed Partridge River (same as Perdrix) in the position of Thlewiaza River (for the portion southwest of Nueltin Lake) which was probably intended to be the present Little Partridge River. CPCGN correspondence (1967; from R. Jacobsen) indicated that Downes had applied the name Trout Lake River to the headwaters above Fort Hall Lake and Kasmere River from there to Nueltin Lake. An old Chipewyan name was Narelindessa meaning *water flowing downhill*. The CPCGN (1967) also identified two local Inuit names. One is Kootyuark (or Kuujjuaq) meaning *big river*, the other is Irkalukpikik (Iqaluppilik) meaning *river has Arctic Char*. Variations (mostly applying to the Northwest Territories portion) included Fidler (1809) *Thluayazza dezza*; Vandermalen (1827) both *R du Daim* and *R Thlewdaiza* on the river at the northeast end of Nueltin Lake; Colton (1856) *Fish River*; Garnier (1860) *R Tloudiaza*; Leggo and Company (1871) *Thlewdizia R*; Department of Railways and Canals (1882) *Thlendiaza R* and in 1891 *Thlendiazza R*; Tyrrell (GSC 1895) *Thlewiaza* or *Little Fish River*; Quebec Government (1918) *R Thlewiaza*.

**Thomas Bay** (64 O/1) Munroe Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant George S. Thomas of Neepawa. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Thomasberg Lake** (64 I/8) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Balder Thomasberg of Winnipeg. He served in No. 57 Lancaster Squadron.

**Thomas Cook Lake** (53 M/7) North of Knee Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Thomas J. Cook of Winnipeg. He served at No. 3 Wireless School.

**Thomas Esker** (64 I/12) East of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private James O. Thomas of Hodgson. He served with the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.

**Thomas Hill** (64 I/1) East of Condie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Bertrum J. Thomas of Albert, Manitoba. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Thomas Island** (64 H/11) Small Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman William D. Thomas of Elphinstone. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Thomas Johnson Lake** (63 N/12) South of Sisipuk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Thomas Johnson of Souris. He served with the Calgary Tank Regiment.

**Thomas Lake** (64 A/15) East of Gauer Lake. GBC records indicated that the lake was named after T. Thomas, a member of the survey party on the 23rd Base Line in 1940. Fieldwork revealed the Cree name Kotapan Lake, meaning *load* or *freight*.

**Thomas Lake** (64 F/15) West of Big Sand Lake. Named after local trapper Henry Thomas.

**Thomas Martin Lake** (53 L/2) South of Beaver Hill Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Corporal Thomas C. Martin. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Thomas McLeod Lake** (53 L/13) Northwest of Oxford Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Thomas D. G. McLeod of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Thomas Moore Lake** (64 F/5) East of Carriere Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Captain Thomas W. Moore of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Thomas Narrows** (64 O/8) Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Edward I. Thomas of Holmfield. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Thomas Peninsula** (63 P/15) Witchai Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Arthur E. C. Thomas of Winnipeg. He served in No. 106 Lancaster Squadron.

**Thomas Phillips Lake** (53 L/8) South of Murray Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Albert Thomas Phillips of Winnipeg. He served at No. 12 Anson Service Flying Training School.

**Thomas Point** (64 O/14) John Osborne Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Clifford Thomas of Traverse Bay. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Thomas Rapids** (64 P/8) Caribou Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Robert Thomas of Winnipeg. He served in No. 433 Halifax Squadron.

**Thomas Robinson Lake** (64 O/10) East of Corbett Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer William Thomas Robinson of Pine Falls. He served in No. 517 Halifax Squadron.

**Thomasson Lake** (64 J/3) Northeast of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Thomas Thomasson of Baldur. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Thomas Stevenson Lake** (54 E/7) Southwest of Fly Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Thomas G. Stevenson of Belmont. He served at No. 14 Tiger Moth Elementary Flying Training School.

**Thom Lake** (63 P/8) North of Utik Lake. Named by the GBC in 1930 after Adam Thom who served as presiding judge of Rupertsland (1839 - 1849). His anti-French attitude so offended the Métis that he was removed from office and became clerk of the Council of Assiniboia until his retirement in 1854 (Garland 1975). GBC records (1930) *Thorn Lake*.

**Thompson** (62 G/8) Rural Municipality southwest of Carman. GBC correspondence (1929; from J. Kerr, Secretary Treasurer of the RM) indicated that it was named after William Thompson, first postmaster and one of the first settlers. It was incorporated in 1909. Thompson homesteaded 5-5-6W and his house was used as a stopping place for early settlers (1874), becoming the hub of the district (Hambley 1956). It was locally known as Thompsonville.

**Thompson** (63 P/12) City north of Paint Lake. A Post Office and Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) railway point established in 1957 following the discovery of rich mineral deposits here. The CBGN (1957) noted that the townsite of Thompson was incorporated in 1967 and named after Dr. John F. Thompson, Chairman of the Board of the International Nickel Company (INCO) which operated the mines here. **Thompson Lake** (63 P/12) Previously known as Cook Lake and renamed in 1957. The CBGN (1957) indicated that this change was made because of the local desire to have the lake bear the same name as the new townsite.

**Thompson Esker** (64 B/9) South of Uhlman Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Russell B. Thompson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 158 Halifax Squadron.

**Thompson Hill** (64 B/5) East of Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William C. Thompson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1658 Halifax Conversion Unit.

**Thompson Island** (63 C/16) In Pelican Bay on Lake Winnipegosis. CBGN records (1952) indicated that the island had been named after the Thompson brothers who fished here ca. 1899.

**Thompson Junction** (63 P/6) Railway point east of Wintering Lake. A Hudson Bay (CNR) railway point on the main line at the junction with a branch line northwest to Thompson.

**Thompson Peninsula** (64 I/3) West shore of North Knife Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Lavern R. Thompson of MacGregor. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Thompson Point** (54 K/7) West shore of Hudson Bay north of Owl River. Named in 1948 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Colonel Ernest P. Thompson of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. An alternate proposed (historic) name was Hearne Point after explorer Samuel Hearne (1745 - 1792). **Thompson Creek** (54 K/7) Flows east into Hudson Bay. Named after Thompson Point in 1978.

**Thompson Rapids** (64 B/8) Pecheponakun River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private William A. Thompson of Sylvan. He served with the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada.

**Thomsen Island** (53 L/13) Oxford Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Gunner Carl C. Thomsen of Sylvan. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Thomsen Lake** (64 F/2) Southeast of Wells Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Trooper Edward Thomsen of Winnipeg. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Thomson Lake** (64 G/16) Southeast of Chipewyan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Thomas A. Thomson of Rivers. He served in No. 426 Lancaster Squadron.

*Thorburne House* (around 62 K/14) Northwest of Russell. First noted on a Wilkinson map (1804) as a post on the Assiniboine River at a river junction and southeast of Grants House – possibly at the Shell River mouth. The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (1968) listed *Thorburn's House* as a North West Company post on the Saskatchewan River which had been founded by Peter Thorburn in 1789. Presumably this post was in Saskatchewan.

**Thordarson Island** (53 E/16) Island Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Sapper Harold G. Thordarson of Sinclair. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Thordarson Lake** (64 O/15) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Sergeant Thordar Thordarson of Winnipeg. He served at No. 3 Bombing and Gunnery School, Royal Canadian Air Force.

*Thoresby* (62 G/11) Southwest of Glenboro. The Post Office opened in 1883 as Stockton on 32-6-15W under Postmaster A. F. Andrews, changed to Thoresby in 1891 and closed in 1897. Thoresby is a village in Nottinghamshire, England. See also Stockton entry. Provincial Government (1893) *Thorsley*; Bulman (1902) *Thorsby*.

**Thoresen Lake** (52 L/6) East of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Raymond F. Thoresen of St. Vital. He served with the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.

**Thorinson Lake** (64 O/14) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Sigfus L. Thorinson of Arborg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Thorkelsson Lake** (64 H/1) North of Waskaiowaka Lake. Named in 1963 after World War II casualty Private Harold Thorkelsson of Ashern. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Ministiko Lake meaning *(little) island*.

**Thornber Island** (63 P/5) Wintering Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Sergeant Fred A. Thornber of Winnipeg. He served in No. 91 Spitfire Squadron.

**Thornber Lake** (63 P/3) East of Sipiwesk Lake. Named in 1968 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Ernest G. Thornber of Winnipeg. He served in No. 487 Ventura Squadron.

**Thornboroughs Flats** (62 G/11) Along the Assiniboine River northeast of Glenboro. A local name for the mud flats in a bend of the river. Also known as Thornboroughs Flat and Baldy Craig Flat.

**Thorndycraft Lake** (64 J/11) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Leonard A. Thorndycraft of Winnipeg. He served in No. 10 Halifax Squadron.

**Thorne Lake** (64 I/6) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Clifford Thorne of Elphinstone. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Thornhill** (62 G/1) Community west of Morden. A Post Office, Canadian Pacific railway point and School District on 8-3-6W. GBC correspondence (1905; from R. E. Bradshaw) indicated that about 29 years earlier he was at the Lands Office in Emerson and asked the agent if he could give their settlement (two farms) a name. Bradshaw suggested Thornhill, the agent, Thornton (after a British minister in Washington due to a Fisheries dispute). He "stuck with" Thornhill, as it was more meaningful to him, being the name of their country place near the Governor General's residence in Quebec. The Post Office opened in 1878 and when the CPR arrived they also adopted the name. The CPR began operations here in 1882 and the Post Office opened in 1879 (Thornhill Book Committee 1971). **Thornhill Coulee** (62 G/1) Runs north into Shannon Creek and was named after the community in 1978.

**Thorsteinson Bay** (64 N/1) Minuhik Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Rurik W. Thorsteinson of Winnipeg. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Thorsteinson Creek** (62 O/12) Flows east into Lake Winnipegosis. Land records indicate that Frank Thorsteinson homesteaded NW 33-31-18W in 1918.

**Thorsteinson Island** (64 C/7) Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Norman K. Thorsteinson of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps and was mentioned in dispatches. **Thorsteinson Lake** (64 H/3) Northeast of Gauer Lake, was named after him in 1948. Fieldwork revealed the Cree name Methochos Lake meaning *maria* (a fish species).

**Thorsteinsons Lake** (62 G/6) Northeast of Pelican Lake. Land records indicate that Helgi Thorsteinson homesteaded NE 2-6-14W in 1880.

**Thould Lake** (64 P/14) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Thomas F. Thould of Winnipeg. He served in No. 434 Halifax Squadron.

**Thousin Lake** (64 I/10) Northeast of North Knife Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a Chipewyan name meaning *short fish tail*.

**Three Finger Lake** (63 N/3) Northeast of Sherridon. First noted on a GSC map (1929). Three long finger-like bays extend from the southeast side of the lake. Department of Mines (1946) *Three-finger Lake*.

**Threehouse** (63 J/13) Locality east of Flin Flon. Located on 4-68-17W where the CNR built a track to serve the Stall Lake Mine. Threehouse was located at the eastern limit of the Threehouse Syncline and was presumably named after nearby Threehouse Lake (CPCGN 1970). **Threehouse Lake** (63 K/16) East of Flin Flon. Approved by the GBC in 1948. The name first appeared on a Department of Mines map (1948).

**Threepoint Lake** (63 O/10) Southwest of Nelson House. First noted on an Arrowsmith map (1796) as *3 Points Lake*, on a Fidler map (1798) as *Three Point Lake* and correctly on a Copp Clark map (1914). It is a translation of the Cree name Nistowean Sakahigan (Tyrrell 1915). Fidler added that Harper and Thompson each had a house here and that Thompson was killed nearby. Wilkinson (1804) *L 3 Points*; Fidler (1806) *Neestooyaw Lake*; Vandermalen (1827) *L trois pointes*; Thompson (1813-14; 1843 map) *Lake of the Three Points* (with a North West Company post indicated); Crown Lands (1857) *Points Lake*; Department of the Interior (1903) *Nistowasis Lake*; Robertson (1913) *Nistawasis Lake*.

**Three Sister Lakes** (53 M/11) Northwest of Knee Lake. CPCGN records (1974) indicated that the name was submitted by an area Conservation Officer as a local name for a group of three lakes. It had been named by tractor operators constructing the first winter road to Gods Narrows. It was a difficult crossing place for cat trains and the crew's cook also had three difficult sisters which gave rise to the name. The CPCGN reported that one of the lakes was called Muir Lake (on 63 I/11; see entry).

**Three Trees Point** (63 K/3) West shore of Clearwater Lake northeast of The Pas. Named by the CBGN in 1952. Apparently there were three large spruce trees here which were used as a landmark.

**Thunder Hill** (62 N/13) Locality southwest of Swan River. The Post Office opened in 1900 on 10-35-29W and closed in 1920. Also a School District name (as *Thunderhill*) on SE 27-35-29W. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster R. Lyons) indicated that he had named the Post Office after nearby Thunder Hill, which was the name used by the local Natives. They apparently believed that the Great Spirit made thunder and lightning here, because during storms, thunder and lightning seemed to flash around it. The Native name is unknown. **Thunder Hill** (63 C/4) Southwest of Swan River on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. First noted on an Anonymous PAM map (ca. 1795) and on an Arrowsmith map (1814). Kelsey met some Assiniboine here and Harmon referred to it as Bird Mountain, probably derived from Thunder Bird (Douglas 1933). The Thunder Bird is a mythological creature common to the belief systems of many North American groups. One common element is that the Thunder Bird makes thunder by the flapping of its wings and lightning by the blinking of its eyes. Twilley (1958) claimed that the hill was previously called Thunder Bird Mountain. The Ojibwa referred to the dark clouds on the crest of the hill as thunderbirds and settlers reported that changes in weather caused by warmer air created sounds like thunder. A. N. McLeod (1801 diary) referred to a *Montaigne de Foudre* (or Thunder Mountain) lying in a curve of the Swan River (Gates 1965). The hill is a remnant of the ancient shoreline of glacial Lake Agassiz (Garland 1975). Dawson (1859) *Thunder Mt*. **Thunderhill Creek** (63 C/3) Flows east into Swan River and was named after the nearby hill. First noted correctly on a SGO map (1900) and on a GSC map (1888) as *Thunder Hill Creek*. The Department of the Interior (1884) showed a *Thunder Hill River* flowing northeast into the Woody River. Possibly this is the same, but it seems to be the present Whitebeech Creek. Stovel (1905) *Thunderhills Creek*. **Thunderhill Junction** (63 C/3) Railway point south of Swan River. A CNR junction point on 9-36-27W, first noted on an Almon map (1910).

**Thunder Lake** (52 M/6) Southeast of Sasaginnigak Lake. Named in 1992 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Oliver L. Thunder of Middlebro. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Thuygi Lake** (64 P/15) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. A Chipewyan name meaning *sandy beach*.

**Thuykay Lake** (64 P/2) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. A local Chipewyan name meaning *along the sand shore*.

**Thuytowayazay Lake** (64 P/16) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a Chipewyan name meaning *little sand*.

**Thuytwazi Lake** (64 K/5) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. A Chipewyan name meaning *small sand*.

*Tibbatts Lake* (62 K/11) Southeast of Russell. GBC records (1922) indicated that the name was submitted by C. H. Taggart, DLS. It is a local name originating with E. Tibbatts, an early settler on 15-19-27W.

**Tice Lake** (64 N/14) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Captain Vernon E. Tice of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery. The CPCGN (1966) noted that the name Burnt Lake, used by Fisheries staff for reference, was probably the same lake.

**Tidal** (54 L/9) Railway point south of Churchill. Located on the Hudson Bay (CNR) line about seven miles south of Churchill and first noted in GBC records (1932). Tides from Hudson Bay extended up the Churchill River to a point opposite the siding (Garland 1975).

**Tie Road Lake** (63 C/6) Northwest of Swan River. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local descriptive name. A forestry tie road passed along the north shore of the lake. Labelled *Winchester Lake* on an old forestry map.

**Tiger Hills** (62 G/6) South of Glenboro, south of Assiniboine River. GBC correspondence (1905; from J. Jonsson) indicated that according to some old settlers, the name was suggested by the stripes of colour produced by autumn frosts on the foliage of a small grove of trees. The hills extend through Township 6, Ranges 12-17W. The highest of the hills was called the Big Tiger and in a GSC report (1888-89), Warren Upham was unequivocal that the name was derived from "the aboriginal name, which doubtless refers to the cougar or American panther" (Douglas 1933). There is no record of cougars in Manitoba, however, so possibly the name referred to tiger lilies. Hind (1858) referred to them as the *Blue Hills of the Souris*, while Dawson (1859) and Hind (1860) had *The Blue Hills* at the east end in addition to the Blue Hills of Brandon.

*Tiger Hills* (62 G/5) A former railway point southwest of Glenboro. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1902) as a Canadian National railway point around 32-5-16W in the Tiger Hills area. It closed ca. 1965 according to PAC records (1965).

**Tiger Lake** (64 F/14) East of Reindeer Lake. Tiger was the name of a dog owned by a man who came here to fish.

**Till Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Earl B. Till of Minitonas. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Tilston** (62 F/6) Community southwest of Virden. The Post Office opened in 1904 as Eagleton on 22-5-29W and changed to Tilston in 1909. The CNR arrived in 1907 (Garland 1975). Early settlers submitted a list of possible names to Sir William Whyte, the CNR's Vice President. He chose Tilston, a name submitted by Harold Bateman (Reekie 1965), a settler from Tilston in Cheshire, England. Also a School District name. Both Eagleton and Tilston were shown together at the end of the Canadian Pacific line around 15-5-29W with Kandahar on the line about four miles to the east on 17-5-28W. A Department of the Interior map (1906) showed Kandahar on 15-5-29W near Tilston. Bulman (1909) *Tiston*.

**Timberton** (62 N/2) Locality east of Roblin. On the CNR line on 7-26-25W on Valley River Indian Reserve 63A. The Post Office opened in 1939 and closed in 1961. The CNR had established a railway point here in 1904 called Strevel, which had been named after G. H. Strevel, a railway contractor (Douglas 1933). GBC correspondence (1939; from the Postal Department) indicated the establishment of the new Post Office of Timberton, so called because of lumbering operations in the area. The CNR had no objection to the change. Department of the Interior (1909) *Streval*.

**Timeew River** (53 N/6) Flows northeast into Gods River. A Cree name meaning *deep*.

**Tincan Narrows** (63 K/12) In Athapapuskow Lake. First noted on a Department of Mines map (1919). The name is probably a comment on the habits of some campers (Garland 1975).

**Tindall Lake** (64 H/16) Southeast of Condie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Charles E. Tindall of Winnipeg. He served in No. 425 Halifax Squadron.

**Tinline Lake** (64 P/4) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John E. Tinline of Brandon. He served in No. 424 Halifax Squadron.

**Tinndal Creek** (64 K/14) Flows northeast into Sandycheelay Lake northeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Private Carl F. Tinndal of Lac du Bonnet. He served with the Algonquin Regiment.

**Tin Pan Bay** (63 B/12) At the north end of Birch Island in Lake Winnipegosis. Apparently a tin pan was found here.

**Tin Town** (62 J/1) Locality in Delta Marsh south of Lake Manitoba. The CPCGN (1963) first noted the name (as Tintown) on a 1947 Delta Waterfowl Control Map. The name was adopted in 1970. The CPCGN added that this is an area occupied by seasonal hunting camps and lodges. It is located about one mile west of Flee Island.

**Tipahaskayo Lake** (53 N/6) Northeast of Knee Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *survey*.

**Tipapayskochikas Island** (53 K/13) Gods Lake. A local Native name meaning *fish weighing*. Presumably fishermen brought their catches here.

*Tipperary* (62 I/13) Northeast of Lundar. A former Post Office that opened in 1915 on 27-32-4W and closed in 1935. Named after the popular World War I song *It's a Long Way to Tipperary* (Douglas 1933, Garland 1975). Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1954.

**Tippett Lake** (63 J/9) West of Cross Lake. Named in 1981 after World War II casualty Trooper William H. Tippett of Minnedosa. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**Tippieskaw Creek** (64 C/11) Flows south into Laurie River. CBGN records (1955) indicated that the name was in local use and was first shown on a CNR plan. It is from the Cree word tipiskaw meaning *night* (Garland 1975; from Kirkness).

*Tisdale* (62 G/5) Northeast of Killarney. First shown on a Maingy map (1882) as a proposed Post Office southeast of Pelican Lake. Also a School District on NE 8-4-16W. The School District was established in 1895, but Tisdale (on 2-4-16W) soon became one of the earliest "ghost towns" (Garland 1975). The railway was surveying a proposed extension of their line and Hugh and Douglas Cameron were so confident that it would run through their land that they engaged a surveyor to lay out a town. A stopping place and livery were built and a portable sawmill was brought in from Brandon. Three general stores and a blacksmith shop were established, several houses built and seven acres were set aside for a park. When it became obvious that the CPR would run nine miles south, the Camerons sold their land and the buildings were taken down or moved away. They had named the community Tisdale, after the engineer who surveyed the first route. Like the town named after him, he too came to an unfortunate end. He died in 1897, lost in a blizzard.

**Tisdales Slough** (62 G/6) East of Pelican Lake. Land records indicate that Elizabeth Tisdale homesteaded SW 23-4-13W in 1898.

**Titipikus Lake** (53 E/6) Southeast of Gunisao Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *curled nail* (i.e., like those of a beaver or muskrat).

**Titley Island** (63 K/16) In File Lake north of Reed Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private David A. Titley of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Titof Lake** (64 J/13) Northwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Leon A. Titof of Flin Flon. He served in No. 9 Lancaster Squadron.

**Titus Lake** (64 P/6) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Gerald R. Titus of Wellwood. He served in No. 405 Halifax Squadron.

**Tkachuk Lake** (63 I/8) South of Robinson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Steve Tkachuk of Sifton. He served with the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry.

**Tobacco Creek** (62 H/5) Flows east into the Little Morris River. First noted on a Secretary of State map (1872) and earlier by Hind (1858) as *La Rivière Tabac* (French for *Tobacco River*) and in 1859 *rivière Tabac* (Douglas 1933). The name was derived from fact that the creek banks were fringed with red willows and the local Natives would removed the inner bark, dry it and smoke it (D. Brown 1974). They called it kinikinik. A SGO map (1895) marked a North Branch and South Branch joining to become Tobacco Creek. The north part is considered part of the main creek, although fieldwork revealed that North Tobacco Creek is locally used for the entire creek. Tobacco Creek was also a School District on 29-5-5W.

**Tocher Lake** (54 D/15) Northeast of Myre Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal John Tocher of Hamiota. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

*Tod* (62 H/14) South of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1948 on Lot 131 in St. Vital and closed in 1968. CBGN correspondence (1948) indicated that the Post Office was named after the Tod twins who had served with the Royal Canadian Air Force during World War II and were reported missing in action. Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1974. See following entry.

**Tod Lake** (64 C/12) East of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1947 after World War II casualties Warrant Officer 2 Richard D. Tod and his brother Warrant Officer 2 Robert E. Tod of St. Vital. Both served in No. 75 Stirling Squadron and Robert was awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal. The CPCGN noted the alternate name Hook Lake in the Manitoba Gazette (1965). See previous entry.

**Todd Bay** (53 K/11) Edmund Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Joseph C. Todd of Winnipeg. He served in No. 232 Liberator Squadron.

*Toddburn* (62 K/10) Northwest of Shoal Lake. A former Post Office which opened in 1882 on 35-18-26W and closed in 1899. It was probably named after the first postmaster, William Todd in combination with "burn," a Scottish word meaning *creek* or *stream* (CBGN records 1951). Bulman (1905) *Todburn*.

**Todd Island** (64 O/13) Nueltin Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Frank G. Todd of Winnipeg. He served in No. 432 Halifax Squadron.

**Todowaycha Lake** (64 I/12) Northwest of North Knife Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Chipewyan name meaning *very poor, pitiful* (probably with respect to the hunting or fishing).

**Tod Point** (64 K/16) Burnie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private James A. Tod of Sturgeon Creek. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Tokaryk Lake** (62 K/10) Northeast of Shoal Lake. Land records indicate that Fred Tokaruk homesteaded SE 24-19-23W in 1906. Also shown as Priest Lake on Fisheries lists.

**Tokorow Lake** (64 J/2) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private John Tokorow of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Infantry Corps.

**Toland Island** (64 P/14) Schmok Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Wing Commander Gerald T. Toland of Winnipeg. He served in No. 78 Whitley Squadron.

**Toland Lake** (64 H/6) North of Northern Indian Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Keith L. Toland of Fort Garry. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Tolstoi** (62 H/2) Community northeast of Emerson. The Post Office opened in 1906 as Oleskiw on 27-1-5E and changed to Tolstoi in 1911. Also a School District on NW 35-1-5E. The CNR arrived in 1910 and the community was renamed Tolstoi because some settlers had come from the estate of Count Leo Tolstoi in Russia (Douglas 1933). The Post Office had been named after Dr. Josef Oleskiw of L'viv in the West Ukraine who had toured Canada in 1895 (Garland 1975; from O. Woychenko). Upon his return home, he influenced thousands of Ukrainians to settle in Canada. Maingy (1909) *Oleskin*; Boehn (1909) *Oleskiew*.

**Tomchyshyn Lake** (64 J/12) Southeast of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Peter Tomchyshyn of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1662 Lancaster Conversion Unit.

**Tomlin Lake** (64 O/3) Southwest of Munroe Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Sapper Arthur M. Tomlin of Neepawa. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Tomlinson Bay** (64 N/1) Egenolf Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal David Tomlinson of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Tomlinson Island** (63 N/8) Burntwood Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant James G. Tomlinson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 434 Halifax Squadron.

**Tomlinson Lake** (62 J/5) Southwest of Otter Lake. Land records indicate that James Tomlinson homesteaded SW 19-15-18W in 1878.

**Tompkin Bay** (62 N/15) In Wellman Lake southwest of Swan River. Named in 1977 after World War II casualty Corporal Joseph J. E. Tompkin of Novra. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Tompkins Lake** (64 F/6) North of Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Private John E. Tompkins of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Toniata** (52 E/11) Locality on Falcon Lake southeast of Brereton Lake. CPCGN records (1976) indicated this to be a local summer resort area on Toniata Beach. It may be a Native name meaning *gathering place or a place to meet*. **Toniata Beach** (52 E/11) Adopted by the CBGN in 1955. Toniata Beach was also an alternate name for the cottage area. Origin unknown.

**Toon Lake** (64 O/5) South of Shannon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 James W. Toon of Whitewater. He served in No. 103 Lancaster Squadron.

**Topolnistky Lake** (64 I/3) West of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Rifleman Frank Topolnistky of Olha. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Topp Lake** (64 N/7) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Leading Stoker Charles J. Topp of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Valleyfield*.

**Torowski Lake** (62 N/6) Northeast of Roblin. Land records indicate that Kasper Torowski homesteaded NW 20-28-27W in 1934.

**Torrance Lake** (64 G/1) East of Southern Indian Lake. GBC records (1944) indicated that the lake was named after a member of the Manitoba Government Air Service who took part in the survey of the 23rd Base Line in 1940.

**Tortue Lake** (63 A/1) West of Fishing Lake. Named by the GBC in 1929. Also known as Turtle Lake. Tortue is French for *turtle*. Fieldwork revealed the local Saulteaux name Mekenake Lake meaning *turtle*.

**Toshack Lake** (64 I/14) Northeast of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Robert H. Toshack of Winnipeg. He served in No. 38 Wellington Squadron.

**Tote Lakes** (63 K/6) North of Cormorant Lake. Locally named due to the hauling of mining equipment through the area.

**Toth Lake** (64 G/16) North of Cederlund Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Leslie W. Toth of Flin Flon. He served in No. 419 Lancaster Squadron.

*Totogon* (62 J/2) Northwest of Portage la Prairie. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1874). The Post Office opened in 1876 on Township 14-9W under Postmaster John C. Ball and closed in 1885. Also a railway point on a CNR spur line (Stovel 1914). Settlers migrated here from the Portage la Prairie area and the settlement was nearly destroyed in the floods of the early 1870s (Metcalfe 1932). The name is Native and means *low, swampy place*. Westmacott (1876) *Totogan*.

*Totonka* (62 K/1) Southeast of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 30-14-21W under Postmaster John Reid and closed in 1923. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster William Primmer) indicated that it was a Native word, which he believed meant *pleasant* or *beautiful*. It was probably named by the Post Office in Ottawa. Tatanka (perhaps intended here) is a Siouan word meaning *bison*. Rescinded by the CBGN in 1952.

**Touchbourne Lake** (63 N/7) Northeast of Takipy Lake. Named in 1988 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Philip S. Touchbourne of Eden. He served with the Royal Air Force aboard the aircraft carrier HMS *Formidable*.

**Toupin Lake** (64 I/15) East of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private René J. J. Toupin of Winnipeg. He served with the 48th Highlanders of Canada.

**Tourand Island** (64 C/8) Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Joseph L. Tourand of Pine Falls. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Tourand Lake** (64 P/1) Southwest of Caribou Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Lance Sergeant Charles E. Tourand of Ste. Rose du Lac. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Tourond** (62 H/10) Locality northwest of Steinbach. CBGN correspondence (1950) noted the establishment of a Post Office in 1950 on SE 9-7-4E named after the nearby creek. GBC records (1925) listed Postwall as a Mennonite Settlement here on 9-7-4E, described as "new" in 1876 and dissolved by 1925. Presumably what was left of the community merged with Tourond. **Tourond Creek** (62 H/11) Flows north into the Red River. Locally known as Tourond Drain and formerly as Tourond River (1921). The origin of the name is unknown, but it is an old family name in southern Manitoba.

**Toutes Aides** (62 O/5) Community southeast of Winnipegosis. A Post Office and School District on 17-29-15W. The Post Office opened in 1909 and the name (as *Toutes-Aides*) was derived from Notre-Dame de Toutes-Aides, French meaning *Our Lady of All Help* (Douglas 1933). While visiting France in 1904, Archbishop Langevin was given $500 towards the establishment of a new parish (Garland 1975; from Lionel Dorge). The donor was a lady from Nantes and there is a shrine there dedicated to Notre-Dame de Toute-Aides. Abbé Janichewski was sent to found this parish shortly after his arrival in Canada. GBC records (1928) indicated that the Post Office was originally called Notre Dame de Toutes Aides but was shortened ca. 1910. First listed in the 1910 Postal Guide as Toutes Aides on 20-29-15W under Postmistress Mrs. J. Bretecher. **Toutes Aides Bay** (62 O/5) At the north end of Lake Manitoba. Named after the community in 1977.

**Tower Island** (53 L/9) Gods Lake. CPCGN correspondence (1978) indicated that the name derived from the presence of hydro towers here.

**Town Lake** (64 J/14) Southeast of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John A. Town of Brandon. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

*Townline* (62 J/1) North of Portage la Prairie. A former Canadian National railway point on 35-12-7W first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1902). It was so named in 1904 because it was situated near the line dividing Townships 12 and 13 (Douglas 1933). Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1977.

**Townsend Lake** (52 E/14) Southeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Corporal George H. Townsend of Selkirk. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Townsend River** (64 P/13) Flows east into Bulloch Lake. Named in 1987 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Earl L. Townsend of Winnipeg. He served at No. 18 Service Flying Training School.

**Township Line Drain** (62 I/2) Flows west into Devils Creek. The drain flows parallel to the township line.

**Towotawach Island** (53 L/16) North of Elk Island in Gods Lake. A Cree name meaning *traders*.

**Towsley Lake** (64 P/10) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Charles E. Towsley of Winnipeg. He served in No. 120 Liberator Squadron.

**Tractor Trail Bay** (53 L/16) In Gods Lake. CPCGN correspondence (1978) indicated that a winter tractor road crosses this bay to an old fishing camp.

**Tracy Williams Lake** (64 O/5) South of Shannon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Tracy A. T. Williams of Stonewall. He served in No. 78 Halifax Squadron.

**Traer Lake** (64 I/10) North of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Gunner Charles W. I. Traer of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Trakalo Lake** (64 I/4) West of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Pete Trakalo of Meleb. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Tramping Lake** (63 K/9) Between Reed Lake and Wekusko Lake on the Grass River. GBC records (1915) indicated it was locally known as Sandy Lake, named after a prospector. A 1919 GSC list mentioned that Tramping Lake was the translation of an old Native name. This was the Gun Lake identified by Turnor in 1778 (Tyrrell 1968). Department of Railways and Canals (1914) *Sandy Lake*.

**Transcona** (62 H/14) Urban Community within the City of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1910 as Transcona on 5-11-1E and changed to Winnipeg-Transcona in 1961 as a Sub Post Office of Winnipeg. The name was derived from a combination of **Trans**-Canada and Strath**cona** (Douglas 1933). Garland (1975), however, claimed that the name was chosen from thousands of contest entries and was a combination of **Trans**continental and Strath**cona**. CPR transcontinental trains passed through here and "cona" came from the name of Donald Smith, Lord Strathcona, who headed one of the groups responsible for building the CPR. This was the site chosen by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (CNR) in 1909 for the building of their railway shops (Transcona Golden Jubilee Historical Committee 1961). The name was chosen to commemorate the railway to which the town owed its existence,. It signified the scope of the new railway (transcontinental) and paid homage to Lord Strathcona who drove the last spike. It was incorporated as a town in 1912, later became a city and is now an urban community. Chataway (1907) showed a West Transcona Station (on the CNR) in this area (in 11-4E). **Transcona Industrial Area** (62 H/14) Located within Transcona.

*Transept* (62 G/16) West end of Portage la Prairie. First noted on a Stovel map (1923) as a Canadian Pacific railway point in the northwest end of the city. A transept is one of the lateral portions of the floor plan of a cruciform church (i.e., the arms of a crucifix).

*Tranter* (62 J/16) South of Ashern. A former Post Office that opened in 1910 on 16-23-7W under Postmaster W. D. Tranter and closed in 1925. Presumably named after the postmaster or a family member.

**Traverse Bay** (62 I/9) Locality northwest of Pine Falls on the southeast shore of Lake Winnipeg. GBC records (1936) indicated that the name was adopted for a Post Office in a summer community on the CNR line otherwise known as Albert Beach (see entry). Fieldwork revealed both names to be in use for separate communities near one other. The CPCGN (1978) relocated Traverse Bay to a bayside area about two miles southeast. Formerly known as Gull Harbour. **Traverse Bay** (62 I/9) At the mouth of the Winnipeg River. Probably descriptive of the need to "traverse" the bay to get out into the lake or up the river. First noted on Hind (1858). Codd (1870) simply placed *Grand Traverse* across the bay. Formerly known as Baie de l'Isle à la Biche after Elk Island nearby (Coues 1897).

**Travis Lake** (64 P/1) South of Caribou Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private William E. Travis of San Clara. He served with the Canadian Army.

**Traynor Lake** (53 D/14) Northeast of Weaver Lake near the Ontario boundary. Named in 1966 after Isaac Traynor (DLS) who conducted a survey here between 1870 and 1900. The name was first noted in Thistlewaite, Beatty and Beresford (1955).

*Treat* (62 K/6) Southwest of Shoal Lake. A former Canadian National railway point on 31-15-27W, first noted on a Stovel map (1908). Named after C. P. Treat of the contracting firm Treat and Johnson (Douglas 1933). The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1967. Stovel (1909) *Troat*.

**Treaty Point** (62 I/9) West bank of the Winnipeg River near its mouth. First noted in GBC records (1926) and so named because of the treaty signed here by the Fort Alexander Band (Douglas 1933). **Treaty Island** (62 I/9) Near the Winnipeg River mouth. Named by the CPCGN in 1978. **Treaty Rock** (62 I/9) In the Winnipeg River near Treaty Point. First noted in 1926 and named after the point.

**Treesbank** (62 G/12) Community northwest of Glenboro. First shown on a Stovel map (1891) as a Canadian Pacific railway point named in 1891 (Douglas 1933). The Post Office opened in 1892 on 5-8-16W under Postmaster James W. Erratt and closed in 1970. The name was chosen by local settlers due to its location on the Souris River, the banks of which were covered with ash and maple trees (Garland 1975; from H. Vane). Alternatively, Treesbank is a castle in southwestern Scotland and this may have inspired the name. **Treesbank Ferry** (62 G/12) Locality northwest of Glenboro. Named by the CPCGN in 1977. Located on 17-8-16W around a former ferry crossing on the Souris River near Treesbank.

**Treherne** (62 G/10) Village southwest of Portage la Prairie. This Post Office and Canadian Pacific railway point on 1-8-10W were named in 1880 after settler George Treherne (Douglas 1933). A School District named West Treherne was located on SE 1-8-10W and shown on a 1966 municipal map. When the CPR arrived in 1886, the community was moved across the river to the railway point. Listed on 18-8-9W under Postmaster William Cooper in the 1885 Postal Guide. American Bank Note Company (1882) *Trehern*.

**Treleaven Lake** (64 O/7) North of Munroe Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Errol H. W. Treleaven of Elm Creek. He served in No. 416 Spitfire Squadron.

*Trelydden* (62 J/9) Northwest of Lundar. A former Post Office that opened in 1917 on 22-20-6W under Postmaster John Miskelly. It closed in 1928.

**Tremaine** (62 J/4) Locality southwest of Neepawa. A former Canadian National railway point on 30-13-18W, established in 1914 and named after early settler Harry Tremaine (Douglas 1933). Also a School District on NE 25-13-19W.

**Tremaudan** (63 F/14) Railway point northeast of The Pas. Located on the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line on 7-57-25W and earlier called Cheman (on a Scarborough map 1916) a Cree word meaning *canoe* (Munro 1978). Named in 1928 after A. H. de Trémaudan (1874 - 1931), author of the *Hudson Bay Road* (Douglas 1933). He also founded the first newspaper in The Pas – *The Pas Herald* (Garland 1975).

**Tremblay Lake** (64 J/15) Northwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant David G. Tremblay of Elm Creek. He served in No. 9 Lancaster Squadron.

**Trembowla** (62 N/8) Locality and former School District northwest of Dauphin. Named after a town within the historical Ukraine but administered by Austria as part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

*Trenouth* (62 F/16) West of Brandon. First noted on a Bulman map (1905) as a Canadian Pacific railway point between Alexander and Kemnay. Possibly named after a local landowner.

**Trenter Lake** (53 K/6) Northeast of Sharpe Lake. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Warrant Officer 2 George S. Trenter of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Trentham** (62 H/7) Post Office south of Steinbach. The Post Office opened in 1915 (Douglas 1933). First listed in the 1916 Postal Guide on 34-5-6E under Postmaster Peter Szczerba and later on 14-5-6E. The origin of the name is unknown, but there is a Trentham near Stoke-on-Trent in England. The local School District was named Slawna (NW 13-5-6E).

**Trewin Lake** (64 P/13) North of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Thomas W. Trewin of Bradwardine. He served in No. 406 Mosquito Squadron.

**Trimble Lake** (63 I/7) East of Molson Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Elmer Trimble of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Trohubiak Lake** (64 O/5) South of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private William Trohubiak of Ethelbert. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Trojanoski Lake** (64 G/5) South of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Rifleman Kasimer S. Trojanoski of Brokenhead. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Troughton Lake** (64 K/8) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman Thomas B. Troughton of Clearwater. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Troup Lake** (53 M/14) North of Hubley Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Major John G. Troup of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and was awarded the Military Cross.

**Trout Falls** (53 L/14) In the Hayes River east of Oxford Lake. An old descriptive name first noted by Thomas (1815) as *Trout fall* in the Selkirk Papers (PAC). He wrote:

> Embarked at Oxford at five pm, carried the canoe at one short portage (the Trout fall) in Trout River, which is (from the outlet of Holy Lake to the entrance of Knee Lake) about ten or twelve miles in length.

The modern form of the name was first shown on a GSC map (1878). Tyrrell (1915) identified the Cree name Namegose Powestik which meant *Trout Falls*. Franklin (1819) *Troutfall portage*.

**Trout Narrows** (63 N/3) Kississing Lake, southeast of Big Island. A well-known local name.

**Trudeau Lake** (64 N/2) West of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman Aimé P. Trudeau of Ile des Chênes. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

*Trump* (62 H/6) North of Morris. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on 22-5-1E, first noted on a Stovel map (1914). Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1977.

*Truro* (62 F/7) Northwest of Deloraine. A former School District on 12-5-24W. The school was built in 1885 and named by Mr. R. T. Logan in memory of his home in Truro, Nova Scotia (Parkinson 1957).

**Truro Creek** (62 H/14) Truro Creek drains the site of the Winnipeg International Airport. Hugh Kennedy of the City of Winnipeg Land Surveys and Real Estate Department was not certain where the headwaters were, but said it flows south along the Truro Street road allowance into the Assiniboine River. Approved by the CCGN in 1989.

**Truthwaite Lake** (53 M/8) West of Richardson Lake. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Gunner Murray A. Truthwaite of Selkirk. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Tseeteli Lake** (64 K/10) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. A Chipewyan name meaning *little maria* in reference to the fish species.

**Tucker Island** (53 L/4) Otatakostikwan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Lewis O. R. Tucker of Winnipeg. He served with the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.

**Tuckers Lake** (62 K/7) South of Shoal Lake. Land records indicate that Joseph R. Tucker homesteaded SE 22-16-23W in 1903. Alternate names included Ferriers Marsh, Shorts Lake and Shorts Marsh (spellings not verified).

**Tugby Lake** (52 L/3) Northeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Reginald G. Tugby of St. James. He served with the Calgary Highlanders.

**Tuhkanen Lake** (62 P/1) Northeast of Manigotagan. Adopted by the CBGN in 1949, which suspected that it may be of Finnish origin. According to a field source, it was the surname of a trapper and "odd jobber" from Bissett.

*Tukikumewseepi Bay* (63 N/3) In the northwest end of Kississing Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *cold river* (see also Kississing Lake entry). Currently known as Reds Bay (see entry).

**Tullibee Lake** (63 O/7) North of Setting Lake. Named in 1955 after this fish species, a type of whitefish. The French Canadian form is "toulibi," probably from the Cree otonabi meaning *water mouth*. In his *Narrative of a Journey to the Shores of the Polar Sea*, Franklin wrote that the Cree name of this fish "ottonneebees" had been corrupted by traders to *tullibee* (Garland 1975).

**Tully Lake** (54 M/7) East of Long Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Private John B. Tully of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Tummel** (62 N/3) Locality south of Roblin. The Post Office opened in 1886 as *Tumbell* on 6-25-28W, changed to Tummel in 1922 and closed in 1938. Also a School District on SE 7-25-28W. GBC correspondence (1905: from Henry Gill of Roblin) indicated that the Post Office name was suggested to him by the late Peter McDougall, the first Postmaster. McDougall had requested the name Tummel, the name of a small river in Scotland near his former home. Gill misunderstood, and recorded it as Tumbell, which the Postmaster forwarded to Ottawa. The Tummel River is in Perthshire (Douglas 1933). CPCGN (n.d.) *Tambell*.

**Tunilini Lake** (64 N/9) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. CPCGN records (1967) indicated that this name was suggested by a Dr. Jacobsen who had canoed here in the 1960s. It had been taken from Downes' book *Sleeping Island* (see bibliography). Downes mentioned that this "river quietly expanded into a narrow lake, Tu-ni-ni-li tueh, Long Lake." CPCGN records (1977), however, indicated the meaning to be *night*.

*Tupper* (62 J/6) Northeast of Neepawa. The Post Office opened in 1890 on 14-17-12W and closed in 1910. West Tupper School District was on NW 10-17-12W and East Tupper School District on NW 12-17-12W. Also shown as a former Canadian National railway point on a Department of the Interior map (1890). GBC correspondence (1905: from the postmaster at Grass River) indicated that Tupper was named for the "great statesman." Presumably this was the Right Honourable Sir Charles Tupper (1821 - 1915), one of the Fathers of Confederation and Prime Minister of Canada (1896).

**Turcotte Bay** (53 E/16) Irving Lake. Named in 1997 after World War II casualty Private Albert O. Turcotte of Alonsa. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Turcotte Lake** (54 E/10) Northeast of Waskaiowaka Lake. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Private George Turcotte of Transcona. He served with the Royal Canadian Regiment.

**Turk Lake** (52 L/11) Southwest of Black Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Sergeant William O. Turk of Winnipeg. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

*Turnagain Point* (63 A/4) West end of Lynx Bay in Lake Winnipeg. This point necessitated another turn for boatmen. Currently known as Saskatchewan Point.

**Turnberry** (63 F/5) Community southwest of The Pas. Located on the CNR line on 30-51-29W and first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1912).

**Turnbull** (63 J/11) Northeast of Wekusko Lake. Railway point on the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line on 26-64-14W. Named in 1928 after Thomas Turnbull, Maintenance of Way Engineer (Douglas 1933) and at one time Assistant Engineer with the Hudson Bay Railway (Garland 1975). It was earlier called Mars as noted on a Scarborough map (1916). The name was changed because it conflicted with Morse, Saskatchewan, on the CPR line (Munro 1978).

**Turnbull Lake** (64 C/8) East of Granville Lake. CBGN records (1952) indicated that it was named after J. R. Turnbull (1864 - 1904) who was in charge of building the CPR station in Winnipeg. Fieldwork revealed the Cree name Opuskawin Lake, meaning *cutting ones (hair?)*.

**Turner Bay** (63 O/2) Five Mile Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Cyril A. Turner of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Turner Island** (64 N/3) Forster Lake. Named in 1987 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Walter B. Turner of Winnipeg. He served in No. 405 Lancaster Squadron.

**Turner Lake** (64 N/9) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Sergeant Ernest C. Turner of Flin Flon. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Turner Peninsula** (64 F/4) Vandekerckhove Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Frederick O. Turner of Wellwood. He served in No. 77 Halifax Squadron.

**Turner Point** (64 N/11) North arm of Kasmere Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Allan T. Turner of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Alberni*.

**Turner Rapids** (64 I/7) North Knife River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Clarence A. Turner of Ridgeville. He served in No. 1659 Halifax Conversion Unit.

**Turners Bay** (63 K/7) North end of Cormorant Lake. Named after trapper George Turner who lived on the lake in the 1920s. **Turners Lake** (63 K/7) North of Cormorant Lake.

*Turriff* (62 G/13) North of Brandon. First noted as a School District on NW 29-11-18W and on 36-11-19W on another municipal map. It was one mile southeast of Forrest and was named after Turriff, Scotland, birthplace of Mr. Anderson, one of the first trustees (Elton Historical Committee 1973). The school opened in 1891 and closed in 1950.

**Turrill Lake** (64 K/8) Southeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman Austin H. Turrill of Cartwright. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Turtlehead Creek** (62 F/1) Flows north into Whitewater Lake. First noted on an Ordnance survey map of the international boundary (1876) as *Turtle Head Creek* and correctly on a SGO map (1903). It was presumably so named because the head of the creek is in Turtle Mountain (Douglas 1933).

**Turtle Island** (64 G/8) Southern Indian Lake. Named by geologists due to the similarity of its outline to that of a turtle.

**Turtle Mountain** (62 G/4) Rural Municipality around Killarney. The Rural Municipality was established in 1881 and named after Turtle Mountain to the southwest (Garland 1975). Municipal boundaries have been changed several times since 1881 so that now Turtle Mountain is in the Rural Municipalities of Morton and Winchester. **Turtle Mountain** (62 F/1) Southwest of Killarney. A range of hills along the International Boundary first mentioned by Alexander Henry in 1806. It may have been so named from its general shape (Coues 1897). Palliser (1865) outlined three portions or hills, showing the "head" in Canada, the "heart" to the south in the United States and the "tail" further to the southwest. He added that there were several conical hills which can be seen from a distance. There has long been a dispute as to whether it was named for the turtle (i. e., shape) or for the turtle-dove as Douglas (1933) believed (Garland 1975). The Native name is Mikinakwuche, the Cree word for *turtle* or *tortoise* and so it seems most likely that it was named for the reptile (Garland 1975). The lakes and marshes here harbour numerous turtles, many of which find their way into the Turtle Derby held annually at nearby Boissevain. La Vérendrye called it The Blue Jewel of the Plains when he first sighted it in 1738 (Musgrove 1956). Clark (1805) *Turtle Moutains*; Thompson (1813-14) *Turtle Hill*; Sax (1818) *Turtle Mount*.

*Turtle Mountain* (62 F/1) A former settlement southeast of Deloraine. The Post Office opened in 1882 on 32-2-21W and closed in 1909. Also a former Canadian National railway point. Named after nearby Turtle Mountain. Ruttan (1882) *Turtle Mt City*; SGO (1894) *Turtle-moutain*. *Turtle Mountain House* (62 F/1) East of Deloraine. First noted on an Arrowsmith map (1857) near the American boundary on the north side of Turtle Mountain. This was a Hudson's Bay Company post in the vicinity of the North West Company's Fort Montagne à la Bosse (Voorhis 1930). It was built by McLeod in 1812 and had ceased operations by 1865. Voorhis implied that it was also called Fort Montagne à la Bosse. Turtle Mountain House probably operated from 1846 to 1855 (McMorran 1950b). *Turtle Mountain Indian Reserve 60* (62 F/1) Southeast of Deloraine. A former reserve located on the west side of Turtle Mountain and named after it. First shown on a Ponton survey (1886) as *IR No. 60* at Turtle Mountain with the Chief identified as Hda-Mani (Walking Bell). Named correctly on a Department of Indian Affairs map (1891). CPCGN records (1980) confirmed that the reserve was surrendered in 1907.

*Turtle River* (62 O/4) Southeast of Dauphin. The Post Office opened in 1899 on 28-24-16W and closed in 1918. GBC correspondence (n.d.; from Postmaster George Would) indicated that it was named after nearby Turtle River which was rumoured to have been so named because mud turtles were caught here in the past. Also a School District on NE 17-24-16W. The School District was established in 1892 and consolidated with Ochre River in 1966 (Ochre River Women's Institute 1970). SGO (1904) *Turtle-river*.

**Turtle River** (62 O/4) Flows into Dauphin Lake. First noted on maps, possibly by A. Graham (post 1773; PAM) and Fidler (1808). GBC correspondence (1905) indicated that Makinak (a community about four miles west) was a Native word meaning *turtle*, and another postmaster referred to it as Grande Tortue River (*Big Turtle River*). Fieldwork revealed the latter to be an alternate local name. Tyrrell called it Spute Sipi meaning *Turtle River* (Garland 1975), and Thompson referred to it as Susquagemow. Fidler (1820 text) *Turtle rivulet* and *Meskenak* a "stout creek;" Dawson (1859) River *Mekinak*; GSC (1966) *Mekinak R*.

**Tuxedo** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. The name was derived from the Tuxedo Park Company which owned the greater part of the land on which the community was built (Douglas 1933). The townsite was surveyed in 1908 and incorporated as a town in 1913 (Garland 1975). See also Fort Whyte entry. McPhillips (1910) *Tuxedo Park* (on a subdivision plan). **Tuxedo Industrial Area** (62 H/14) In Winnipeg. Named by the CPCGN in 1974.

**Twinbay Lake** (63 N/3) Southeast of Kississing Lake. First noted on a Department of Mines and Resources map (1946). CBGN records (1949) indicated that it was named by geologist Dr. J. Harrison from the two bays which form its southern shore.

*Twin Brae* (62 N/3) Southeast of Roblin. The Post Office opened in 1938 on SE 1-24-27W and closed in 1956. GBC records (1938) indicated that the name originally submitted was Twin Hills, but since this was unacceptable to the Postal Department, it was changed to Twin Brae, "brae" being Scottish for *hill*. The Post Office was located between two hills. Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1977.

**Twin Falls** (64 O/9) On White Rock Creek at the south end of Croll Lake. CPCGN records (1971) indicated it to be a descriptive name, named by well-known trapper Ragnar Jonsson (see Jonsson Island). The name was submitted by Dr. R. Jacobsen who canoed through this area.

**Twin Lake Hill** (54 K/12) Southeast of Churchill. CBGN records (1949) indicated this to be a prominent feature on the otherwise flat landscape. It was named in 1949. **Twin Lakes** (54 K/12) Southeast of Churchill.

**Twin Lakes Beach** (62 I/5) Locality southwest of St. Laurent. A cottage and beach area on the southeast shore of Lake Manitoba. It is located along a narrow, sandy strip of land between Lake Manitoba and Lake St. Francis. Alternate local names included Twin Beach, Twin Lake Beach and Twin Beaches.

**Twist Lake** (62 O/11) Northeast of Dauphin Lake. First noted on an SGO map (1919). Located near Oliver Lake, these two lakes were probably named jointly by a survey crew after Oliver Twist, the main character in a (1839) novel of the same name by Charles Dickens.

**Two Creeks** (62 K/3) Community northwest of Virden. The Post Office opened in 1890 on 6-13-26W and closed in 1961. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point and School District on 19-12-26W. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster W. Morton) indicated that it was so named because two large creeks joined nearby and emptied into the Assiniboine River. This was the translation of the original Native name (see Niso Creek entry). Two Creeks School opened in 1886 and closed in 1966 following an amalgamation with the Miniota School District in 1958 (Arrow River and Miniota Women's Institutes 1967). A 1965 municipal map showed Ross School District on Section 19. Anonymous (1893) *Two Creek*.

**Twohearts Point** (62 I/9) East shore of Traverse Bay in the mouth of the Winnipeg River. GBC records (1926) indicated that it was named after a local resident. Twohearts is an old family name at nearby Fort Alexander Indian Reserve 3 (CPCGN records 1972). CBGN (1954) *Two Hearts Point*.

**Two Legged River** (53 E/3) Flows west into Cobham River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be so named because there are two channels side by side.

*Two Rivers* (62 G/12) Southeast of Brandon. The Post Office opened in 1880 as *Souris Mouth* on 16-8-16W, changed to Two Rivers in 1883 and closed in 1897. The name derives from its location near the mouth of the Souris River at its junction with the Assiniboine River. A Department of the Interior map (1881) showed a Land Office at the junction. SGO (1894) *Two-rivers*.

**Tymchuk Lake** (64 P/15) West of Baralzon Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Metro D. Tymchuk of Garland. He served in No. 77 Halifax Squadron.

**Tyndale Lake** (64 O/8) Northeast of Munroe Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Lorne V. Tyndale of Winnipeg. He served in No. 582 Lancaster Squadron.

**Tyndall** (62 I/2) Community southeast of Selkirk. First noted as a Canadian Pacific railway point on a Department of the Interior map (1877). The Post Office opened in

1892 on 11-13-6E (Campbell 1972). Also a School District name here. GBC correspondence (1905; from settler Joseph Walton) indicated that it was named after Professor Tyndall, a noted scientist from Great Britain. John Tyndall (1820 - 1893) was a distinguished Irish physicist who is best remembered for the Tyndall effect – the scattering of light by very small particles suspended in a medium. The community is near a quarry which produces a limestone known as Tyndall stone and which is widely used for building and for ornamental purposes (Garland 1975). The quarry was discovered in 1896 by a local farmer named Gunn while drilling for water (see also Garson entry). Department of the Interior (1881) *Tyndal*; Hudson's Bay Company (1889) *Tindal*; Thibaudeau (ca. 1908) *Tundall*.

**Tyrrell** (63 J/11) Locality southeast of Wekusko Lake. Located on the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line on 12-65-13W. First shown on a Scarborough map (1916) as *Sekip*. Named in 1928 after Joseph Burr Tyrrell and his brother James William Tyrrell (Douglas 1933). Joseph was a geologist, mining engineer and historian while his brother James was a civil engineer and explorer (Garland 1975). Joseph travelled extensively in Manitoba in the late 1880s and 1890s and is responsible for many of the province's geographical names (see bibliography). In 1914, he presented a paper to the Royal Canadian Geographical Society of Canada (published in 1915) in which he gave the Native name, translation, current local names, alternates and the location of a great number of features. The Royal Tyrrell Museum in Drumheller, Alberta was also named after him, as it was he who made the first fossil discoveries there in 1884. Formerly known as Sekys, a Cree name meaning *waterhen*.

**Tyshuk Lake** (64 I/1) Northeast of Etawney Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Samuel Tyshuk of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Tytgat Lake** (63 I/7) North of Molson Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Armand P. Tytgat of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Uhlman Lake** (64 B/9) Northwest of Baldock Lake. This lake was named after J. C. Uhlman of Lac du Bonnet who became the first director of the Manitoba Government Air Service in 1932 (GBC records 1944). The Service provided transportation for the survey of the 23rd Base Line (along which the lake is located) in 1940 and for many other northern surveys. He was the first to spot the lake from the air. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Kinoosayo Lake meaning *fish* (usually Northern Pike).

**Ukamasahaw Point** (63 G/3) Northwest bank of the Saskatchewan River. A Cree name meaning *across the water bay*.

**Ukonaskow Lake** (63 H/9) North of Gunisao Lake. A Saulteaux name meaning *hanging ice*.

**Ukoop Narrows** (63 N/9) In Nelson Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *blanket*.

**Ukraina** (62 N/8) Community north of Dauphin. The Post Office opened in 1913 on 31-28-20W and closed in 1970. Also a CNR point and School District, the latter shown on SE 32-27-20W on a proposed School District map. According to the recollections of Dmytro Romanchych of Keld, Manitoba:

> On May 6, 1897, we lodged for the night in the woods, some 10 miles north of Sifton. We deliberated then what name would best suit this new district and the future settlement. To the several suggestions, Mr. Bodrug added his – to call it Ukraina. Paul Wood wrote our resolution down in his notebook and promised to write about it to the immigration office in Ottawa. Later, two of our settlers, Wasyl Standryk and Dymtro Riwniak sent a petition on this matter to the proper authorities. So, when in 1898 CNR reached that new district, the new railway town was officially named Ukraina (Rudnyckyj 1970).

This historic Post Office is temporarily opened during the summer Ukrainian Festival held annually at nearby Dauphin. Cummins (1922) *Ukrania*.

*Umatilla* (62 N/7) Northwest of Dauphin. The Post Office opened in 1896 on 16-26-23W and closed in 1915. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster George Robb) indicated that the name was assigned by the Post Office in Ottawa. The origin of the name is uncertain, but the Post Office was located on his farm, he being the first settler (and Postmaster). Umatilla (also listed by the Post Office in Ottawa as Umatillo) was re-established several miles northwest on 28-27-23W in 1924, but changed to Grifton (see entry) in 1942 (GBC 1942). Umatilla is the name of a river, county, National Forest and Native Band in the southeast Washington - northeast Oregon area.

**Umisko River** (64 G/15) Drains Umisko Lake southeast into the South Seal River. CPCGN records (1975) indicated that the name of the river and lake (on NTS 64 J/3) were from the Cree word "umisk" meaning beaver.

**Umiskwuska Lake** (54 E/16) South of Churchill and north of Owl River. Recorded during fieldwork as a Cree name meaning *beaver house* or *lodge*.

**Umpherville** (63 F/14) Community on the north bank of the Saskatchewan River just northeast of The Pas. A Department of the Interior map (1913) showed "Umpherville river lots" here, which CPCGN correspondence (1964) indicated to be Umpherville Settlement. The name applied "to a number of homes, many of the families being Umphervilles." Adopted by the CPCGN in 1973.

**Underhill** (62 F/8) Community south of Souris. The Post Office opened in 1900 on 33-5-22W and closed in 1966. It is also a CNR point. GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster G. Henderson) indicated that it was named after settler and retired farmer John Underhill. When the railway arrived, the community was established on his farm (Parkinson 1957). The School District of Barber had been established nearby on 34-5-22W in 1885 on land owned by William Barber. In 1912, the school was moved to the site of Underhill. Although it officially retained its original name of Barber, it is often referred to as Underhill School District.

**Underhill Lake** (64 I/6) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Trooper George H. L. Underhill of Moline. He served with the 1st Hussar Tank Regiment.

**Unekisiskow Point** (53 M/2) In Knee Lake. A Cree name meaning *lots of frogs*.

**Unetoianumayo Rapids** (64 A/2) In the Burntwood River. CPCGN records (1979) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *sturgeon spear*.

**Ungerer Lake** (52 L/6) East of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private John C. Ungerer of Winnipeg. He served with the North Nova Scotia Highlanders.

**Union Point** (62 H/11) Locality northeast of Morris on the Red River. First noted on a Provincial Government map (1893). The Post Office opened in 1894 on Lot 507, Township 6-2E, closed in 1918, reopened in 1926 and closed permanently in 1953. Also a former CNR point and School District. It was named after the Union Point Hotel belonging to early settler David Lowe (Douglas 1933). Department of the Interior (1921) *Union*.

**Uno** (62 K/3) Community northwest of Virden. First noted on a Department of the Interior map as a Grand Trunk Pacific (CNR) railway point. The Post Office opened in 1911 on 3-15-27W, moved to 33-14-27W and closed in 1970. Also a School District on 11-15-27W which was established in 1913 and merged with Miniota Municipal School District in 1919. The name was chosen by Grand Trunk Pacific officials to follow their alphabetical sequence of names (Douglas 1933). See Arona entry. Possibly from the Italian word uno meaning *one*.

**Unrow Lake** (64 J/4) North of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Edward N. Unrow of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Unruh Lake** (64 H/10) East of Buckland Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Victor A. Unruh of Winkler. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron.

**Ununtakameeiwin Narrows** (53 D/3) Family Lake. A Cree name meaning *island*.

**Unwin Lake** (63 P/2) West of Bear Lake. Named by the CBGN in 1953 after Charles Unwin (DLS) who conducted surveys in Manitoba in 1880

**Upimintenaw Creek** (54 A/14) Flows northeast into Hudson Bay. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *little skull*. Presumably one was found here.

**Upischipuskipatakoos Narrows** (64 C/8) Granville Lake. A Cree name meaning *small wooded*.

**Upistipaneus Narrows** (64 A/1) Split Lake. A Cree name meaning *it opens out small*.

**Upistomoosis Bay** (64 C/1) Churchill River. A Cree name meaning *small moose*.

**Upper Dam** (62 N/06) At the outlet of Burrows Lake on NW 15-28-26W. This earth-filled dam was built in 1954 on the Valley River and created Burrows Lake. The lake was used as a water supply for the communities downstream.

*Upper Fort Garry* (62 H/14) In Winnipeg at the junction of the Red River and Assiniboine River. This was the second Fort Garry (see entry), begun by Governor Alexander Christie in 1835 to replace the former Fort Garry (Fort Gibraltar) nearby (Voorhis 1930). The first and second forts were demolished in 1852 and 1882 respectively (Douglas 1933). The latter's rear gateway was preserved and now stands in Fort Garry Park.

*Upper Limestone Rapids* (54 D/9) In the Nelson River near its junction with the Limestone River northeast of Gillam. First mentioned by Peter Fidler in 1807 (as *Limestone rapid*) as being deep and rough, steep on the north side with a flat limestone shore on the south side. Tyrrell (1915) identified the name as a translation of the Native Mitichto Powestik. CBGN records (1954) indicated that geologist S. Nelson found three sets of rapids here which he called First, Second and Third Upper Limestone Rapids in his reports. Another set of rapids about eight miles downstream are referred to as Limestone Rapids or are included as part of the same series of rapids. These were identified as *Last Limestone Rapids* by Klotz (1884), and were named Lower Limestone Rapids in 1954. The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1993. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Macheto Rapids (presumably meaning *limestone*). Fidler (1809) *Limestone Fall*; Anonymous (ca. 1811) *Limestone Portage*; Vandermalen (1827) *Rapide Calcaire* (French translation); Thompson (1813-14; 1843 map) seems *Bank Portage*; Bell (1879) *Limestone Rapids*; Codd (1885) *Limestone Falls*.

**Upper Ospwagan Lake** (63 O/9) Southwest of Ospwagan Lake. Suggested by the GBC in 1921 while noting the name Little Pipestone Lake on a 1920 survey map by E. Bowman, DLS. The name was adopted in 1934.

**Upper Pinawa Channel** (52 L/4) Winnipeg River. Prior to the construction of the (old) Pinawa Dam in 1903, Hind Island was a peninsula on the north bank of the Winnipeg River. Thus this newly created channel on the north side of Hind Island was not included as part of the Pinawa Channel *per se*. In accordance with historical precedent, the channel name is extended to include this new passage with the qualifier "Upper" added to distinguish it from the Pinawa Channel as it was formerly known. See also Pinawa Channel.

*Upton* (62 K/11) Southeast of Russell. A former Post Office that opened in 1887 on 6-19-27W and closed in 1888.

**Urbanski Lake** (64 O/11) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private William J. Urbanski of Traverse Bay. He served with the Irish Regiment of Canada.

**Urquhart Lake** (64 N/11) Southeast of Kasba Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant David S. Urquhart of Roland. He served in No. 425 Wellington Squadron.

**Usik Island** (63 N/16) Highrock Lake. A local Cree name meaning *fish duck*, presumably referring to a species of merganser.

**Usisoyi Lake** (53 N/11) Northeast of Knee Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *ice chisel*.

*Uskebacan* (around 62 J/12,13) Locality southwest of McCreary. First noted on a Peter Fidler sketch near the head of Turtle River which he extended into the south end of present Riding Mountain. He observed that Natives congregated here in the spring to make maple syrup.

**Ussupastak Rapids** (53 D/12) In Pappawin Lake. A Saulteaux name meaning *lots of swamps*.

**Utik Lake** (53 M/5) North of Rocky Lake. **Utik River** (53 M/11) Flows northeast into Bigstone River. Utik is a Native word meaning *caribou*.

*Utikumak Lake* (54 E/13) East of Etawney Lake. A local Cree name meaning *whitefish* (compare with the form atikameg). The root "atik" or "utik" is usually translated as *deer* or *caribou*. Ham (1980) suggested that a more literal translation of atikameg might be *caribou of the lake*.

**Utimayo Islands** (63 N/15) Churchill River. A Cree name meaning *catch up to me*.

**Utim Lake** (54 E/10) Southeast of Etawney Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *dog*.

**Uyekis Creek** (63 O/12) Flows southeast into Apegenau Lake southeast of Nelson Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *big frog*. **Uyekis Lake** (63 O/12) Along Uyekis Creek.

**Uyenanao Lake** (63 K/14) Northeast of Athapapuskow Lake. First noted on a GSC map (1919). The name means *eight* in Cree and this lake is one of a series of numbered lakes. See Payuk Lake entry.

**Uyoosan Island** (63 N/10) In the South Channel of the Churchill River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *raspberry*.

**Uyumihaywatik Lake** (64 B/10) West of Baldock Lake. CPCGN records (1979) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *trail crosses (it)*.

**Valde Lake** (52 L/6) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Victor L. Valde of Transcona. He served in No. 415 Halifax Squadron.

**Valhalla** (62 I/15) Locality north of Gimli. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be the local name for this cottage and resort community on 21-21-4E on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg. Probably named after the Hall of Odin in Norse mythology, a place of honour where Odin received the souls of heroes slain in battle.

**Valley River** (62 N/1) Community northwest of Dauphin. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point on 13-26-20W established in 1898 (Douglas 1933) and named after the Valley River (GBC correspondence 1905; from Postmaster R. Bailey). Also a School District on SW 15-25-23W, several miles southwest on 62 N/2. **Valley River** (62 O/5) Flows northeast into Dauphin Lake. First mentioned by Hind and Dickenson (1858) as *Dauphin* or *Valley River*. Descriptively named, it rises in the Duck Mountains and flows south and east through the wide valley between Duck and Riding Mountain. Hind (1857; from J. Richards journal) called it Tewatenow seebe meaning *the river that divides the hills* (Douglas 1933). Parker (1978) believed that this was the Menaukonoskeeg River mentioned by Tanner in 1801. Locally, part of it is considered to be Singush Creek. Tyrrell (1893) observed that the river was said to rise in "Singoosh or Weasel Lake." Possibly La Vérendrye's (1740) *Petite R. de l'Eau trouble* in part, if not fictitious (he placed a fort at its mouth so it possibly included Mossy River); Rocque (ca. 1765) *Little Troubled Water River* south of Fort Dauphin; Fidler (1820) *Towwattinnow R*, also *Towettannow R* or *Fort Dauphin R*; (rising in a small lake "called by the natives Towetannow"); Hind (1859) *Tewateneo* or *Valley River*; Anonymous (ca. 1875) *Walley River*. **Valley River Lake** (62 N/10) On the Valley River and adopted by the CPCGN in 1977. **Valley River 63A** (62 N/2) Indian Reserve east of Roblin. First noted by Ponton (1895) as *IR 63A at Valley River* who added that it was created in lieu of the surrendered portion of IR 63; (presumably Gamblers IR 63 on NTS 62 K/1, as GBC correspondence [1939] called this Gamblers Band IR 63A). This is a Saulteaux reserve (Douglas 1933).

*Valpoy* (62 O/3) Southeast of Dauphin. The Post Office opened in 1914 on 5-25-14W under Postmaster B. Giroux and closed in 1948. Also a School District on SW 5 and Canadian National railway point on 35-24-15W. GBC records (1925) indicated that the Post Office name was chosen by the District Superintendent of Postal Services after an old city near London, England. Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1977.

**Vamp Lake** (63 K/14) East of Kisseynew Lake. GBC correspondence (1920) from B. W. Waugh, DLS indicated that he so named it "from the losing of a gramophone record of a piece of music by this name in this lake." This was *The Vamp* composed by Byron Gay and published in 1919. **Vamp Creek** (63 K/14) Flows southwest into Mistik Lake. Named after the lake by the CBGN in 1951.

**Vancamp Lake** (64 P/11) Southeast of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Ralph H. Vancamp of Winnipeg. He served in No. 619 Lancaster Squadron.

**Vance Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Gordon E. Vance of Winnipeg. He served in No. 290 Oxford Squadron.

**Vance Reef** (63 C/15) In Dawson Bay, Lake Winnipegosis. CBGN records (1952) indicated that this was named after Captain Sandy Vance, one of the pioneer boat captains on the lake who had a logging camp inland from this reef. **Vance Point** (63 C/15) Located nearby, was named after the reef in 1977.

**Vandall Lake** (62 H/8) Southeast of Steinbach. Probably named after Joseph L. Vandall who homesteaded SE 30-5-10E in 1922.

**Van Damme Lake** (62 G/6) Southeast of Glenboro. CPCGN records (1977) indicated that the lake was named after resident Pete Van Damme. Nicknamed Fat Mamma's Lake by local residents.

**Vandecar Lake** (62 K/10) Southeast of Russell. Land records indicate that Elias L. Vandecar homesteaded SE 34-20-26W in 1900.

**Vandekerckhove Lake** (64 F/3) East of Reindeer Lake. Named in 1947 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer George P. C. Vandekerckhove of Stony Mountain. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Wasatawakaw Lake meaning *bright sand*.

**Van Der Vennet Lake** (64 N/2) Northwest of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Cyril Van Der Vennet of St. Alphonse. He served with the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.

*Vandyck* (around 62 N/9) Northwest of Dauphin Lake. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1877) as a proposed Canadian Pacific railway point on a never-built line between Poutrincourt and Blackwood. See also Acadie entry.

**Van Hende Lake** (64 C/3) Southwest of Granville Lake. Named in 1947 after World War II casualty Sergeant Marcel O. Van Hende of Chatham, Ontario. He served with the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

**Vankoughnet Bay** (62 O/2) East shore of Lake Manitoba near The Narrows. First noted on a Bulman map (1897). Douglas (1933) observed that it was named after Lawrence Vankoughnet, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs (1874 - 1894). Scarborough (1910) *Vankoughnit B*.

**Vanlerberghe Lake** (64 N/2) Northwest of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman Joseph Vanlerberghe of La Broquerie. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

*Vannes* (62 I/13) Northeast of Lundar. This former Post Office opened in 1907 on 20-20-4W under Postmaster Reverend P. M. A. Le Mercier, moved to SE 32-21-4W and closed in 1945. Vannes is a city in southern Brittany. Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1953. See also Abbeville.

**Van Norman Lake** (64 K/1) North of Big Flat Lake. Named in 1987 after World War II casualty Sergeant Murray Van Norman of Brandon. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Van Normans Slough** (62 K/7) South of Shoal Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be the name of a local homesteader. Also called Little Lake.

**VanSickle Island** (64 F/9) Jordan Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Ordinary Seaman Harold A. VanSickle of Swan River. He served aboard the HMCS *St. Croix*.

**Vanular Lake** (63 I/1) Southeast of Little Bolton Lake. Named in 1988 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John H. Vanular of Winnipeg. He served in No. 190 Wellington Squadron.

**Van Vliet Lake** (64 O/8) East of Munroe Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Group Captain Wilbur D. Van Vliet of Winnipeg. He served at Western Air Command, Victoria, British Columbia.

*Varcoe* (62 J/4) Railway point southwest of Neepawa. Located on the CPR line on 2-13-19W and first noted on a SGO map (1894). Named after Marshall Varcoe, an early settler (Douglas 1933).

**Varnson Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. GBC records (1919) indicated that the name was submitted by geologist F. J. Alcock and was the name of a local prospector. Wolf Lake was shown here on an accompanying sketch map (1919).

**Vassar** (52 E/4) Community southwest of Whitemouth Lake . A CNR point established by the CNR in 1899 on 6-2-13E. It was named after Miss Ida Vassar of Kirkfield, Ontario (Douglas 1933). Also a Post Office and School District name here. CBGN correspondence (1956; from A. J. Hill) added that a Jack Vassar worked on the construction of the western lines. The Post Office opened in 1904 on 6-2-13E under Postmistress Mrs. E. J. May.

**Vaughan Island** (64 F/6) Wells Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Private Thomas W. Vaughan of Rackham. He served with the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.

**Vaughan Lake** (64 C/12) Northeast of Laurie Lake. This lake was named after A. H. Vaughan (DLS) who died in 1897 and his son, L. S. Vaughan who died in 1937 (CBGN records 1951). They conducted many surveys in Manitoba in "the early days." Also shown as Hanna Lake on a 1948 Manitoba geological map, named after an assistant geologist working in this area (1949 - 1950).

**Veal Lake** (64 N/13) Southeast of Kasba Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Rifleman Herbert K. Veal of Dauphin. He served with the Royal Canadian Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

**Velde Lake** (63 O/8) West of Paint Lake. Adopted by the CPCGN in 1966. It was named after a local trapper who had worked in this area for over 20 years (CPCGN 1972). The name was taken from a Manitoba Department of Mines map (1962-63).

*Velma* (62 G/2) Southeast of Pilot Mound. A former Post Office that opened in 1908 on 25-1-11W under Postmaster George H. Thompson and closed in 1914. It is a woman's name.

**Venables** (63 K/16) Locality east of Flin Flon. CBGN records (1960) indicated it to be a CNR point on Township 66-19W, proposed originally as Devenny, after Mr. N. S. Devenny, a retired and locally well-known CNR Superintendent. The CBGN requested an alternate name, so the CNR selected Venables, the surname of a resident of The Pas who had been a steamboat engineer on the Saskatchewan River.

**Venier Lake** (53 M/11) Northeast of Ransom Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Jack T. Venier of Gimli. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Venlaw** (62 N/8) Locality northwest of Dauphin. A former Post Office that opened in 1899 on 26-26-22W and closed in 1970. In GBC correspondence (1905), Postmaster J. Walker related that the name was suggested by Alfred Mitchell of Stouffeville, Ontario who was visiting his son when the application for a Post Office was being made. He asked the intended postmaster, Frank Dowkes, if he could name it and he suggested Venlaw, after the name of his hometown in Scotland.

**Venn Lake** (64 P/6) East of Nejanilini Lake . Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Frank J. Venn of Neepawa. He served in an Oxford Operational Training Unit, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Verasky Lake** (64 J/1) Southeast of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Sergeant William Verasky of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Vermette** (62 H/14) Community south of Winnipeg. GBC correspondence (1940; from the Post Office in Ottawa) indicated that the Post Office on Lot 157 in the Parish of St. Norbert was named after Vermette School District within which it was located. Vermette was the name of the first major landowner in the area and he donated the land for the school (Ham 1980). The School District was first noted on a Chataway map (1921) but as *Vermetta*.

**Vermette Lake** (52 L/13) South of Manigotagan Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Private Antonio R. Vermette of Ste. Rose du Lac. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

**Vermette Point** (63 N/3) South shore of Kississing Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Rene Vermette of St. Germain. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. Locally known as Spruce Point, Metas Point (a Cree word meaning *poplar*) and Thompsons Point, after Jack Thompson, a former operator of Kississing Lodge.

**Vermilion River** (62 O/4) Flows east into Dauphin Lake. First noted correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1883) and as *Vermillion River* on a Dawson map (1858). The river rises in the north end of Riding Mountain and is perhaps so named due to the sunlight reflected from it. Vermilion is a bright red colour. Hind (1858) one of the *Two Rivers* (the other seems Wilson Creek).

*Vermillion* (62 N/1) Northwest of Dauphin. A former School District on NW 16-25-19W located near Salt Creek and Vermilion River, and presumably named after the latter although spelled differently. The School District was established in 1890 and consolidated with Dauphin School District 905 in 1902 (Dauphin Historical Society 1970).

**Vermilyea Lake** (53 L/10) West of Gods Lake. This lake was named after T. B. Vermilyea, one of the survey crewman under N. Sharpe (DLS) during the 18th Base Line Survey in 1936 (GBC records 1937). He worked on other survey parties in Manitoba from 1934 - 1940.

**Vernon Anderson Lake** (64 C/9) Northeast of Eden Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Vernon Anderson of Selkirk. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Vernon Clark Lake** (64 F/9) East of Jordan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Vernon E. Clark of Grandview. He served in No. 1664 Halifax Heavy Conversion Unit.

**Vernon Miller Lake** (64 N/3) Southeast of Colbeck Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Vernon R. Miller of Reston. He served at No. 6 Tiger Moth Elementary Flying Training School.

*Verona* (62 F/2) Southeast of Melita. A former School District established on NE 16-2-26W in 1886 which moved to NE 10-2-26W in 1891 and consolidated with Waskada School District in 1957 (Waskada Women's Institute 1967). Possibly named after a local resident or the city of Verona in Italy.

**Verrall Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Walter H. Verrall of Kenville. He served with the Canadian Forestry Corps. Locally known as Little Wellman Lake.

**Vestfold** (62 I/12) Locality northeast of St. Laurent. The Post Office opened in 1895 on 36-18-3W and closed in 1957. Also a School District on SW 2-19-3W. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster Arni Freeman) indicated that it was an Icelandic word meaning *western ground*, applicable here since the Post Office was located on the west side of Shoal Lake.

**Viau Bay** (64 N/16) In Nueltin Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Sergeant Joseph R. Viau of Winnipeg. He served in No. 12 Hampden Operational Training Unit.

**Viau Lake** (64 K/13) Northwest of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Armand E. Viau of St. Boniface. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

**Vicars Lake** (53 D/14) North of Fishing Lake. The CPCGN (1964) first noted the name in Thistlewaite, Beatty and Beresford (1955). It was named after John Vicars (DLS) who conducted surveys here between 1870 and 1900.

**Vickers Island** (64 P/12) Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Corporal Jack F. Vickers of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Vickers Lake** (52 M/13) On Pigeon River west of Family Lake. GBC records (1926) indicated that the name was adopted over the common local name Goose Lake. It was the name of the company that manufactured the aircraft used to photograph the area. Goose Lake had been recorded on maps from possibly A. Graham (post 1771; HBC) onwards, although often in the wrong position. GBC correspondence (1929; from the Hudson's Bay Company) listed the local name Big Goose Lake. Vandermalen (1827) *L Coose*; Burland (1885) seems *Round Lake*; Anonymous (ca. 1875) *Leaf Lake* (with Goose Lake on the Leaf River to the north).

**Vickers Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. GBC records (1919) indicated that the name was submitted by geologist F. Alcock after H. Vickers, a local prospector. Formerly known as Pickerel Lake.

**Vickery Bay** (64 J/13) Egenolf Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Leonard E. Vickery of Wellwood. He served in No. 281 Walrus Squadron.

**Vickery Island** (64 F/1) Melvin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Nelson J. Vickery of Rivers. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

**Vickery Lake** (64 P/15) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Clifford H. Vickery of Makinak. He served in No. 419 Lancaster Squadron.

**Vick Lake** (63 K/13) East of Manistikwan Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Private William G. A. Vick of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Victor** (62 K/6) Locality south of Russell. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1909) on the CNR line on 16-17-29W. Named by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway to fit their alphabetical sequence of names along this line (Douglas 1933). See Arona entry. The School District of Pumpkin Plains was nearby on SW 15-17-29W (see entry).

**Victoria** (62 G/10) Rural Municipality northeast of Glenboro. Douglas (1933) reported that it was named after Queen Victoria (1819 - 1901). It was established in

1902, just after her death (Garland 1975). **Victoria Beach** (62 I/10) Community northwest of Pine Falls on Lake Winnipeg. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1906). A Post Office and Canadian National railway point on 9-20-7E and a School District on SW 10-20-7E. It was named after Queen Victoria because summer residents usually made their first visit to their cottages on the Victoria Day weekend (Garland 1975). The Post Office was first listed here in the 1918 Postal Guide as a summer office. **Victoria Beach** (62 I/10) Rural Municipality northwest of Pine Falls. A small Rural Municipality covering the point and Elk Island offshore. It was established in 1919 and named after the community located within it (Garland 1975). The peninsula occupied by the Rural Municipality was called Saugeen Peninsula (Douglas 1933), a Native name meaning *river mouth* and so noted on an A. Russell map (1858). Victoria Lake (62 G/4) Named by the CPCGN in 1977, probably after the School District.

*Victoria Lake* (62 G/4) Southwest of Killarney. A former School District on NE 12-1-18W which was established in 1887 (Garland 1975). *Victoria Park* (62 I/2) Southwest of Selkirk. A former CPR railway point on Township 13-4E, near Parkdale. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1890) and rescinded by the CBGN in 1952. Probably named after Queen Victoria.

**Victor Smith Lake** (53 N/7) East of Patch Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Victor G. Smith of Inwood. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Vidir** (62 P/3) Locality southeast of Hodgson. The Post Office opened in 1906 on 30-23-2E and closed in 1966. Also a School District on SE 30. The Post Office was named by settlers (in 1907) after the Icelandic word for *willow* and the School District was established in 1908 (Vidir Ladies Aid 1970). The first settlers arrived in 1900. Bulman (1910) *Vida*.

**Vid Lake** (64 P/4) South of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Frank J. Vid of Brandon. He served in No. 501 Spitfire Squadron.

**Viel Creek** (62 I/5) Flows northwest into Lake Francis south of St. Laurent. Land records indicate that Lavl Viel homesteaded NW 34-15-4W in 1920.

**Vier Lake** (52 L/3) Northeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Albert N. Vier of Starbuck. He served with the Royal Regiment of Canada.

**Vikers Bay** (63 J/13) Berry Bay in Wekusko Lake. Named after Hugh Vikers, early Justice of the Peace for Herb Lake. Also known locally as Treble Bay for an early geologist who camped there.

**Viking Lake** (52 M/13) West of Family Lake. According to GBC records (1926), it was formerly known as Little Goose Lake. Renamed Viking Lake after the type of aircraft used to photograph the area (see also Vickers Lake entry).

**Villette** (62 F/16) Railway point southwest of Brandon. A Canadian National railway point on 11-10-20W, named in 1908 (Douglas 1933). It is the name of a district in Paris, a novel (1853) by Charlotte Brontë and a surname.

**Vimy Ridge** (62 N/15) Locality northwest of Winnipegosis. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be the name of a former School District on 24-32-23W. It was named after Vimy Ridge, a World War I battleground in France. Allied forces assaulted the ridge in 1917, which included a major offensive by the Canadian Corps under General Sir Julian Byng. Over 11,000 Canadian casualties were recorded, and in 1936, a memorial there was dedicated to the Canadian troops.

**Vince Island** (64 C/8) Granville Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Irving L. Vince of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Vince Lake** (63 O/4) North of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Edward A. Vince of West Kildonan. He served with the Canadian Provost Corps.

*Vincelette* (52 L/4) Northwest of Brereton Lake. A former Post Office that opened in 1910 on Lot 79-80, Township 13-14E and closed in 1916. Presumably named after Postmaster H. N. Vincelette or a family member.

**Vincent Bay** (64 K/16) Stevens Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Henry J. Vincent of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Vincent Island** (64 P/1) Mullin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Omer Vincent of St-Georges. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Vincent Lake** (64 K/15) Northeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Stanley Vincent of Stony Mountain. He served with the Canadian Army.

**Vinette Lake** (64 K/13) Northwest of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Gabriel Vinette of St. Boniface. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Vinie Lake** (64 I/13) East of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Alfred J. Vinie of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Vini Lake** (63 C/11) West of Swan Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be the nickname of former Conservation Officer J. B. Norman. He worked here in the 1940s and 1950s. The lake is apparently the deepest known in the Porcupine Hills. Records also listed the name as *Vinnie Lake*.

**Vinsky Lake** (54 M/11) North of Long Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Private Gordon Vinsky of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.

*Viola Dale* (62 K/7) South of Shoal Lake. A former Post Office on 36-14-23W (see McConnell entry).

**Virden** (62 F/15) Town northwest of Souris. The Post Office opened in 1882 as Gopher Creek, named after the creek flowing northeast into the Assiniboine River. The name changed to Virden in 1883. It was first listed in the 1885 Postal Guide on 15-10-26W under Postmaster W. F. Scarth. The name also applied to a Canadian Pacific and later a Canadian National railway point and a School District. A Department of the Interior map (1883) showed Virden on the railway, with Gopher Creek Post Office nearby, while a Maingy postal map (1882) showed Gopher Creek here with Soper City as a proposed Post Office on the south side of the tracks. The origins and background information about Virden are controversial. GBC correspondence (1905; from Virden's mayor, D. McDonald) indicated that the locality was originally named Gopher Creek by plains hunters and Natives, likely because the banks of the creek would make good homes for gophers. When the CPR arrived in 1882, the name Gopher Creek was kept for a time, then the CPR changed the name to Manchester, after the Duke of Manchester who was at that time a CPR director. It was later found that another syndicate had registered the name Manchester for a townsite by Whitewater Lake (see Melita), so the CPR changed the name to Virden, after the Duke's old country seat in Scotland. In 1953 and again in 1955, the CBGN indicated that the CPR (1928) claimed that Virden was named after the old country estate of Lord Mount Stephen who homesteaded in the vicinity! The Dominion Annual Register (1882) showed that the Duke of Manchester sailed from England on April 22, 1882 to select lands purchased from the Government and the Canadian Pacific Syndicate. Lord Mount Stephen (then Sir George Stephen) was CPR President for the few years following 1881 and so could have been influential in the choice of the name. Clingan (1957) questioned this notion, noting that "old timers" claimed the community was named after a holding of the Earl of Manchester. The townsite (one square mile) was owned by the CPR, but part was taken over by the Canada Northwest Land Company, administered by a board of 12 directors. The Earl of Manchester was Chairman of the Board and this lends some credence to the notion that Virden might be the name of a holding or farm residence of the Manchesters. Clingan also added a possible alternative. Apparently a man named Virden was involved with CPR construction here in the west. Lord Mount Stephen, whose relatives lived here when the town was founded about 1880, had also come from Virden, Scotland (Armstrong 1930). Sir George Stephen was a member of the company building the CPR between 1871 and 1886 and eventually became its president. He was made a Baronet in 1886 and granted a peerage by Queen Victoria in 1891. Clingan questioned the "Stephen origin" further, claiming that there was no such place as Virden in Scotland or Britain, and that George Stephen (later Lord Mount Stephen) did not homestead in Manitoba. She added that two "well informed" members of the Stephen family have said that the name Virden has no connection with their family. When the name Manchester proved unacceptable for the townsite (22-10-26W), the Duke of Manchester apparently suggested Verden, the name of a beautiful cathedral city in his wife Louise's homeland of Germany. The Duchess was a daughter of the Count d'Alten of Hanover. The Virden School District was established in 1883. Oil was discovered in the Virden area in 1957, which caused many changes in the community (Garland 1975). Anonymous (ca. 1889) and Mortimer (1902) *Verden*.

**Vista** (62 K/10) Community northwest of Shoal Lake. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point on 11-19-24W. Named *Ita* by the CNR in 1905, but changed to Vista owing to the "lovely view" (Douglas 1933). First listed as a Post Office in 1907 on 10-19-24W under Postmaster W. H. Miller. Ita is not shown on maps, however, only *Islay* as on a Bulman map (1905). Vista first appeared on a Department of the Interior map (1907). The School District name of Islay was shown on 10-19-24W. The school (as *Isley*) was established in 1894 on NE 11-19-24W, a mile from the present (1932) location (Sparling 1951). It was named after the school in Trustee Alexander McDonald's Scottish home. Islay (pronounced "eye-la") is an island off the west coast of Scotland.

*Vista Spur* (around 62 J/4) North of Brandon. First noted on a Stovel map (1908) as a railway point between Varcoe and Gauthier Junction, just southeast of Rapid City.

**Vita** (62 H/2) Community west of Caliento. The Post Office opened in 1907 as Szewczenko on 22-2-7E under Postmaster Nicolas Hawryluk and changed to Vita in 1908. Also a CNR point first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1906). A later Department of the Interior map (1908) showed Vita on the CNR line and *Szewezenko* as the Post Office. The School District of Szewczenko was first shown on SE 22-2-7E, but spelled *Shevchenko* on another School District map. Rudnyckyj (1970) suggested that Szewczenko (or Shevchenko) probably derived from the famous Ukrainian poet and painter Taras Shevchenko (1814 - 1861). In 1908, the name was changed against the will of local residents, and attempts to restore it went unheeded. Vita is a Latin word meaning *life*.

**Vivian** (62 H/16) Community east of Winnipeg. First noted on a Stovel map (1911) as a CNR point. The Post Office opened in 1913 as Vivian Station on 32-10-8E under Postmaster John Watson, changed to Vivian in 1954 and closed in 1970. CBGN correspondence (1953) indicated that "Station" was deleted from the name at the request of local residents. The origin of the name is not known.

**Vivian Lake** (53 L/11) West of Gods Lake. Named in 1983 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Jack K. Vivian of Winnipeg. He served in No. 405 Lancaster Squadron.

**Vlassie Lake** (63 J/13) East of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Nickolas Vlassie of Winnipeg. He served in No. 619 Lancaster Squadron.

**Vogar** (62 J/15) Community northwest of Lundar. The Post Office opened in 1905 as Dog Creek (after a nearby creek) on 33-22-9W and changed to Vogar in 1919 under Postmaster G. Jonsson. The name is Icelandic meaning *small bay*, probably from its location near a bay in Lake Manitoba (Douglas 1933). Linguistically, Vogar is the plural of vogur, and so a better translation might be bays (Rudnyckyj 1970). The School District of Dog Creek was located on SW 3-23-9W. Dog Creek has now been ditched and has gone by the name Dog Lake Drain since 1979.

**Vogt Lake** (64 J/3) North of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Gunner Norman Vogt of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Volga** (62 O/12) Locality southeast of Winnipegosis. The Post Office opened in 1912 on 4-30-17W under Postmaster S. Warwarut, closed in 1919, reopened in 1925 on 15-30-17, moved to SW 17-30-17W and closed permanently in 1970. It was named after the Volga, the longest river in eastern Europe (Garland 1975). **Volga Marsh** (62 O/12) Southeast of Winnipegosis. Named after the nearby settlement, the marsh has been known by this name since the early 1900s.

**Volks Point** (62 I/10) Southern end of Lake Winnipeg, northwest of Pine Falls. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to have been named after one of the first cottage builders here at Victoria Beach.

*Vopia* (Around 62 J/15,16) Northwest of Lundar. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1877) as a proposed Canadian Pacific railway point on a never-built line between Donnaconna and Cartier (see also Acadie entry). Bishop (ca. 1876) *Vapna*; Department of the Interior (1876) seems *Varma*.

*Waasagomach (Waasagomach Bay Post Office)* (53 E/15) Community on the west shore of Island Lake on Island Lake Indian Reserve 22. CPCGN records (1964) noted the adoption of the community name Waasagomach (as opposed to Wassagomach) in order to maintain the same spelling as Waasagomach Bay after which it was named. The Post Office in Ottawa (1974) recorded the establishment of the new Post Office of Waasagomach Bay and its closing in 1976. Residents now use the Ste. Theresa Point Post Office. CPCGN correspondence (1975; from the Band Council) indicated that local usage was Wasagamack or Wasagamack Bay. Fieldwork confirmed this latter form for both bay and community and this became the official spelling for both in 1999. *Waasagomach Bay* (53 E/15) First noted in a GBC list (1928) as submitted by geologist Dr. J. F. Wright, who was on the bay in 1927. The name is Cree meaning *the round bay* (Garland 1975; from Kirkness).

**Waban Creek** (64 C/15) Flows northeast into Cockeram Lake southeast of Lynn Lake. GBC records (1941) indicated that two potential names were submitted by a geologist – Accident Creek and Wabanuk Creek, the latter suggested from the Ojibwa word waban, meaning *east*, or *daylight approaching*. The GBC approved it as Waban Creek in 1947.

**Wabishkok Lake** (63 K/13) South of Kisseynew Lake. First noted correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1907) and in 1906 as *Wabishkok Lakes* which seemed to include nearby Lac Aimee. GBC records (1924) indicated that the name was Cree meaning *steep rock*, while Garland (1975) claimed the name was from the Cree word wapiskow meaning *white rock*. GBC correspondence (1915; from E. L. Bruce) rendered the name as Bishquabishkow Lake. GBC correspondence (n.d.) suggested that Wabishkok meant *narrow passage between rocks*.

**Wabisi Lake** (63 H/13) East of Playgreen Lake. GBC records (1937) indicated this to be a local name. G. Collins of the Hudson's Bay Company at Norway House submitted the name Swan Lake, a translation of the Native name. The GBC substituted wabisi, the Cree word for *swan*.

**Wabowden** (63 J/15) Community east of Setting Lake. The Post Office opened in 1921 on Township 68-8W as Setting Lake and changed to Wabowden in 1928 to agree with the nearby railway point of Wabowden Station (Campbell 1972). The railway point is located on the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line and was earlier called Bowden, as on a Scarborough map (1916). It was named after **W. A. Bowden**, Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways in Ottawa (Douglas 1933). This is also a mining area. The Hudson's Bay Company established Setting Lake Post here in 1922 and rebuilt it after a fire in 1925 (Voorhis 1930). GBC (1927) *Bowden Settlement*. Bowden Lake, nearby, was also named after this man.

**Wachichakapasew Cliff** (54 C/3) At the junction of Fox and Hayes rivers. Referred to by Tyrrell (1915) as The Crane's Breast with the Native name (in translation) Wachicha Copasew. The name is descriptive, referring to a prominent cliff shaped like a crane's breast (Douglas 1933). Wachichi is from the Cree "wapichak" meaning *white crane* (a bird species), while copasew is from "ospusao" meaning *bird's breast* (Garland 1975). The current name was adopted in 1978 as local Cree usage.

**Wachi Lake** (64 F/6) East of Reindeer Lake. A Cree name meaning *hill*.

**Wachistoon Creek** (63 O/14) Flows northeast into Wapisu Lake. A Cree name meaning *big nest*.

**Wachusk Lake** (63 P/11) Southeast of Thompson. First noted by Douglas (1933) as a Cree name meaning *muskrat*. There were many muskrat houses around the lake.

*Wacouta* (62 O/1) Southwest of Ashern near Dog Lake. A former Post Office that opened in 1914 on 25-24-7W under Postmaster John D. Miller and closed in 1922. Wacouta was one of the Dakota who was involved in the uprising in Minnesota in 1862 (see also Shakopee entry). He continued to sue for peace after hostilities had begun. A township in Goodhue County, Minnesota was also named after him.

**Waddell Bay** (64 C/5) Plumbtree Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Ivan S. Waddell of Winnipeg. He served at No. 8 Air Observer School.

**Waddell Island** (52 M/12) Sasaginnigak Lake. Named in 1991 after World War II casualty Rifleman James A. Waddell of Newdale. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Waddell Lake** (52 L/6) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Sergeant John B. Waddell of Beausejour. He served in No. 33 Hurricane Squadron. Locally known as one of the Apsit Lakes.

*Wadhope* (52 L/14) Former locality northeast of Pointe du Bois. This name derives from a combination of the "wad" of money a mining syndicate invested here as well as "hope" – the name of one of the claims. The name was rescinded in 1978.

**Wagner Bay** (63 N/11) Morin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Frederick P. Wagner of Winnipeg. He served with the Calgary Highlanders.

**Wagner Island** (63 H/16) Stevenson Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Gordon J. Wagner of Winnipeg. He served in No. 70 Wellington Squadron.

**Wagner Lake** (63 N/6) North of Kississing Lake. Named in 1974 to commemorate pioneer aviator U. Stanley Wagner. He began flying in 1927 and operated Northern Air Transport (1930 - 1931). He flew for Canadian Airways in 1933, then joined Central Northern Airways which later became Transair. He eventually became its General Manager.

**Wahtopanah, Lake** (62 K/1) On the Little Saskatchewan River northwest of Brandon. CBGN records (1959, 1960) indicated this to be an artificial lake, created by a dam built ca. 1959. Wahtopanah is listed as an alternate form of the Native word watopapinah meaning *canoe people* (Hodge 1971). In 1804, Lewis and Clark mentioned them as a band of Assiniboine who inhabited the Souris River and Assiniboine River valleys north of the Mandan villages. The CBGN (1959) also listed the spelling Waktopanah, and noted the proposed name Davies Lake by the Rural Municipalities of Daly and Saskatchewan. NTS map 62 K/1 (1971) *Lake Wahtopanoh*.

**Waitt Bay** (64 I/13) Shethanei Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Norman R. Waitt of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Waitt Lake** (64 I/13) North of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Gunner Arthur S. H. Waitt of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Wakaw Island** (54 C/2) Gods River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *curved* or *bent*.

**Wakefield Lake** (64 P/13) North of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Corporal Dorothy M. Wakefield of Forrest. She served in the Royal Canadian Air Force (Women's Division).

*Wakeham* (62 G/1) Southeast of Morden. The Post Office opened in 1898 on 2-1-5W and closed in 1908. Also a School District on NW 11-1-5W. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster R. C. Bayliss) indicated that this was a Mennonite settlement whose residents did not use their "franchise" (to vote), nor worried about local improvements such as schools, roads, or Post Office.

> I frequently made use of the expression "It is time for you people to wake up," and when we had a Post Office granted I named it Wakeham, intended as an abbreviation of "wake them up."

The name may have been taken from that of an early settler or landowner, and this choice may have therefore been a play on words.

**Wakehao Lake** (63 I/16) West of Oxford Lake. This name was submitted phonetically by a local Conservation Officer as Kohewahkehkoh (masic) Lake, a Cree name meaning *second crooked* (CPCGN records 1973). The CPCGN simplified it to Wakehao Lake, from the Cree for *he bends* or *crooks*. Locally recorded as Kowakekomasik Lake. This example illustrates the difficulty in rendering a suitable "facsimile" of the spoken Native word and the great variety of spellings used on different maps. Even within the same region, variations of some names with essentially the same meaning were noted. Wakikomenaw Lake (54 C/2), Wakisew Lake (53 N/12) and Wakicomenaw Lake (53 M/13) were all adopted as Cree names meaning *crooked*.

**Wakicomenaw Lake** (53 M/13) Southeast of Split Lake. A Cree name meaning crooked.

**Wakihikankasiayak Island** (53 K/6) In Kakitayoamisk Lake northeast of Red Sucker Lake. A Native name meaning *where the house was located*.

**Wakopa** (62 G/4) Locality southwest of Killarney. The Post Office opened in 1882 on 29-1-18W and closed in 1969. Also a School District name. Scott (in Musgrove 1956) claimed that the community was formerly called La Riviere, after the man who was first to build a home and store here ca. 1876. Possibly this was Bernard B. LaRiviere, a Justice of the Peace (Garland 1975). Local legend (from Musgrove 1956) holds that a Sioux chief who had a high regard for LaRiviere renamed it Wakopa meaning *white father*. The first school was built here in 1882. The Canadian Northern built a line two miles from town in 1905 and some businesses and the school house were moved to the new location (Mulligan and Ryder 1985). Bulman (1905) *Wakoda*. **Wakopa Creek** (62 G/4) Flows north into Long River and was named after the community in 1874.

**Wakse Lake** (52 M/5) Northeast of Bissett. A Saulteaux name meaning *fox*.

**Wakula Lake** (64 N/13) East of Kasba Lake on Manitoba - Nunavut boundary. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private John Wakula of Sifton. He served with the Westminster Regiment.

**Wakun Lake** (53 E/13) East of Stevenson Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *fish egg*.

**Wakunni Lake** (62 P/8) Expansion of the Rice River northeast of Manigotagan. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *black lichen*. This was traditionally made into a soup or tea.

**Walden Lake** (64 N/14) Southeast of Kasba Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Richard W. Walden of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Niagara*.

**Waldersee** (62 J/11) Hamlet southeast of McCreary. The Post Office opened in 1908 on 34-18-12W and later moved to 21-18-12W. It was named after Count Waldersee of Germany (1832 - 1904) who was in command of the allied troops in China during the Boxer Rebellion of 1900 (Douglas 1933). The School District on NW 22-18-12W was named Cory.

*Waldheim* (62 G/1) Southeast of Morden. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1881) as a Post Office around 14 and 23-2-5W. First listed in the 1885 Postal Guide. It is a German name meaning *forest home*.

**Waldon Control Structure** (62 G/6) Pelican Lake Inlet Channel. Named after the man who helped build the Pembina River Diversion in 1919.

**Walesiak Lake** (64 B/7) Southwest of Baldock Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Private Victor T. Walesiak of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Wales Point** (54 L/15) West shore of Hudson Bay northwest of Churchill. Named by the CBGN in 1948 after one of the two scientists sent to Churchill in 1768 by the Royal Society to observe the transit of Venus on June 3, 1769. It is believed that explorer Samuel Hearne may have improved his knowledge of practical mathematics and astronomy from conversations with William Wales and Joseph Dymond (see also Dymond Lake) which later proved useful in his explorations. Scientists were dispatched all over the world to view this event and Captain James Cook established an observation station in Tahiti for this purpose. The measurements were later compared and used to calculate the distance from the sun to the earth. This information proved invaluable for navigational purposes.

**Walford Lake** (64 I/3) West of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private James W. Walford of Souris. He served with the Saskatoon Light Infantry.

**Walker Bay** (64 C/12) Dunphy Lakes. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Edward G. C. Walker of Winnipeg. He served aboard the SS *Caribou*.

**Walkerburn** (62 N/11) Locality northwest of Roblin. The Post Office opened in 1910 as Mont de Beauvoir on 15-29-29W, became Walkerburn later that same year under Postmaster Duncan Koble and closed in 1959. The origin is unknown, but the surname Walker also appears in other local place names. Burn is a Scottish word for *creek*.

**Walker Island** (64 F/3) Vandekerckhove Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Private Norman C. Walker of Miniota. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Walker Lake** (62 N/6) South of Childs Lake. **Walker Creek** (62 N/1) Flows north into Mineral Creek. The former was first noted on a SGO map (1915) while the latter was adopted in 1977. It is probably a settler's name.

**Walker Lake** (63 I/10) South of Cross Lake. First noted correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1904) and on an 1883 edition as *Walker's Lake*. CPCGN records (1976) indicated that it was named after Walker Keeper of Norway House. He came to Cross Lake to spend the winters here throughout the 1920s. Locally known as Kwayskaskitchiwano Lake, a Cree name meaning *water flow changes* (from Walker Lake) to the small rapids due to changes in water levels in Cross Lake. **Walker River** (63 I/14) Flows west into Cross Lake and was first noted on a GSC map (1934). Named after the lake it drains.

**Walker Peninsula** (53 L/4) Kennedy Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Frank W. Walker of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Walker Point** (64 J/13) Dunlop Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Ernest A. Walker of Winnipeg. He served with the Essex Scottish Regiment.

**Walker Rapids** (53 E/14) Stevenson River. Named in 1997 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal William M. Walker of Brandon. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Walkers Lake** (62 K/14) North of Russell. Land records indicate that George A. Walker purchased the northern half of 35-21-28W in 1883.

*Walkerton* (62 G/8) Southwest of Carman. First noted on a Maingy postal map (1882) as a proposed Post Office just southeast of Lintrathen.

**Walkleyburg** (62 I/2) Locality northeast of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1912 on 5-14-6E and closed in 1962. It was named after the first postmaster, James E. Walkley who served from 1912 to 1918 (Douglas 1933). The School District of Walkley was shown on SE 9-14-6E on a Chataway map (1907). CBGN (1952) *Walkleyburgh*.

**Wallace** (62 F/14) Rural Municipality around Virden. GBC correspondence (1929; from W. Whiteford, Secretary Treasurer of Virden) indicated that it was named by W. F. Scarth after the great oarsman Wallace Ross. Wallace Ross was Saint John, New Brunswick's contribution to the "golden age of sculling." He first attracted attention when he beat Robert Fulton in 1873, but was eventually eclipsed by legendary Toronto oarsman Ned Hanlan. Garland (1975) suggested that it was named by early settlers after their home in Scotland. The Rural Municipality was incorporated in 1883.

**Wallace Bay** (64 J/13) Reece Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Fraser F. W. Wallace of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Wallace Island** (64 O/12) Dowds Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Ordinary Seaman Wilbert C. Wallace of Wawanesa. He served aboard the HMCS *Avalon*.

**Wallace Lake** (52 M/3) Locality on Wallace Lake southeast of Bissett. CPCGN records (1978) indicated the name to be in local use for a camping area. It was named after the lake. **Wallace Lake** (52 M/3) On the Wanipigow River. First noted on a railway map (ca. 1911) and a GSC map (1913). Named after Dr. R. C. Wallace, professor of Geology and Mineralogy at the University of Manitoba and later Principal of the University of Alberta and Queens University in Kingston, Ontario (Douglas 1933).

**Wallace McKay Island** (53 K/6) Sharpe Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Wallace A. McKay of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Wallace Point** (64 J/7) In Murdock Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John M. Wallace of Bagot. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron.

**Wallbridge Lake** (64 P/7) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Harold R. Wallbridge of Souris. He served at No. 6414 Servicing Echelon, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Walld Lake** (64 G/15) North of Little Sand Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Robert A. Walld of Bluff Creek. He served in No. 1664 Halifax Conversion Unit.

**Walleye Lake** (64 G/3) Southwest of Mulcahy Lake. A local name derived from the species of fish caught here.

**Walley Island** (64 F/3) Vandekerkchove Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Kenneth R. Walley of Balmoral. He served in No. 410 Mosquito Squadron.

**Walley Lake** (64 G/10) Northwest of Southern Indian Lake. Named in 1986 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Keith M. Walley of Balmoral. He served in No. 426 Wellington Squadron.

**Wallin Bay** (62 P/11) In Lake St. David. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to have been named after trapper Gus Wallin.

*Wallmore* (62 O/8) Northeast of Ashern. A former Post Office that opened in 1918 on 23-26-6W and closed in 1926. Possibly the name of an early settler or landowner. Rescinded by the CBGN in 1959.

**Walmsley Island** (64 J/5) Sprott Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal James H. Walmsley of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps.

**Walmsley Lake** (64 I/12) South of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Harold W. Walmsley of Bowsman River. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Walsh Lake** (53 E/16) West of Krolman Lake. Named in 1997 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftwoman Olive G. Walsh of Winnipeg. She served with the Royal Canadian Air Force (Women's Division).

**Walter Black Lake** (53 M/10) Southwest of Stupart Lake. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Corporal Walter A. Black of Russell. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Walter Russell Bay** (64 O/7) Bambridge Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Walter Russell of Winnipeg. He served in No. 358 Liberator Squadron.

**Walters Bay** (64 O/16) Baralzon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Frederick A. Walters of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Walters Creek** (52 L/6) Flows south into Winnipeg River. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Aircraftman 2 Stewart F. Walters of Transcona. He served at No. 1 Technical Training School, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Walters Island** (63 P/4) Sipiwesk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Ronald G. Walters of Winnipeg. He served in No. 29 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Walters Lake** (63 J/12) South of Wekusko Lake. CPCGN records (1972) indicated this to have been named after early settler Walter Mackay. The name has been in local use since the 1960s. Also known as Walter Lake.

**Walter Smith Bay** (64 P/1) Garlinski Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Walter P. Smith of Edrans. He served in No. 90 Lancaster Squadron.

**Walter Smith Lake** (53 M/2) Northwest of Knee Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Captain Walter R. Smith of Winnipeg. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Walters Point** (53 E/16) Island Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private George Walters of Winnipeg. He served with the 48th Highlanders of Canada.

**Walton Creek** (52 L/13) Drains Walton Lake south into Turtle Lake. Named after the lake in 1920. It was identified as Jackfish Creek on a 1919 surveyor's sketch of Township 23-13E.

**Walton Evans Rapids** (53 M/14) Dafoe River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Walton B. Evans of Bowsman. He served with the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.

**Walton Island** (64 P/1) Ploschansky Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Roy H. Walton of St. Vital. He served in No. 419 Halifax Squadron.

**Walton Lake** (52 L/13) Southwest of Bissett. GBC records (1919) identified it as Jackfish Lake on a 1917 mining map and as Trout lake on a GSC map (1916). Since both were common names, the name Walton was suggested after a well-known local prospector.

**Wamaytekochu Rapids** (53 K/10) Stull River. A Cree name meaning *white man*.

**Wameekwas Lake** (53 F/13) East of Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name (probably Cree) meaning *birch bark*.

**Wampum** (52 E/4) Locality southwest of Whitemouth Lake. First noted as a Canadian National railway point on 18-1-13E on a Department of the Interior map (1906). The Post Office was first listed in the 1914 Postal Guide under Postmaster Louis Chastargner. It was named after Wampum Baking Powder, used by the cook of the railway construction crew near here (Douglas 1933). Wampum comes from the Native word wampumpeag, a name for beads or shells used as currency in Pre-Columbian times (Garland 1975). Strings and belts of wampum were worn as adornments, and were also used on more solemn occasions, where white beads stood for health, richness and peace, and purple ones for sorrow or sympathy. Wampum is also used colloquially as a term for money. GSC (1921) *Wampun*. **Wampum Ecological Reserve** (52 E/4) West of Wampum.

**Wanasing Beach** (62 I/10) Locality northwest of Pine Falls. CPCGN records (1978) identified this as a cottage area on 11-20-7E on the shore of Lake Winnipeg.

**Wanatawakaw Island** (54 C/16) In the Hayes River near its mouth. A Cree name meaning *gravel*. **Wanatawakaw Portage** (54 C/15) Between Nelson River and Hayes River.

*Waneche* (62 F/8) Southwest of Souris. A former Post Office that opened in 1885 on 36-5-22W under Postmaster David Gibson and closed in 1892. It may be a Native name. Codd (1885) *Waniche*.

**Wanemoche Lake** (63 I/7) North of Molson Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *remote, far back in the country*.

**Waninapikatanaw River** (53 N/2) Flows north into Stull River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *ridge all bare of trees*.

**Wanipigow** (62 P/1) Community north of Manigotagan on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg. CBGN records (1952) indicated the establishment of a Post Office on NW 4-26-9E, named after the nearby Wanipigow River. Located on the Hole or Hollow Water Indian Reserve 10 (see entry). According to field sources, the current spelling is a corruption of the original Saulteaux form Wanepegawe meaning *hollow water*; presumably the same applies to the name of the river. **Wanipigow Dam** (62 P/1) On the Wanipigow River southeast of Hollow Water (Wanipigow P.O.). The dam was built in 1930 to control the water level of Wanipigow River and Wanipigow Lake for freight transportation. The concrete overflow dam is now used to control the water level for recreational purposes. **Wanipigow Lake** (52 M/4) Located on the Wanipigow River and named after it. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1921) and on a railway map (ca. 1911) as *Hole Lake*. **Wanipigow River** (62 P/1) Flows west into Lake Winnipeg. First noted correctly on a Department of the Interior map (1902). Tyrrell (1915) translated Wanipagow Sipi as *Hole River*. Hole River was also called Hollow Water or Wanipigow River and Boulette (1957a) offered two versions of the origin of the name. Before the building of the dam on the river's upper reaches, the Natives used to travel to a maple grove to make maple syrup. The branches of trees so overhung the river that it looked like the entrance to a hole. The second origin suggests that Wanipigow was named from the Cree word meaning *hole* because the river enters the lake through a hole in the rock. The latter origin was reiterated by Douglas (1933) who added that the river was called *Swain's throttle River* by Arrowsmith (1821) and Mainwaring River on a map of Assiniboia (1811). Fidler (1808, 1810) placed his *Swan's throttle river* in the position of Wanipigow River. The application of these two names varied greatly on early maps and Arrowsmith's map (1814) showed both names, with *Swain's throttle River* about here and his *Mainwarins River* closer to the Manigotagan River (see entry) which is located a few miles south and is roughly parallel to it. No sources or maps served to conclusively determine whether both names applied to Wanipigow or to both rivers. Fieldwork (1977) confirmed the name to be Saulteaux meaning *hollow water*. Page (1879) *Wanipkawasibbi River;* Anonymous (ca. 1875) and Green (1884) *Hole River;* Department of the Interior (1883) *Mainwaring River*; Codd (1885) *Mainwarning River* or *Wanuticow Sepi River*; Bishop Company (ca. 1890) *Mainwaving River* about here; Tyrrell (1900a) *Wannipegow River*; CPCGN (1964; from 1947 records) *Wanipigou River*.

**Wanless** (63 K/3) Community northwest of The Pas. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point on 12-60-27W. Named in 1919 after Jack Wanless, a prominent and long-time resident of The Pas (Douglas 1933). **Wanless Creek** (53 L/10) Flows south into Touchwood Lake. The creek and **Wanless Lake** (53 L/10) west of Gods Lake were named in 1937 after Jack Wanless although the two features are a considerable distance apart. He financially supported a number of prospectors working in various areas of northern Manitoba.

**Wanlin Lake** (52 E/11) Southeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Rifleman Alphonse V. Wanlin of Notre Dame de Lourdes. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Wann Lake** (64 C/11) Southwest of Lynn Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John A. Wann of Winnipeg. He served in No. 10 Halifax Squadron.

**Wapachenasik Narrows** (53 L/2) Chapin Bay in Island Lake. A Native name meaning *steep hills on both sides*.

**Wapachusk Lake** (63 A/16) East of Weaver Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *white muskrat*. Presumably an albino specimen was found here. **Wapachusk Creek** (63 A/15) Flows northwest into Weaver Creek.

**Wapah** (62 O/2) Community southwest of Ashern. The Post Office opened in 1924 on SW 18-24-10W and closed in 1966. The name may derive from the Cree word wupaw meaning *strait* (Garland 1975). The Post Office was located near The Narrows on Lake Manitoba.

**Wapako Lake** (53 D/3) North of Fishing Lake. A local Saulteaux name meaning *white bear*. Possibly an albino specimen was seen here.

**Wapaminakoskak Narrows** (53 K/14) Red Sucker Lake. A Cree name meaning *jack pine*.

**Wapanakow Point** (53 L/14) East shore of Oxford Lake. A Cree name meaning *lots of islands*.

**Wapanoneeki Rapids** (63 A/1) In the Berens River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *rattling* (presumably *noisy*).

**Wapapiskwatayo Lake** (53 K/11) East of Gods Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *a burnt-over area*. Also called Black Duck Lake.

**Wapaskank Narrows** (53 E/13) In Stevenson Lake. A Native name meaning *winding, or twisting through the reeds*.

**Wapaskatkakow Narrows** (63 I/1) Cross Lake. A Native name meaning *jack pine*.

**Wapaskaykow Lake** (53 L/8) South of Gods Lake. A Cree name meaning *muskeg narrows*.

**Wapaskekank Lakes** (53 E/13) Southeast of Stevenson Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *narrow muskeg*.

**Wapaskosowakow Lake** (53 L/13) West of Gods Lake. A local Native name meaning *water running on top of ice*.

**Wapas Lake** (64 F/11) East of Reindeer Lake. A Cree name meaning *narrows*.

**Wapataka Narrows** (64 C/7) Granville Lake. A Cree name meaning *jack pine*.

**Wapatanak Creek** (53 K/5) Flows northeast into Sharpe Lake. An Ojibwa name meaning *twin lake*.

**Wapatinasing Narrows** (53 E/11) In Bigstone Lake west of Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *narrows at a point*. It is descriptive, as the narrows are situated at the narrow northeast projection of the lake.

**Wapatakosanik River** (53 L/14) Flows southeast into Oxford Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *white mud*. **Wapatakosanik Lake** (53 L/14) Northwest of Gods Lake. **Wapatakosanik Rapids** (53 L/14) In the Hayes River.

**Wapatunisk Bay** (64 K/11) Cochrane River east of Lac Brochet. A Cree name meaning *white mud*.

**Wapawaka Bay** (53 K/11) In Edmund Lake east of Gods Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *sandy, round*. **Wapawaka River** (53 K/11) Flows northeast into Wapawaka Bay and was named after it in 1978.

**Wapawakowsansees Lake** (53 L/14) West of Knee Lake. A Cree name meaning *lots of islands in a small lake*.

**Wapawmacheewin Narrows** (64 A/9) Little Churchill River. A Cree name meaning *hunting place*.

**Wapawongank Narrows** (53 E/13) In Stevenson Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *sandy ridge*.

**Wapawsik** (64 B/2) Locality southeast of South Indian Lake. A Cree name meaning *narrows*.

**Wapawukaw River** (53 L/6) Flows north into Touchwood Lake west of Gods Lake. A Native name meaning *white sand*. **Wapawukaw River** (64 B/1) Flows west into Harding Lake. **Wapawukaw Narrows** (64 G/12) Big Sand Lake.

**Wapayko Lake** (64 B/7) South of Southern Indian Lake. A Cree name meaning *willow narrows*.

**Wapeechaykoskasik Lake** (63 F/12) West of Keisey Lake. A Cree name meaning *white trees*.

**Wapeekokookoho Lake** (53 L/1) South of Gods Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *white owl*.

**Wapeekun Rapids** (63 A/1) Berens River. A Saulteaux name meaning *white mud*.

**Wapeeminakoskak Lake** (53 L/8) South of Gods Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *juniper narrows*.

**Wapeenkway Lakes** (53 E/5) Southeast of Gunisao Lake. CPCGN (1978) records indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *white face*. Possibly this refers to the presence of Euro-Canadians.

*Wapeeweekwacheteekokak Rapids* (53 F/13) North shore of Nayapeekak Lake. A local Native name meaning *narrow birch*.

**Wapeskapek Lake** (52 M/5) Northeast of Bissett. A Saulteaux name meaning *white rock*. Locally known as Gorman Lake.

**Wapetischeewayhekan Lake** (64 G/4) West of Southern Indian Lake. A Cree name meaning *a game where a ring is made of spruce*.

**Wapikani River** (53 O/12) Flows northeast into Echoing River. A local Cree name meaning *(white) lily*.

**Wapikapow Lake** (53 K/11) East of Gods Lake. A Cree name meaning *narrows*.

**Wapimakese Lake** (54 D/5) Northeast of Split Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *white fox*.

**Wapinyayo Creek** (54 F/8) Flows east into Hudson Bay. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *ptarmigan*.

**Wapisew Lake** (53 L/14) East of Oxford Lake. A Cree name meaning *swan*.

**Wapishtigau Brook** (63 O/9) Flows north into Burntwood River. Approved in 1933, the name was first noted on a GSC map (1902) as *Wapichtigow River*. Douglas (1933) rendered it *Wapichtagau River* which he claimed was a Cree name meaning *thicket*. Department of Railways and Canals (1914) *Wapiktigow River*; GSC (1921) *Wapishtigau River*.

**Wapiskowmuskayk Lake** (64 G/6) Southeast of Big Sand Lake. A Cree name meaning *white moss*. **Wapiskowmuskayk** (64 G/6) Flows southeast into Uyumihaywatik Lake.

**Wapiskowuskosew Lake** (63 O/15) Northeast of Wapisu Lake. A Cree name meaning *white grass* (hay).

**Wapiskusinne Lake** (64 A/11) Northeast of Baldock Lake. CPCGN records (1975) indicated that the name was submitted by a Conservation Officer as a local Cree name meaning *white rock*.

**Wapisu Lake** (63 O/14) East of Highrock Lake. First noted on a GSC map (1921). It is probably a variant of the Cree word wapisew meaning *swan*.

**Wapithayo Lake** (64 G/10) East of Big Sand Lake. A Cree name meaning *ptarmigan*.

**Wapmetosiskak Point** (63 I/12) Southwest shore of Cross Lake. A Native name meaning *white poplar*.

**Wapooskoweenik Island** (53 L/9) South of Elk Island in Gods Lake. A Cree name meaning *bunny*.

**Wapoos Lake** (63 N/6) North of Kississing Lake. A Cree name meaning *rabbit*.

**Waposkwayan River** (53 M/7) Flows east into Stupart River. A Cree name meaning *rabbit skin*.

**Waposumset Lake** (53 E/7) South of Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *rabbit belly*.

**Wapow Narrows** (53 L/14) Oxford House Indian Reserve 24, between Back Lake and Oxford Lake. It is a Cree name meaning *water pushing against the shore* as in waves surging through the narrow channel. The name was confirmed in 1989 by the Indian Reserves Representative on the CPCGN.

**Wapowukaw Bay** (64 C/2) Churchill River. A Cree name meaning *sand bay*.

**Wapukasew Rapids** (63 H/11) In Gunisao River. CPCGN records (1974) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *white fox*.

**Wapun Lake** (63 K/14) South of Kississing Lake. First noted in GBC records (1945). A Cree name meaning *it is dawn* (Garland (1975; from Sealey).

**Wapus Bay** (53 E/10) South side of Island Lake. GBC records (1928) indicated that the names Pipe Lane Narrows and Wapoose Lake had been submitted by M. G. Cameron (DLS) and geologist J. Wright respectively. Both claimed that the names were in local use. The GBC (1928) corrected Wapoose to Wapus (Cree meaning *rabbit*). A GSC map (1935) showed the name Wapus Bay applying to the bay and narrows. **Wapus Lake** (53 F/13) Southeast of Angling Lake.

**Wapuskakamasik Lake** (54 C/2) Northwest of Shamattawa. A Cree name meaning *small whitecap* (i.e., rough water).

**Wapusk National Park** also-aussi **Wapusk, Parc national** (54 F/14) This area in the Hudson Bay and James Bay Lowlands south and east of Churchill, was established as a national park in 1996. The name, pronounced to rhyme with "tusk," is the Cree word for white bear. This land of tundra, eskers and permafrost includes one of the world's largest polar bear denning areas. Wapusk also provides the habitat for waterfowl and shorebirds in the nesting season and during the spring and fall migrations. Caribou, moose, wolves and wolverines are characteristic wildlife, and a tradition of seasonal hunting and travel by aboriginal people persists in the region.

**Wapuspimiskunow Lake** (53 N/10) Southwest of Shamattawa. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *rabbit track* – presumably descriptive of tracks in the snow.

**Waputoniskinika Portage** (63 I/13) Northwest of Cross Lake. A Cree name meaning *white mud*.

**Waputonisk Portage** (64 F/14) Cochrane River. A Cree name meaning *white clay*.

**Warburton Lake** (64 P/13) North of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Eric Warburton of Grosse Isle. He served in No. 51 Whitley Squadron.

*Ward* (62 K/1) Northwest of Brandon. First noted on a Stovel map (1911) as a Canadian National railway point north of Wheatland.

*Ward* (62 N/9) North of Dauphin. The Post Office opened in 1925 as Windleshaw on SW 3-30-20W, moved to NW 34-29-20W in 1928, changed to Ward in 1930 and closed in 1954. GBC correspondence (1926; from Postmaster Walter Momotiuk) indicated that Windleshaw Post Office was named after Windleshaw Abbey, near St. Helens in Lancashire, England. It was renamed after W. J. Ward, federal Member of Parliament for Dauphin. The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1977. Locally known as Zelana (see entry).

**Wardell Lake** (54 D/15) Northwest of Myre Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Trooper Earl R. Wardell of Winnipeg. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**Ward Island** (64 N/8) Shannon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Charles R. Ward of Dauphin. He served with the Essex Scottish Regiment.

**Ward Lake** (54 E/16) East of Bradshaw Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 Leslie Ward of Winnipeg. He served in No. 113 Blenheim Squadron.

**Wardmans Lake** (62 F/10) West of Oak Lake. Probably named after Palmer Wardman who homesteaded NE 36-8-26W in 1894.

**Ward Mountain** (54 L/16) West of Churchill. An old name first shown on a Robson map (1752) as *Wards Mount* adjacent to "sloops wintering area" (presently Sloop Cove). Submitted in 1957 as Ward Mountain, a local name according to the Army Survey establishment. Its origin is unknown.

**Wardrope Lake** (64 P/14) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Calvin H. Wardrope of Winnipeg. He served in No. 431 Halifax Squadron.

**Wareham Lake** (64 P/12) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Albert Wareham of Rivers. He served at No. 19 Elementary Flying Training School.

**Wargatie Lake** (62 K/9) Southwest of Clear Lake. Land records indicate that Onofrey Wargatie homesteaded NE 5-19-21W in 1910.

**Warkentin Lake** (52 L/6) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John H. Warkentin of Beausejour. He served in No. 429 Halifax Squadron.

**Warkworth Creek** (54 L/9) Flows northwest into Warkworth Lake southwest of Churchill. GBC records (1932) noted it as Upper Goose Creek, and Warkworth Lake was clearly identified as Goose Lake on a 1932 sketch by G. Herriot, DLS. Named after the *Warkworth*, the first steamer to carry a cargo of wheat out of Churchill across the Atlantic (1931). For the creek: Codd (1885) *Goose River*, but drained the lake northwest into Churchill River; Herriot (DLS; 1932) *Goose Creek*. For the lake: Fidler (ca. 1808) seems *Tickameg Lake*; Arrowsmith (1814) *Trickameg Lake* (presumably a variation of the Cree meaning *whitefish*); Vandermalen (n.d.) *Lake Trickameg ou Longue*.

*Warleigh* (62 K/7) Southwest of Shoal Lake. A former Post Office that opened in 1884 on 30-16-25W under Postmaster William Howe and closed in 1909. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster Charles Dudley) indicated that he was unaware of its origin, but had heard that the first postmaster had named it after a farm he rented in Ontario. A note appended to his letter indicated that Warleigh was a hamlet in Somersetshire, England.

**Warmington Lake** (53 F/13) Southeast of Angling Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Bombardier William H. Warmington of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Warne Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Bennett V. Warne of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Warner Lake** (54 M/4) South of Pakulak Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Private Ronald W. Warner of St. James. He served with the Royal Canadian Regiment.

**Warner Peninsula** (64 H/8) Freeman Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Lloyd O. Warner of Winnipeg. He served in No. 412 Spitfire Squadron.

**Warnews River** (64 A/5) Flows south into Meridian River southeast of Baldock Lake. Named by a Mr. Hawkins (DLS) and his survey party because they were working here when they first received news of the outbreak of World War I (Douglas 1933). CBGN (1954) *War News River.*

**Warpath River** (63 B/8) Flows northeast into Lake Winnipeg west of Birch Island. Correctly noted on Dawson (1859) and as Riviere aux Guerriers by Alexander Henry (1808), French for *warriors'* river. Hind observed that it was on the "war path" of the Chippewa and Swampy (Cree) of Lake Winnipeg when they proceeded on their periodic incursions against the Sioux ((Douglas 1933). Fidler (ca. 1809) *War River*; Hind (1858) *War Path River*; Page (1879) *War-path River*; NTS map 62 O/15 (1976) *Warpath Creek*.

**Warren** (62 I/4) Community west of Selkirk. The Post Office opened in 1882 as Hanlan on 20-13-1W and changed to Warrenton in 1912. The community and Canadian National railway were named Warren, while the Post Office remained Warrenton, probably to avoid duplication elsewhere. Warrenton was rescinded in 1955. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster James McDonald) indicated that the Post Office and Township were named Hanlan after Edward "Ned" Hanlan, "champion oarsman of the world" (1880 - 1884). See also Wallace (RM) entry. Warren was named by the CNR in 1905, after A. E. Warren, Western Vice President of the CNR (Douglas 1933). Warren School District was on SE 29-13-1W. DLS map (1890) Hanlon; CBGN (1952) *Warren (Warrenton Post Office).*

**Warrener Lake** (64 K/10) East of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Gunner James A. Warrener of Baldur. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Warren Lake** (64 H/13) Northwest of Currie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Gordon Warren of Winnipeg. He served in No. 576 Lancaster Squadron.

**Warren Landing** (63 H/12) Community south of Norway House. Located on the tip of Big Mossy Point near the site of old Norway House (see entry). NTS map 63 G (1928) placed it on an island northeast of the old site. GBC records (1928) indicated that it was named after John Warren, a Hudson's Bay Company gentleman who came here with the second party of Selkirk settlers in 1812. He died of wounds received in a skirmish at Red River in 1815, and was given a military funeral. He had been with the settlers seeking refuge from the Métis at Jack River (Garland 1975). The Cree name was Kiyasse Waskihekun, meaning *Old House*. Fidler (1819) *Norway House*; Klotz (1884) *Old Norway House* and *Warren's Landing*; Bayne (1901 plan of HBC posts) *Warrens Landing*.

**Warrens Lake** (62 K/2) Northeast of Virden. Land records indicate that Joseph H. Warren homesteaded NE 1-13-25W in 1897 and James W. Warren homesteaded NW 11-13-25W in 1910.

*Warrenton* (62 I/4) West of Selkirk. This was the name of the Post Office at Warren (see entry).

*Warrington* (62 H/5) Northeast of Morden. A former Post Office that opened in 1880 on 19-4-4W and closed in 1895. The 1885 Postmaster was John Lapointe.

**Warrington River** (53 E/3) Flows north into Cobham River. GBC records (1929) indicated this to have been proposed by J. Pierce (DLS) after G. A. Warrington, Master Land Surveyor and Manitoba Commissioner for the Interprovincial Boundary Survey. Fieldwork revealed the local name Clearwater River. **Warrington Lake** (53 E/2) Located along the river at the Manitoba - Ontario boundary, it was also named in 1928.

**Warthe Lake** (63 K/16) West of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Sergeant George L. Warthe of St. Boniface. He served in No. 24 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Warun Lake** (64 N/3) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Gunner William A. Warun of Emerson. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Warywoda Lake** (63 K/16) Northwest of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Peter Warywoda of Winnipeg. He served in No. 9 Lancaster Squadron.

**Wasacheewan Rapids** (53 E/14) Mainland River east of Dobbs Lake. A Native name meaning *shining*.

**Wasachewan Creek** (63 P/7) Flows west into Nelson River. First noted on a Topographical Surveys map (1915). A Cree name meaning *looking at the lake from a distance, it appears white, like a rapid* (Garland 1975; from Kirkness). Klotz (1884) possibly *Otter Creek* (noted as 60 feet from Whitewater Falls).

**Wasagamack** (53 E/15) Community on the west shore of Island Lake on Island Lake Indian Reserve 22. Formerly known as Waasagomach (Waasagomach Bay Post Office). **Wasagamack Bay** (53 E/15) Formerly known as Waasagomach Bay. The spelling of both the community and bay names was amended in 1999 to accord with local usage. Chief Epstein Knott of the Wasagamack First Nation indicated that this is the preferred form. See Waasagomach entry for origin.

**Wasagaming** (62 J/12) Community on Clear Lake north of Erickson. The Post Office opened in 1927 as Clark Beach on SW 30-19-18W and changed to Wasagaming in 1933. GBC correspondence (1927; from Postmaster J. H. Baker) claimed that the Post Office was originally named after a man named Clark who was the first cottage owner on this beach. The name Wasagaming was submitted by Edna Medd of Winnipegosis, the winner of the naming contest sponsored by the Department of the Interior. The name is Saulteaux meaning *clear water* (Garland 1975) or literally *water that is so clear that the sun shines on the bottom* (GBC records 1933).

**Wasagamow Lake** (54 D/14) Northeast of Split Lake. CBGN records (1949) first noted the name on an 1897 GSC sled route map. Tyrrell (1915) rendered the Cree name as Wasagamow Sakahigan meaning *Clearwater Lake*. Fieldwork revealed the local pronunciation to be "Wasakamaw." Copp Clark (1906) one of the *North Fishing Lakes*.

**Wasahatinnak Bay** (63 I/15) In the northeast end of Cross Lake. A Native name meaning *(there is) a ridge all the way around the bay.*

**Wasahowakow Lake** (63 H/8) Southwest of Gunisao Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *sand is clearly visible on the bottom*.

**Wasakamaw River** (54 D/11) Flows southwest into Limestone River. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *clear water.*

**Wasakamew Lake** (64 A/3) West of Split Lake. A Cree name meaning *clear water*.

**Wasakunawewinik Narrows** (53 K/4) In Red Sucker Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning beacon, or literally, *someone made a fire during the night that could be seen (by others)*.

**Wasayameesi Lake** (53 D/11) North of Fishing Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *little shallow*.

**Waseeswunkisiakotik Lake** (53 L/1) South of Gods Lake. A local Native name meaning *hanging bird's nest*.

**Wasekwan Lake** (64 C/10) Southeast of Lynn Lake. GBC records (1941) listed the name Brown Bear Lake, but recommended the Native name Wasekwan meaning *clear sky*. Brown Bear Lake is still used locally.

**Wasesoniskakotak Rapids** (63 A/7) North Etomami River. A Native name meaning *hanging bird's nest*.

**Washahigan Lake** (63 H/15) West of Stevenson Lake. GBC records (1937) indicated the local name Cabin Lake, so called by a geologist because there were several trappers' cabins close by. In order to avoid duplication, the GBC adopted this Cree synonym meaning *house* (Garland 1975). Fieldwork revealed the local names Indian Lake and a Cree name meaning *blaze on the face of a tree*.

**Washikamow River** (53 L/12) Flows northeast into Oxford Lake. A Cree name meaning *long bay*.

**Washook Lake** (64 P/2) Southwest of Caribou Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Michael Washook of Winnipeg. He served in No. 415 Halifax Squadron.

**Washow Bay** (62 P/2) Locality east of Hodgson. The Post Office opened in 1955 on SE 4-25-4E and closed in 1965. The School District of Washow was on SE 8-25-4E. The Post Office was located at the south end of the bay from which it derived its name.
**Washow Bay** (62 P/2,7) Southwest side of Lake Winnipeg. First noted on a Hind and Dickinson map (1858) and as Great Washow Bay on Hind (1858). Shown earlier as Henry's Bay on a Fidler (ca. 1810) map. A Department of the Interior map (1884) applied the name to the inner portion of the bay only and called the outer part Humbug Bay. The name stems from the Cree word wasahaw meaning *bay* (Douglas 1933). Vandermalen (1827) *Baie Henri;* Copp Clark (1870) *Wishow Bay*; Dawson Brothers (1880) *Henry* or *Washow Bay*; Rand McNally (1904) *Washaw Bay*; CBGN (1954) *Washow (Humbug) Bay*. **Washow Bay Creek** (62 P/2) Flows north into Washow Bay and was earlier known as Washow Creek which had been noted on a Department of the Interior map (1902). It was renamed in 1978 due to local preference. Earlier noted as Lean's River on a Peter Fidler map (ca. 1810), after Alex Lean who was Secretary of the Hudson's Bay Company (Douglas 1933). The name appeared as *Leane River* on an 1811 map of the District of Assiniboia, surveyed by Alex Lean himself. Arrowsmith (1824) *Leans River* (but extended it west to Lake Manitoba via Dog Lake); Copp Clark (1870) *Wishow River*; Desbarats (1873) *Washaw River*; Codd (1870) *Washow River*; Dawson Brothers (1880) *Lean or Washow River*; CPCGN (1978) *Washow Bay Drain* and *Washow Bay River.*

**Wasioskatukaw Lake** (64 B/7) South of Southern Indian Lake. A Cree name meaning *clean jack pine*.

**Wasipeetassini Lake** (64 A/9) North of Waskaiowaka Lake. A Cree name meaning *shining rock*.

**Wasiske Bay** (64 B/11) Issett Lake. A Cree name meaning *white mud*.

**Waskada** (62 F/2) Village southwest of Deloraine. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 2-2-26W and closed in 1901. First noted on a Maingy postal map dated 1884. Just to the east, Waskada Station Post Office opened in 1900 on 5-2-25W and changed to Waskada in 1901. GBC correspondence (1906; from John Davis) indicated that the Post Office name was assigned by Ottawa in 1883 after settlers had petitioned for one. They were told that Waskada was a Native name meaning *the best of everything*. It opened on the farm of the first postmaster James Reid and when the CPR arrived in 1899 (1883 according to Douglas 1933) it "moved into town" (5-2-25W). Wright (1951) offered a different view of the origin. According to Dr. R. S. Thornton, the name was derived from the Sioux expression Wa-sta-daow meaning *better further on*. When homesteaders seeking land near Turtle Mountain would ask the Natives about the land, they always replied "wa-sta-daow" in hopes that the settlers would move on. The Waskada School District was on NE 6-2-26W and was formerly called Moira (Waskada Women's Institute 1967). In 1910, the Moira District persuaded Waskada to let them adopt the name Waskada, while the former Waskada district chose the name Arthur. Arthur School District (originally Waskada and established in 1895) was situated on NW 15-1-26W (Waskada Women's Institute 1967). In 1958, Arthur joined with Waskada to form the Waskada Consolidated School District. **Waskada Creek** (62 F/2) Flows northwest into the Souris River and was named after the community in 1976.

**Waskaiowaka Lake** (64 A/9) North of Split Lake. First noted correctly on a Bell map (1879) and as *Waskayowwahgow* or *Sandy Lake* on a Fidler map (1809). The name is Cree meaning *sandy all around the island* (Garland 1975; from Kirkness). Fieldwork revealed the local translation *go around the sand* (i.e., around the sand point). Also called Mistuhe Lake (Cree meaning big). Baldwin and Cradock (1834) *Waskayow Lake*; Rapkin (ca. 1840) *Waskoyou Lake*; Knight and Company (ca. 1849) seems *Waskayou Lake*; Black (ca. 1857) *Wahgow Lake*; Crown Lands (1857) *Waskayowwahcow Lake*; Garnier (1860) *Lake Waskai Waou-gou*; Russell (1868) seems *Washcow Lake*; Department of Railways and Canals (1882) *Waskayowwahgo Lake*; Department of the Interior (1883) *Waskatowawaka Lake*; Tache and Genest (1883) seems *Waskayowwangow Lake*; Department of Public Works (1883) *Waskatowaka Lake*; Carter (1886) *Waskeyow Wahgow Lake*; Map and School Supply Company (1892) seems *Whaskayouwahgo Lake*; Department of Railways and Canals (ca. 1908, 1911) *Big Lake*.

**Waskao River** (53 E/11) Flows northeast into Cordeau Lake. The CPCGN (1978) suggested that it was from the Cree waskayao (in Watkins 1865) meaning *circling around*. Note the similarity in meaning with the previous entry.

**Waskik Lake** (63 J/10) South of Setting Lake. First noted on a GSC map (1902). Tyrrell (1915) rendered the Cree name as Waskiktepigo Sakahigan meaning *Water Lily Lake*. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Waskayowukow Lake meaning *shining sand*.

**Waskunhikunis Creek** (54 F/8) Flows east into Hudson Bay. A Cree name meaning *little house*. There was probably a cabin here.

**Waskwaytamo Creek** (64 H/5) Flows southeast into Wood Lake. A Cree name meaning *lily root*.

**Waskweesakwaskamotamisk Lake** (54 D/5) South of Limestone Lake. A Cree name meaning *birch tree sticking out of the beaver house*.

**Waskwiatik Creek** (53 N/10) Flows south into East Niska Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *birch*. Waskwiatik Lake (53 N/10) Southwest of Shamattawa.

**Waspison Lake** (64 K/12) West of Lac Brochet on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. CBGN correspondence (1950) indicated that the name was Cree meaning *moss bag*. This refers to a cradle made of moose skin as opposed to a *tikinakun* which is a cradle board. Faries (1938) defined it as a moss bag, made of any kind of material with lacing in front drawn around the baby with moss wrapped around the lower limbs to absorb moisture. Apparently this name or word may carry one meaning in one area, and the other elsewhere.

**Wasp Lake** (52 L/6) West of Eaglenest Lake. A Fisheries staff member was stung by a wasp while surveying this lake in 1984. Resource personnel have known it by this name ever since.

*Wassewa* (62 F/1) Southeast of Deloraine. A former Post Office that opened in 1885 on 19-2-20W, closed in 1906, reopened in 1907 on 24-2-21W and closed permanently in 1923. Also a former Canadian National railway point on 23-2-21W in 1914 (Douglas 1933) and a School District on 26-2-21W. Southeast of the British Settlement area, E. Nichol (ca. 1881) kept a beacon burning in his store to guide those who might be wandering over the plains at night. The place was subsequently called Wassewa meaning *burning light* (Wright 1951). Garland (1975) thought that it meant *it is far distant* in Ojibwa. The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1970.

**Wasslen Lake** (64 I/12) South of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Theodore D. Wasslen of Binscarth. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Wass River** (53 E/11) Flows north into Knight Lake west of Island Lake. **Wass Lake** (53 E/11) West of Island Lake. CBGN records (1950) indicated that Wass River and Wass Lake were named after T. Wass, trader and prospector at Island Lake. **Wass Island** (53 E/15) Island Lake.

**Watapi Rapids** (63 H/14) Molson River west of Washahigan Lake. A Cree name meaning *root*.

**Watchi Bay** (63 F/14) In Reader Lake. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1921) and as *Watche Lake* on an Austin survey (1883). Douglas (1933) reported that the name was Cree meaning *hill* (*big hill* according to Garland 1975). Formerly known as Mountain Bay (GBC 1924). Anonymous (n.d.) *Watch Lake*; GBC (1902) *Watchi Lake*.

**Watchorn Bay** (62 O/7) East shore of Lake Manitoba northwest of Ashern. Named in 1919 after H. T. D. Watchorn, the postmaster at Bayton who settled here ca. 1903 (Douglas 1933). Also called Doghung Bay or Animooskagoging Bay, the Native translation (GBC 1924). Tyrrell (1893) called it *Dog-Hung Bay*. Fieldwork revealed a local story about its origin. Apparently some people chased a man up here from Pembina, caught up with him here and killed (hung) him. **Watchorn Creek** (62 O/7) Flows southwest into Watchorn Bay and is named after it (CPCGN 1972). Fieldwork revealed the local alternate Doghung Creek.

**Waterbury Lake** (63 N/12) South of Sisipuk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Orville R. Waterbury of Birtle. He served in No. 83 Lancaster Squadron.

**Waterhen** (62 O/13) Community on the Waterhen River. The Post Office opened in 1919 on 33-32-15W (Douglas 1933) and relocated to 16-33-15W ca. 1977. Garland

(1975) observed that this settlement was the backdrop for the novel *Where Nests the Water Hen* by Gabrielle Roy (1951). Named after nearby Waterhen Lake and River, which themselves are translations of older Native names. **Waterhen 45** (62 O/13) Indian Reserve on the southwest shore of Waterhen Lake. First noted on a Brown map (1916) and earlier on a Martin survey (1877) as *Water Hen River Indian Reserve*. It is a Saulteaux reserve named after the lake and river (Douglas 1933). Indian Affairs Department (1891) *Water Hen River Indian Reserve No. 45*; SGO (1900) *Waterhen River Indian Reserve* (and noted a trading post about here). **Waterhen Lake** (63 B/4) East of Lake Winnipegosis. First noted on a Fidler map (1808) as *Water hen Lake*, and as one word on Arrowsmith (1814). It is a translation of the Native name for the river identified by Tyrrell (1893) as Singipsiew sibi (Douglas 1933). This is the Saulteaux name given to the Western Grebe which breeds on the lake and river. CPCGN records indicated that it is also locally known as Simonssippi Lake, a Native name meaning *Simons River* (Garland 1975; from Kirkness). Dawson (1859) *Sangusepi* or *Sanguisippi Lake, Singussippi Lake*; Thompson (1858) *Water Hen Lake*; Crown Lands (1858) *Lake Sangussepi*; Hind (1860) *Water-hen Lake*; Lionais, Dawson Brothers (1870) seems *Sinonssippi Lake*; Pierce (1879) *Shangapis Sagagin (Water Hen Lake)*. **Waterhen River** (62 O/13) Drains Waterhen Lake south into Lake Manitoba. First noted on Fidler (1808) as *Water hen river* and correctly on an Arrowsmith map (1814). It is a translation of the Native name Singipsiew. Thompson (1813-14; 1843 map) *Water-hen River*; S. Dawson (1859) *Singuissippi River*; Hind (1858) *Water Hen River*; CPR (1874) *South Branch of the Water Hen River*; Pierce (1879) *Shangapis Sebe*.

*Waterhen Lake House* (62 O/13) Southeast shore of Waterhen Lake. A Hudson's Bay Company post named after the lake (Voorhis 1930) and first shown on a map by Tyrrell (1893). About 1885, the post was moved from the lake outlet to the present location of the Skownan Post Office. The SGO (1900) and Department of the Interior (1905) showed it as *Waterhen Post*, still at the southeast end by Waterhen River, and the former map noted the name of H. Hartman here. Bulman (1897) called it *Old Waterhen Post*, located at the north end of Long Island Bay.

**Waterman Lake** (64 J/6) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Ray C. Waterman of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Waters Lake** (64 H/2) Northeast of Holmes Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Craftsman Edward T. Waters of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

**Wathacheewan Lake** (53 D/13) Northeast of Weaver Lake. A Saulteaux name meaning *strong current*.

**Wathintayappikowin Rapids** (63 A/9) Polar River. A Native name meaning *overturn*, probably in reference to canoes capsizing in the current.

**Watjask Lakes** (62 N/11) Northwest of Roblin. First shown on a Bulman map (1897) as *Watjask Lake* with the plural form adopted in 1966. It is a Cree name meaning *muskrat* (compare with forms wuchusk, wachusk). Fieldwork revealed the local names Rat Lake, East Rat Lake and West Rat Lake. "Rat" is a common colloquialism for the muskrat. The CBGN (1949) noted it as *Wayask Lake* on NTS map 62 NW (1940) and as *Rat Lake* on a GSC map (1891).

**Watkins Lake** (64 N/7) Southwest of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Ordinary Signalman Harry Watkins of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Margaree*.

**Watseskwatapi Lake** (63 F/13) Northwest of The Pas. A Cree name meaning *rat root* or *bulrushes* (Douglas 1933). Muskrats eat bulrushes and build their houses from them and other marsh grasses, hence the name.

**Watson Bay** (64 O/5) Northwest shore of Atimkameskak Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Stoker 1 Norman R. Watson of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Louisburg*.

**Watson Creek** (64 J/12) Flows northeast into Descôteaux Lake west of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer James C. Watson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 206 Hudson Squadron.

**Watson Island** (64 K/10) Maria Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 Thomas S. Watson of Gladstone. He served in No. 271 Dakota Squadron.

**Watson Peninsula** (64 H/14) North Knife Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Lloyd G. Watson of Napinka. He served in No. 429 Halifax Squadron.

**Watson Point** (54 K/13) West shore of Hudson Bay east of Churchill. Named after John Watson, an English pilot with the Jens Munk expedition which made land at the present site of Churchill in 1619 (CBGN 1948).

**Watson River** (64 I/3) Flows north into Rocky River west of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Fred S. Watson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 409 Defiant Squadron.

**Watsons Lake** (62 G/5) North of Pelican Lake. Land records indicate that Peter Watson homesteaded SE 4-6-16W in 1887.

**Watsons Point** (62 J/16) East shore of Lake Manitoba northwest of Lundar. CPCGN records (1979) indicated it to be an old family name in the area. Land records indicate that Edward F. Watson homesteaded NW 2-21-7W in 1891.

**Watters Island** (64 B/6) Karsakuwigamak Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer James F. Watters of Winnipeg. He served in No. 433 Halifax Squadron.

**Watters Lake** (62 K/2) North of Virden. Land records indicate that Patrick Watters homesteaded NE 20-13-25W in 1891 and purchased the southern half of 11-14-26W in 1920. Alternate names included Allenbys Lake and Walkers Lake.

**Watters Lake** (64 I/7) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 William J. Watters of Portage la Prairie. He served in No. 104 Wellington Squadron.

**Watt Lake** (52 E/14) Southeast of Brereton Lake. CPCGN records (1974) indicated that the lake was named after local trapper and mink rancher Hughie Watt. He trapped here for 30 years and was the first registered trapper in the area.

**Watt Lake** (64 C/7) Northwest of Granville Lake. Named in 1947 after World War II veteran Flying Officer Robert H. Watt of Winnipeg. He served in No. 415 Halifax Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. He died in 1946 as a result of a flying accident.

**Wattsview** (62 K/6) Railway point south of Russell. Located on the CNR line on 23-16-28W. Also a former Post Office which opened in 1884 on 30-16-27W and closed in 1915. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster William Watt) indicated that his home on the southern half of 30-16-27W was on a small hill with a good view. The Post Office name "Wattsview" was suggested by neighbour S. W. Chambers who later became postmaster. The railway point was formerly called Invercoe and there was also a landing place here on the Assiniboine River called Wattsview Landing (Garland 1975). Travellers on the river to nearby Birtle landed at Wattsview. Anonymous (n.d.) seems *Wallsview*; Rand McNally (1912) *Wattsview Station*. **Wattsview Plains** (62 K/6) Southwest of Birtle. Also known as Birdtail Grasslands.

**Waugh** (52 E/11) Locality southeast of Brereton Lake. A former Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway terminus located on Township 8-17E on the northwest shore of Shoal Lake and first noted on a Stovel map (1917). Named after Richard D. Waugh (Douglas 1933), Mayor of Winnipeg (1912, 1915 - 1916). The aqueduct to Winnipeg was begun during his term of Office (Hadashville Women's Institute 1970). The Post Office name was Indian Bay (see main entry). GSC (1921) *Indian Bay Siding*; NTS map 52 E (1939) *Waugh (Indian Bay Post Office)*.

**Wauhkonens Bay** (62 O/12) East of Winnipegosis in the northwest end of Lake Manitoba. Land records indicate that Herman Wauhkonen homesteaded SW 13-31-16W in 1922. Locally known as Allard Bay, also a family name.

*Waverly* (around 62 G/11) Northeast of Glenboro. GBC correspondence (1905; from Skalholt Postmaster J. Anderson) indicated it to be a School District named by settlers after a place in Scotland. The School District name was not recorded on any maps. When the School District was named, the settlers may have intended Waverley. Waverley Station is in Edinburgh and Edinburgh resident Sir Walter Scott (1771 - 1832) wrote a number of works of historical fiction there known collectively as the "Waverley Novels."

**Wavey Creek** (62 I/7) Flows north into Netley Creek. First noted on a Secretary of State map (1872) as *Wavy Creek* and correctly in Douglas (1933) who claimed that it was a translation of the Cree name Wawei Sipi. GBC correspondence (1891; from Indian Agent A. M. Muckle) indicated the name to be Wavy Creek, with the Native name Wakway Sepee meaning *Wavy River*. It "used to be a great place to hunt Wavys at." Wavey is a local name for snow geese (and sometimes other species) which congregate in the Netley Marsh during their annual migrations.

*Wavy Bank* (62 I/3) Northwest of Selkirk. A former Post Office that opened in 1878 as Victoria on Township 14-2E, changed to Wavy Bank in 1882 on 28-14-2E and closed in 1926. The name originated with the thousands of "wavys," or snow geese that used to stop here during their annual migrations (GBC correspondence 1905; from Postmaster C. Herbert). The School District just south on 9-14-2E was named Victoria (Chataway map 1907).

**Wawakiskitchewan Narrows** (63 I/14) Cross Lake. A Native name meaning *surging water* (ebb and flow).

**Wawakuskwayank Creek** (53 D/14) Flows southwest into Elliot Lake northeast of Weaver Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *winding marsh*.

**Wawanesa** (62 G/12) Village on the Souris River northwest of Glenboro. A Post Office, Canadian National railway point and School District on 26-7-17W. The Post Office opened in 1890 following the arrival of the CNR and the demise of nearby Souris City (see entry). Originally called Sipewiski, a Native name meaning *crooked river*, the name was changed because some settlers felt the name sounded like "sip of whisky" (Rome 1970). Garland (1975) thought that Wawanesa was a Cree word meaning *beautiful vista*, while some residents claimed that it meant *wild geese*. J. A. Rayburn (CPCGN) translated it as *wild goose nest* (compare to Sipiwesk Lake entry).

Still others suggested that it was derived from the Sioux wahonesi meaning whip-poor-will, a bird named from the sounds it makes. Ham (1980) suggested that it may have derived from the name of the whipoorwill as given in Longfellow's poem *Hiawatha*: "But he heard the Wawonaissa, Heard the whippoorwill complaining…" This seems more likely in light of the other Manitoba place names that stem from that source (see Hiawatha, Keewatin, Nokomis Lake, Ponemah and Souris City entries). Wawanesa's mayor wrote in 1967 that the origin of the name was shrouded in history, but that its accepted meaning was that it was a Sioux word meaning *no snow* (Garland 1975). The community is nestled at the base of the steep banks of the Souris River which are bare all winter. Rome (1970) suggested that the name was derived from "Wa-wa-neche," a Dakota-Sioux word meaning *land of no snow*. Department of the Interior (1884) *Wawonaissa*; Codd (1885) *Wawawanaissis*; CPR (ca. 1892) *Wawanessa*; Adley (1900) *Wawansea*.

**Wawao Creek** (54 K/11) Flows north into La Pérouse Bay east of Churchill. CPCGN records (1972) indicated that the name was submitted as Snow Goose Creek by biologist F. Cooke, who added that snow geese nested in this area. According to local guide J. Spence, the local Cree name was Wawao Creek (meaning *snow geese*), so this was the name adopted. **Wawao Creek** (54 F/1) Flows north into Hudson Bay and was similarly named in 1976. An alternate name was Waveys Creek. Wavey is a colloquialism for the snow goose.

**Wawataynee Creek** (52 M/12) Flows north into Leyond River. A Saulteaux name meaning *northern lights*. **Wawataynee Rapids** (52 M/6) In the Gammon River to the southeast, these were similarly named in 1977.

**Wawateewe Lakes** (62 P/9) East of Lake Winnipeg. A Native name meaning *northern lights*.

*Wawaweeaykamak Lake* (53 E/14) West of Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *round*.

**Wawayanagan River** (63 C/10) Flows southeast into Indian Birch River west of Swan Lake. First shown on a Department of the Interior sectional map (1924) and noted earlier on a Nelson map (1893) as *Gut* or *Wawayanegun Creek*. The name is Cree meaning *wrapper* or *birch*; perhaps referring to animal gut used to string or wrap things (Garland 1975; from Kirkness). SGO (1914) *Wawayanagon River*.

*Waweenakumik Lake* (63 B/13) Southeast of Cedar Lake. Originally called Kawinaw Lake as noted on a 1915 sketch by T. Plunkett, DLS (GBC 1929). Following fieldwork, the name was changed to this local Cree name meaning *dirty water*. Also known as Kawinawamik Lake (same meaning).

**Wawe Island** (53 N/10) In Wapuspimiskunaw Lake southwest of Highrock Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *egg*.

**Waweyahao Lake** (53 N/14) Northeast of Knee Lake. A Cree name meaning *round*.

**Waweyasew Lake** (54 D/5) Northeast of Split Lake. A Cree name meaning *round*.

**Waweyasew Lake** (63 I/16) West of Oxford Lake. Named by the CPCGN in 1973. Presumably the same origin as previous entry.

**Waychuk Lake** (64 J/14) Northwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Walter S. Waychuk of Brandon. He served in No. 408 Lancaster Squadron.

**Way Lake** (64 P/4) South of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Wilfrid H. Way of Brandon. He served in No. 103 Lancaster Squadron.

**Waypapeekowin Creek** (53 L/2) Flows northeast into Beaver Hill Lake south of Gods Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *flowing away*. **Waypapeekowin Rapids** (53 L/7) On the creek at the southeastern end of Beaver Hill Lake.

**Wayte Lake** (63 K/13) South of Mikanagan Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Private Thomas L. Wayte of Glenboro. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Waywayo Lake** (53 N/6) Northeast of Knee Lake. A Cree name meaning *white goose*.

**Wayweekokanskak Falls** (62 P/9) Bloodvein River. An Ojibwa name meaning *little birch*.

**Weak Tea Bay** (64 P/12) North end of Nejanilini Lake. CPCGN records (1974) indicated that this name was suggested by Manitoba's Director of Wildlife, G. Malaher. In 1966, a group of dignitaries was invited to a tea party at the unveiling of a cairn commemorating the visit of Lieutenant Governor Richard S. Bowles to the tundra. Needless to say, the weakness of the tea was a source of conversation. In addition to the Lieutenant Governor, guests included the Honourable G. Evans (Minister of Mines and Natural Resources), his Deputy Minister Mr. Mair, Mr. Malaher, co-worker J. Robertson, the pilots and some local residents. The cairn was erected on an esker between the bay and Wolverine River.

**Weasel Island** (62 O/12) In the southeast end of Lake Winnipegosis. Adopted by the CBGN in 1957 and so named because of the number of weasels (ermine) trapped here. First noted on Hind (1858) as *Ermine Island*. Ermine are members of the weasel family which assume a white coloration in the winter as protective camouflage. Dawson (1859) seems *Arming I*, probably a misinterpretation; Anonymous (ca. 1902) *Salt Island*.

**Weaver Bay** (64 J/15) In Stony Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Glen M. Weaver of Bernie. He served in No. 405 Lancaster Squadron.

**Weaver Island** (64 J/15) Stony Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Trooper Frederick M. Weaver of Bernie. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Weaver Lake** (63 A/15) On the Poplar River northeast of Berens River. First noted correctly on NTS map 63 A (1928) and earlier as Thunder Lake on maps from Peter Fidler (ca. 1808) onward. The origin was not determined, but fieldwork served to confirm the local names Thunder Lake and Pinasiway Lake (a Native name meaning *thunder*). Vandermalen (1827) *Lac Thunder (du Tonnerre)*; DeSmet (1844) *L Tonnerre* (French for *thunder*); Anonymous (ca. 1875) and Department of the Interior (1883) *Middle Lake*. **Weaver Creek** (63 A/15) Flows south into Weaver Lake and was adopted in 1937. GBC records recorded it as local usage, according to trapper J. H. Staunton of Berens River. Fieldwork revealed the local Native name Osawekatik Creek meaning *yellow forehead*.

**Weaver Peninsula** (64 P/12) Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Gunner Robert F. Weaver of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Weaver Point** (64 J/15) In Stony Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Private Charles E. Weaver of Bernie. He served with the Saskatoon Light Infantry.

**Webb Bay** (64 H/6) Churchill River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Seaman Horace M. Webb of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Margaree*.

**Webb Creek** (63 K/15) Flows south into Elbow Lake northwest of Reed Lake. First noted on a GSC map (1919). GBC records (n.d.) indicated that the creek was named after a prospector. **Webb Lake** (63 K/15) Was similarly first noted on a GSC map (1919). **Webb Island** (63 K/15) Elbow Lake. Named after prospector Tom Webb who worked here in the 1920s. Presumably this is the same individual.

**Webber Lake** (53 L/8) South of Gods Lake. GBC records (1936) noted the names Slackun Lake and Slackkun Lake on a GSC map (1910). The name Webber Lake was suggested by M. G. Cameron (DLS) after the surveyor who ran the second Meridian – George E. G. Webber (DLS, MLS). The local name Goose Lake was also recorded by the GBC. Fieldwork revealed the Native name Niskamateekwan Lake meaning *goose tepee*, perhaps in reference to the use of a blind for hunting.

**Webb Island** (52 E/13) Brereton Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private John Webb of Stonewall. He served with the Veterans Guard of Canada.

**Webb Lake** (64 C/16) Southeast of Barrington Lake. CBGN records (1949) indicated that the lake was named after a prospector who staked claims just north of the lake. Possibly this is the same individual referred to in the Webb Creek entry (63 K/15).

**Webb Peninsula** (64 O/6) Calder Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Edward C. Webb of Winnipeg. He served in No. 428 Lancaster Squadron.

**Webb Rapids** (64 I/13) McKay River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Francis A. Webb of Homewood. He served in No. 9 Lancaster Squadron.

**Webb River** (64 I/6) Flows southeast into Paragon Lake northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Colonel Ralph H. Webb of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order, Member of the Order of the British Empire, the Military Cross and the Efficiency Decoration. See Rawebb entry for additional biographical information.

**Webster Bay** (64 G/6) Jefferson Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer George H. Webster of Winnipeg. He served in No. 214 Wellington Squadron.

**Webster Island** (53 E/16) Northeast of Loonfoot Island in Island Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Lloyd P. Webster of Roland. He served in No. 419 Halifax Squadron.

**Webster Lake** (63 K/11) East of Athapapuskow Lake. Named in 1976 after World War II casualty Sergeant Robert W. Webster of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers. Alternate names used by Natural Resources staff included Web Lake, Thorvaldson Lake (local fish farmers) and Lake Fourteen (14). Fieldwork revealed the local name Tote Road Lake (for hauling mining equipment). The adjoining Tote Lakes were named in 1979.

**Wechaki Lake** (63 H/10) Northwest of Gunisao Lake. CPCGN records (1974) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *stinking*. According to a local Conservation Officer, it was so named because a harsh winter killed the fish in the lake. They subsequently rotted on the shore in the spring. Compare with Witchai Lake entry.

**Wechesawan Lake** (53 L/8) South of Gods Lake. A Native name meaning *old people used to smoke fish which went rotten and started to smell.*

**Wedd Lake** (53 F/13) East of Island Lake on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. The CPCGN (1964) noted the name in Thistlewaite, Beatty and Beresford (1955), while correspondence with Ontario indicated that it was probably named after World War II casualty Lieutenant William G. R. Wedd of Toronto. He served with the Royal Regiment of Canada and was mentioned in dispatches.

**Wedge Lake** (63 K/11) Northeast of Athapapuskow Lake. Named by the GBC in 1945. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that the lake and nearby point were named after William "Billy" Wedge, a well-known prospector in the area prior to 1940. He later served as a forest ranger at Thicket Portage and Gods Lake and died at Snow Lake. **Wedge Point** (63 J/13) In Wekusko Lake. First noted on a GSC sketch (1919). Also named after Billy Wedge.

**Weecha Bay** (63 P/15) West shore of Brannigan Lake. A Cree name meaning *stinking*.

**Weecheekeenayasi Point** (53 D/3) East shore of Family Lake. A Native name meaning *stinking*.

**Weecheepuwanukatotheechik Bay** (64 F/13) East side of Brochet Bay in Reindeer Lake. A Cree name meaning *where the old people used to make birch bark canoes*.

**Weech Lake** (63 K/16) Northeast of Reed Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Albert R. Weech of Moore Park. He served with the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry.

**Weed Point** (62 O/7) Northeast shore of Lake Manitoba. First noted on a GSC map (1891) by Tyrrell and Dowling. Also called Weedy Point locally.

**Weekakenkaapasik Lake** (53 D/6) North of Fishing Lake. A Saulteaux name meaning *no snow there, bare*.

**Weekokseematow Lake** (53 D/6) North of Family Lake. A Saulteaux name meaning *open*.

**Weeks Lake** (64 P/11) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Edward H. Weeks of Winnipeg. He served in No. 20 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Weekwaskan Lake** (53 K/12) East of Gods Lake. A Native name meaning *graveyard*. **Weekwaskan River** (53 K/12) Flows north into Weekwaskan Lake and was similarly named in 1978.

**Weekwaymot Lake** (53 E/13) Southeast of Stevenson Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *birch bark basket*.

**Weemeeteegosi Creek** (53 D/4) Flows north into Berens River. A Saulteaux name meaning *white man*. **Weemeeteegosi Lake** (53 D/4) West of Family Lake.

**Weeneeniasink Point** (53 L/3) South shore of Kalliecahoolie Lake. A Cree name meaning *stinking*.

**Weepasko Island** (64 K/13) Misty Lake. A Cree name meaning *burn*.

**Weepaskow Lake** (64 K/7) Northeast of Reindeer Lake. A Cree name meaning *burnt*. **Weepaskow Lake** (64 N/2) Southwest of Nueltin Lake.

**Weesakachak** (53 F/12) Locality on Sagawitchewan Bay, Island Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local Native place name meaning *Whiskey Jack's sitting place* (i.e., the Gray Jay, a bird species common in the north). In Algonquian mythology, Weesakachak is also the name of the "Trickster" or Culture Hero about whom many stories are told. **Weesakachak Creek** (53 F/13) Flows southwest into Sagawitchewan Bay.

**Weesaklamin Portage** (64 C/2) Laurie River. A Cree name meaning *cranberry*.

**Weeseena Lake** (53 D/11) North of Fishing Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *beaver*.

**Weiden** (62 O/5) Locality southeast of Winnipegosis. Postal records indicated that the Post Office opened in 1905 as Oakbrae on 6-29-18W, moved to 20-28-19W in 1923, became Weiden in 1913 on 31-28-19W and closed in 1969. Both Oak Brae (see Oakbrae entry) and Weiden are approved names and are distinct localities situated five or six miles apart. A 1965 municipal map showed *Wieden* Post Office on Section 31 and Wieden School District on 1-29-17W. The name is German and means *pastures*.

**Weidenhamer Lake** (64 K/10) East of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Hubert C. Weidenhamer of Dand. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Weidner Lake** (64 I/16) South of Caribou Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Rifleman Adolph Weidner of Mousehorn. He served with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

*Weir* (62 K/1) Northwest of Brandon. A former School District on NW 33-14-20W. The first school operated out of settler John Weir's log house (Basswood and District Centennial Back-home Day Committee 1970). A proper school was built in 1885 and opened in 1886 (Newdale Historical Society 1970). The school closed in 1955 with consolidation.

**Weir Bay** (64 H/6) Northern Indian Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Robert N. Weir of Winnipeg. He served in No. 427 Halifax Squadron.

**Weir Island** (64 N/5) Hillhouse Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Ivan A. Weir of Belmont. He served in No. 102 Halifax Squadron.

**Weir Lake** (54 E/2) At the head of Weir River. First noted on a *Manitoba North* map (1938) and was named after the river. It was identified as Goose Lake in a 1906 GSC report and as Niski Lake on a 1897 GSC sled route map. Tyrrell (1915) recorded the Native name Niski Sakahigan meaning *Goose Lake*. Fieldwork confirmed the local Cree name Nisku Lake (meaning goose).

**Weir Peninsula** (63 P/5) Wintering Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Alexander C. Weir of Winnipeg. He served in No. 102 Halifax Squadron.

**Weir Point** (64 F/4) Carswell Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer James C. Weir of Winnipeg. He served in No. 97 Lancaster Squadron.

**Weir River** (54 D/16) Locality northeast of Gillam. Located on the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line on 19-90-22E and indicated in GBC records (1928) as having been named after the nearby river. **Weir River** (54 C/14) Flows east into the Nelson River. First noted correctly on a Topographical Surveys map (1915) while Tyrrell (1915) referred to it as Kisemitiskun River or Kisemitiskun Sipi, a Native name meaning *Old Fish-dam River*. Turnor (1778) called it Fishing Creek, which Douglas (1933) identified as a translation of the Cree name Kesamachiskun meaning *dam of poles, twigs* etc. for catching fish. Weirs were often constructed across creeks or lake outlets. GBC correspondence (1917; from the Hudson Bay Railway) indicated that a survey crew here in 1912 gave it a "rather indecent" name which was softened to Airhole River. This name remained in use by some, while others used an abbreviated form of the Native name (not given) which meant *river with a fish weir at its mouth*. Codd (1885) seems *Cock River*; Copp Clark (1914) *Goose River;* Department of Railways and Canals (1914) *Kisemagisitikum R* at the mouth, and *Goose R* on a separate northwestern portion.

**Wekaysi Rapids** (63 H/10) In Gunisao River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Saulteaux name meaning *wild ginger or rat root*.

**Wekusko** (63 J/12) Community south of Wekusko Lake. Located on the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line on 1-64-16W. Named after Wekusko Lake to the north (GBC 1933). The Post Office opened in 1951 on SE 1-64-16W and closed in 1976. Also a School District name shown here on a 1965 municipal map. CBGN (1950) *Wekusko Station*. **Wekusko Lake** (63 J/13) Northeast of Reed Lake. GBC records indicated that Herb Lake was changed to Wekusko Lake in 1901. Hearne called it *Wee-kus-qua Lake* in 1774 (Tyrrell 1968). Tyrrell (1915) identified it as Wikisko Sakahigan, a Native name meaning *sweetgrass* or *herb lake*, and in 1916 (from the GBC) he referred to it as *Wekuskow Lake*, named after the mint (*Mentha canadensis*) which grew on the shore. Anonymous (n.d.) *Hurb Lake*; Turnor (1778) *Conjuring or Sweet Herb Lake*; Fidler (1806) *Weekusk*, who noted that R. Spence had a house here; Thompson (1813-14; 1871 copy) *Sweet Heart Lake*; DeSmet (1844) *L aux Herbes*; Lionais (1870) *Herb Lake*; Bell (1895) *Sweetheart Lake*; Department of the Interior (1913) *Wekuskow L*; Quebec Government (1918) *Lac Wekusko*. **Wekusko Brook** (63 J/13) Flows south into Wekusko Lake and is named after it. First noted on a Copp Clark map (1906). **Wekusko Falls** (63 J/13) In the Grass River west of Wekusko Lake. Also named after the lake. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1923).

**Welbanks Lake** (63 I/7) North of Molson Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Sergeant Charles E. Welbanks of Winnipeg. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Welburn Lake** (64 O/10) West of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Rifleman Francis W. Welburn of Winnipegosis. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Welch Lake** (63 K/16) West of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Robert T. J. Welch of Boissevain. He served in No. 1679 Halifax Conversion Unit.

**Weldon Bay** (63 K/14) In Kisseynew Lake. First noted on a Topographical Surveys map (1924). GBC records (1921) noted the name as Lobstick Bay on a 1921 list by B. Waugh, DLS, but it was changed to Weldon Bay after a member of Waugh's 1920 survey party. **Weldon Narrows** (63 K/14) East side of Weldon Bay and named after it in 1951.

**Weldon Lake** (52 L/13) South of Manigotagan Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Private Luther P. L. Weldon of Carlowrie. He served with the 1st Canadian Special Services Battalion.

**Wellar Lake** (63 J/9) West of Cross Lake. Named in 1981 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Lloyd D. Wellar of Strathclair. He served with the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry.

**Wellburns Creek** (62 N/16) Flows north into Lake Winnipegosis northwest of Winnipegosis. First noted as Point River on a Hind map (1858) – the creek empties near a "point" (Wellburns). In 1977, the creek took the name of the Wellburn family who lived at its mouth. Also known as German Creek locally. Leggo (1871) *Panic River*; GSC (1891) *Point Creek*. **Wellburns Point** (62 N/16) Adjacent to the creek mouth.

*Wellington* (62 J/2) Northwest of Portage la Prairie near Katrime. A former Post Office which opened in 1877 on 9-13-10W and closed in 1900. It was named after the Duke of Wellington by Alexander Edgar who explored the district in 1872 and returned in 1873 to settle (McLaughlan, in Taylor 1967). The settlement was apparently made up of "greenhorn Englishmen" (i.e., new to farming and pioneer life).

**Wellman Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. First noted on a SGO map (1919). Wellman was a former forester in the district. Twilley (1958) suggested that it may have been named after the contractor who built the right of way (railway) to the Swan River valley area. Locally known as Big Lake.

**Wellmet Lake** (64 C/16) East of Barrington Lake. CBGN correspondence (1949; from G. P. Crombie) indicated that the lake was "so named at the request of an International Nickel Company party that we met there." "Wellmet" is an archaic greeting or salutation to a person one has wanted to meet.

**Wells Island** (63 P/2) Cotton Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman John T. Wells of Carberry. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Wells Lake** (64 F/2) Northwest of Barrington Lake. CBGN records (1947) indicated that the lake was named after H. E. Wells, an Inspector of Registered Traplines for Manitoba.

**Wellwood** (62 J/3) Community southeast of Neepawa. A Canadian Pacific railway point and Post Office established in 1881 - 1882 and located on 28-12-14W (Douglas 1933). First shown on a Department of the Interior map (1881). Also a School District name. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster G. R. Black) indicated that it was named after a Presbyterian Minister and later School Inspector who lived (and died) in Minnedosa. Reverend James A. Wellwood homesteaded about two miles southeast of Minnedosa in 1880 (Minnedosa Women's Institute 1958). He moved to Minnedosa in 1884 and set up a Dominion Meteorological Station there. A line ran from his farm south to the United States where information was relayed by telegraph to Ottawa. The station was relocated to a hill southwest of town and the family continued to operate it until 1949.

**Wemtikosi Bay** (53 F/13) East end of Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *white man's house*. Notes mentioned "William, 1946, drilling" – presumably the "white man" and his purpose here.

**Wencheek Lake** (53 E/10) Northeast of Cantin Lake. A Native name meaning *stinking*.

**Wendigo Beach** (52 L/5) Locality on Lac du Bonnet. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be the local name for a cottage community. Wendigo (one of several spellings) is a Native name meaning *cannibal* or *evil spirit*. The area is also known as *Windigo*. **Wendigo Island** (52 L/5) Lac du Bonnet, west of Lapins Point. A local name. **Wendigo Lake** (53 D/14) Widening of the Cobham River south of Elliot Lake. A Saulteaux word meaning *cannibal*. **Wendigo Point** (62 P/14) West shore of Lake Winnipeg west of Bloodvein Bay. See Wetiko Hills entry.

*Wentland* (62 I/8) Northeast of Selkirk. A former Post Office which later became Greenland (see entry).

**Wenusk Lake** (53 E/11) Southwest of Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *ground hog*.

**Wepooskow Narrows** (64 F/13) North end of Reindeer Lake. A Cree name meaning *burnt hole*.

**Weposkaw Portage** (64 C/8) Between Granville Lake and Stag Lake. A Cree name meaning *burnt wood*.

**Werbenuk Lake** (64 I/1) East of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Joseph Werbenuk of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Werner Lake** (64 N/16) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Sapper George C. Werner of Ashern. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Wernham Lake** (64 A/14) East of Gauer Lake. Named in 1950 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant James C. Wernham of Winnipeg. He served in No. 405 Lancaster Squadron and was mentioned in dispatches. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Mistutikumak Lake meaning *big whitefish*.

**Werry Lake** (64 J/5) North of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Corporal Everet G. Werry of Crystal City. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles. The name Jimmy Lake was used in a Manitoba Fisheries study (1963).

**Wesachewan River** (53 L/10) Flows southeast from Vermilyea Lake to Gods Lake. The name is Cree meaning *looking at the lake from a distance, it appears white, like a rapid* (Garland 1975; from Kirkness).

**Weskachmik Lake** (53 F/13) East of Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *diaphragm of an animal*.

**Weskuchanis Portage** (64 K/4) Between Whiskey Jack Lake and Reindeer Lake. A Cree name meaning *Whiskey Jack* (Gray Jay).

**Wesley Lake** (64 B/13) West of Southern Indian Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Ralph E. Wesley of Winnipeg. He served in No. 106 Lancaster Squadron.

**Wesley Wilson Bay** (53 N/3) White Goose Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer David Wesley T. Wilson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 31 Operational Training Unit.

**Wess Lake** (64 B/5) West of Ruttan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private William Wess of Ukraina. He served with the Loyal Edmonton Regiment.

**Westbourne** (62 J/2) Community northwest of Portage la Prairie. The Post Office opened in 1871 as White Mud River (named after the river nearby) and changed to Westbourne in 1873 on 25-13-9W. Also a Canadian Pacific railway point. A mission station of the Church Missionary Society was founded here in 1859 (Douglas 1933). The name commemorates Reverend John West, a Church of England pioneer of "missionary enterprise" in western Canada (Johnson 1875). The name was given by Reverend Henry George, also a missionary, who had formerly resided on Westbourne Street in London, England. The mission was established by Archdeacon Cochran (Metcalfe 1932). This area was called Shannon's by early settlers of the Lynch party here in 1871 and First Crossing (of the Whitemud River) by travellers heading west along the Saskatchewan Trail. Codd (1885) *Westburne*; Douglas (1933) *Whitemud River* (for the Post Office). **Westbourne** (62 J/2) Rural Municipality around the community. **Westbourne Settlement** (62 J/2) Encompasses part of the community of Westbourne.

**West Branch Medora Creek** (62 F/2) Flows northwest into Medora Creek. A tributary of Medora Creek locally known as Deloraine Drain.

*West Brenda* (62 F/7) Northeast of Melita. The Post Office opened in 1888 on 33-4-26W and closed in 1897. Also a School District on 20-4-26W. Probably named due to its proximity to the western boundary of the Rural Municipality of Brenda (see entry). Department of the Interior (1894) *Westbrenda*.

**West Chipewyaneesis Lake** (64 A/10) Northwest of Waskaiowaka Lake. A Cree name meaning *little Chipewyan*.

**Westdal Lake** (64 C/16) Southwest of Barrington Lake. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that the lake was named in 1949 after B. J. E. Westdal, a pilot on the survey of the 23rd Base Line in 1940. Correspondence with Mr. Westdal (1973) confirmed that he had flown in the Sherridon - Barrington Lake area for geologists. On his first flight there he got lost and this was a source of endless amusement for the geologists. They promised to name a lake after him and presumably did as the CBGN (1949) noted this name on a mining claim. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Wupanukamik Lake meaning *stop at the narrows (on the lake)*.

*West Derby* (around 62 G/3) Northeast of Killarney. A former School District that was established in 1884 on NW 18-3-15W (Norris 1957).

**West Doghead Point** (62 P/10) West shore of Lake Winnipeg northeast of Fisher Bay. Formerly Whiteway Point, the name was changed by the CPCGN in 1964.

**Westergaard Lake** (52 L/11) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet. CPCGN records (1976) indicated that the lakes were named to commemorate pioneer aviator Albert Westergaard. He began his flying career as a World War I pilot and in 1927 became Manager of Western Canada Airways Flying School in Winnipeg. He also flew as a bush pilot and eventually became Superintendent of Canadian Airways at Sioux Lookout.

**West Favel River** (63 C/3) Flows north into the Roaring River northeast of Swan River. Previously approved as Favel River. Named by Tyrrell after William Favell (sp.) who acted as his guide on Duck Mountain in 1887 (Douglas 1933). Fieldwork found the local usage to be West Favel River and so it was changed in 1977. GSC (1888) *West Branch Favell River*; Bulman (1897) *Favell R West Branch*; Department of the Interior (1905) *Favel River*. **East Favel River** (63 C/3) Approved in 1940, flows north into West Favel River.

**Westgate** (63 C/13) Community southwest of Red Deer Lake. Located on the CNR line on 31-44-29W and first noted on a Stovel map (1901). GBC records (n.d.) and Douglas (1933) agreed that it was the last station in Manitoba (east of Saskatchewan), and so was considered the "gate to the west." The Post Office opened in 1947 on SE 31-44-29W. Also a School District name.

*West Gretna* (62 H/4) West of Emerson. First noted on a Bulman map (1908) as a Great Northern Railway point just northwest of Gretna (see main entry).

*West Hall* (62 F/8) Northeast of Deloraine. A former Post Office that opened in 1884 on 4-5-22W and closed in 1918. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmistress Mrs. E. Weightman) indicated that it was named after Bedford West Hall on the outskirts of Bedford, Northumberland (her former home). Their farmhouse was rebuilt like a border Peel Tower. The railway point on 32-4-22W is Hathaway (see entry). Adby (1900) *Westhall*.

**West Hawk Lake (Whiteshell Post Office)** (52 E/11) Community on West Hawk Lake southeast of Brereton Lake. Originally named *Westhawk Lake (Whiteshell Post Office)* by the CPCGN in 1966. The Post Office here earlier was Whiteshell (see entry). It was changed to West Hawk Lake in 1976 to agree with the lake after which it was named. CPCGN correspondence (1974; from Whiteshell Provincial Park Staff) indicated that "at one time, the West Hawk served all of the eastern Whiteshell area ... hence the name." **West Hawk Lake** (52 E/11) First noted on a Thibaudeau map (1908) and as Hawk Lake on a Department of the Interior map (1877). The lake was named after a surveyor named Hawk, who already had a Hawk Lake named after him in Ontario (Garland 1975). It became East Hawk Lake and this one became West Hawk Lake. From its shape and position of the name on several maps from Dawson (1859) on, this was identified as Falcon Lake, which should be the one just to the south. Fieldwork revealed the alternate name White Hawk Lake, probably combining part of the Post Office and lake names.

**West Johnston Lake** (64 O/9) Northwest of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Vernon A. Johnston of Pine Creek. He served with the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada.

**West Kildonan** (62 H/14) Urban community within the City of Winnipeg. First noted on a Chataway and SGO map (1921) as a Post Office west of the Red River. Later considered a city by the CBGN and then an urban community. CBGN records (1947) indicated it to be a municipality bordered by Winnipeg and the municipalities of East, North and Old Kildonan. See also Kildonan entry.

**West Kisayinew Bay** (63 N/15) North Channel, Churchill River. A Cree name meaning *old man, monster.*

*Westlake* (62 G/4) Southwest of Killarney. A former School District. Formerly called Rosebank, it was established in 1885 on 2-2-19W and probably named due to the presence of wild roses (Garland 1975). A new school was built in 1918 on SE 11-2-19W.

**Westland Lake** (53 L/3) Northeast of Fairy Rock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant John J. Westland of Winnipeg. He served in No. 10 Halifax Squadron.

**West Lee Lake** (52 M/4) Northeast of Wanipigow Lake. Named in 1986 after World War II casualty Aircraftman 1 Frederick J. Lee of Dickens. He served at No. 1 Flying Instructor School. East Lee Lake nearby is named after his brother Able Seaman Frank E. Lee.

**West Lynne** (62 H/3) Locality west of Emerson. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1874) and on a Dominion Lands map (1875) as a Hudson's Bay Company site. An 1881-82 Hudson's Bay Company plan showed West Lynne within their reserve. The Post Office of West Lynne was changed to Emerson in 1879 Douglas (1933). The two names were adopted separately by the CBGN; West Lynne was approved in 1952. Some early maps such as Hind (1858) incorrectly placed Fort Pembina here on the Canadian side of the border instead of in the United States, while Pembina Post Office was shown on the American side. Campbell (1972) suggested that the Pembina Post Office opened in 1871 and became West Lynne in 1874, while postal records listed West Lynne Post Office open from 1879 until 1890.

**Westman Lake** (64 I/5) Northwest of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Rifleman Cecil O. Westman of Glencairn. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**West Matthews Lake** (53 M/1) West of Semmens Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Denis C. Matthews of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers. East Matthews Lake was named after his brother, Private Norman C. Matthews.

**West Mossy Portage** (63 F/1) Between Cedar Lake and Lake Winnipegosis. Some four miles long, this feature was first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1905) and was called *Westerly Mossy Portage* by Pierce (1879). Tyrrell (1893) recorded the Native name Muskegoniga and in 1915 he listed it as Mossy Portage with the Native name Muskego Wunigup meaning *swampy portage*. Fieldwork confirmed this name to be Cree. Rainboth (1879) *Westrly Mossy Portage*. Some sources did not specify which portage was indicated; possibly they were considered as one. Mossy Portage passed "over a corduroy road for three-quarters of a mile through a very soft muskeg or swamp" (Smith in Fleming 1874). See also East Mossy Portage.

**West Nesayaketakayow River** (54 G/3) Flows northwest into Hudson Bay. A Cree name meaning *rivers run alongside each other.*

**Weston** (62 H/14) Neighbourhood within the City of Winnipeg. The name was first noted on a Chataway map (1926) south of the CPR yards. Adopted by the CPCGN in 1974.

*Weston Point* (62 O/13) West shore of Lake Winnipegosis. Named after Thomas C. Weston of the Geological Survey of Canada. The name was rescinded in 1977.

**West Peden Lake** (64 F/5) Northeast of Carriere Lake. Named in 1996 after World War I casualty Private David Peden of Winnipeg. He served with the 8th Battalion, Canadian Infantry (Manitoba Regiment). East Peden Lake was named after his brother, Private James Peden, another World War I casualty.

**Westray** (63 F/11) Community southwest of The Pas. Located on the CNR line on 20-53-27W and first noted on a Stovel map (1911). It was named in 1918 after Westray in Orkney, Scotland (Douglas 1933).

**West Waseekumik Lake** (63 N/14) Northeast of Sisipuk Lake. A Cree name meaning *clear water.*

**West Winchester Lake** (52 L/14) South of Wallace Lake. Named for the street in Winnipeg on which one of the Van Tassel Homes for Boys was located. See East Winchester Lake entry.

*West Winnipeg* (62 H/14) Within the City of Winnipeg. The Post Office opened in 1912 and closed in 1918. First noted on a Stovel map (1917) as a CPR-Grand Trunk Pacific Railway crossing point and on NTS 62 H (1938) as a Canadian National railway point, then west of the city. A Department of the Interior map (1881) placed Winnipeg West on the CPR line between Winnipeg and Rosser on Township 11-1W. Possibly this is a different point. The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1991.

*Westwood* (62 K/1) Northwest of Brandon. A former Post Office that opened in 1900 on 28-12-21W and became Wheatland in 1906 (see entry). GBC correspondence (1906; from Postmaster George Brown) indicated that the Post Office was named after the Westwood family who farmed here. This name was suggested after a request for the name Aetna was rejected. Westwood School District was on NW 16-12-21W near the present site of Wheatland.

**Wetikoeekan Lake** (64 C/16) South of Barrington Lake. A Cree name meaning *devil bone*. See next entry.

**Wetiko Hills** (53 K/9) East of Gods Lake on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. CPCGN records (1966) indicated this to be a local Cree name meaning *cannibal* or *devil* according to Native workers on the 18th Base Line survey. The hills were identified on NTS map 53 K (1965) simply as Prominent Ridge. There are several variations in the spelling of wetigo (including differences between Cree and Ojibwa), such as witiku, weetago, wendigo, wehtigo, wetigo, windigo etc. (Garland 1975). Some of these have been adopted for features elsewhere. The Cree witiku, or wetiko was the name given to cannibalistic evil spirits, believed by some to be ghosts of men who had eaten human flesh. The Dictionary of Canadianisms noted that it is a concept varying from a personified evil spirit to supernatural creatures, often giants, all having an insatiable appetite for human flesh. **Wetiko Creek** (63 A/8) Flows south into North Etomami River. **Wetiko Lake** (53 M/13) Southeast of Split Lake.

**Wetikoo Island** (63 N/11) South Channel, Churchill River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *devil, cannibal*. **Wetikoo Lake** (63 N/14) Northeast of Sisipuk Lake. See Wetiko Hills entry.

**Wetikoweskwattam** (63 I/9) Locality southwest of Oxford Lake. A local Cree name meaning *devil's doorway*. This place is located on the north shore of the Hayes River between two hills with a small ridge to the south of the river. Probably the same spot referred to as Hell Gate (see entry) by early fur traders and explorers. For a discussion of the root word *wetiko*, see Wetiko Hills entry.

**Whalen Creek** (54 C/4) Flows northeast into the Pennycutaway River. Named in 1964 after World War II casualty Private Bernard B. Whalen of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Wheadon River** (63 N/8) Flows northwest into Burntwood Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Albert E. G. Wheadon of Gypsumville. He served in No. 407 Hudson Squadron. Locally known as Machewin River, a Cree name meaning *hunting*.

**Wheatcroft Lake** (64 C/2) South of Granville Lake. Named in 1962 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Leslie R. Wheatcroft of Winnipeg. He served in No. 7 Photo Wing and was mentioned in dispatches. The CPCGN (1962) listed the alternate name Chuiak Lake and in 1966 included the name Reef Lake in The Manitoba Gazette. Chuiak Lake had been proposed by geologist D. Allan in 1950, after Michael Chuiak, a trapper, trader and prospector in this area for 20 years and who after World War II operated a trading post at South Indian Lake. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Wapawministikwapisko Lake meaning *narrow white reef.*

**Wheatland** (62 K/1) Community northwest of Brandon. Postal records indicated that the Post Office opened in 1882 on 14-13-22W (on the Oak River) and closed in 1905. First noted correctly on a Maingy postal map (1882). Following closure, Westwood Post Office was renamed Wheatland in 1906. The community is now located on the CPR line on 16 and 21-12-21W. Also a School District (Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba 1976) although the location is not now known. Westwood School District was identified on NW 16-12-21W on a 1965 municipal map (i.e., around Wheatland). See also Westwood entry. CPCGN (1962) *Wheatlands* on a 1961 Highway map.

**Wheeler Island** (64 P/15) Savage Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John W. Wheeler of Winnipeg. He served in No. 434 Halifax Squadron.

**Wheeler Lake** (63 O/4) North of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Trooper John F. Wheeler of Winnipeg. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Wheelers Lake** (62 I/7) South of Lake Winnipeg. A family name. Alternate names suggested (or used) by area Conservation Officers included Monias Lake after a Métis family who lived and fished here and Greenhorn Lake because Native and Métis guides would take "greenhorns" (the inexperienced) here to hunt.

**Wheelers Lake** (62 N/11) Northeast of Roblin. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to have been named after Tom Wheeler, a postmaster in the area for 30 years.

*Whilac* (62 F/1) East of Deloraine. First noted on Bulman (1905) as a Canadian Pacific railway point west of Boissevain; possibly a combination of two family names.

**Whillier Island** (64 H/1) Billard Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Walter C. Whillier of Brandon. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Whillier Lake** (52 E/14) Southeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sapper Joseph C. Whillier of Brandon. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Whirlpool River** (62 J/12) Flows south into the Rolling River southwest of McCreary. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1883). Whirlpool School District was near the river's mouth on SW 10-19-18W. **Whirlpool Lake** (62 J/12) Located on the river and named after it. First noted on a GSC map (1931) in Riding Mountain National Park.

*Whiskey Jack Island* (63 C/16) At the entrance to Pelican Bay in the north end of Lake Winnipegosis. First noted on a Pierce (DLS) map (1879) with the Native name Quinquisshe Menis. According to the Dictionary of Canadianisms, this is a nickname for the Gray Jay. The Algonquian name is Weskuchuanis, which Anglophones adopted as Whiskey John and later changed to Whiskey Jack. Weskuchuanis is Algonquian for *little blacksmith*. This bird is common in the northern forest areas and is very gregarious, appearing for handouts from passers-by whenever food is available. Codd (1885) *Whisky Jack I*; Bulman (1905) *Whiske Jack I*; CBGN (1952; from the 1947 *Manitoba South* map) *Whisky-jack I.*

**Whiskey Jack Lake** (64 K/5) North of Reindeer Lake near the Saskatchewan boundary. First noted on a Topographical Surveys map (1925) as *Whiskey-Jack L* and adopted in 1950. GBC records (1933) indicated that Whiskey Jack is the Montagnais name of this bird – Uiske-stian or *fat eater, one who hides fat*. The first thing this bird will do on finding fat is to conceal it. If an animal carcass is hung anywhere in the forest and jays are nearby they will soon pick it clean. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Weskuchanis Lake meaning *Gray Jay* or *Whiskey Jack* and the Chipewyan name Dyizegon Truay meaning *Gray Jay Lake*.

**Whisky Jack Bay** (63 C/16), **Whisky Jack Lake** (63 C/16) and **Whisky Jack Point** (63 C/16) All located south of Whiskey Jack Island and similarly named (albeit spelled differently) by the CPCGN in 1977 after this bird (see previous entries). For the point: Pierce (1879) *Quisquisshe Neashe* (Whiskey Jack or Gray Jay Point).

**White Bay** (63 I/2) Northeast shore of Molson Lake. Named in 1988 after World War II casualty Rifleman Robert E. White of Gilbert Plains. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**White Bear Creek** (54 F/8) Flows east into Hudson Bay. First noted on a Copp Clark map (1906) but to the north. Tyrrell (1915) indicated the name to be a translation of the Native name Wapasko Sipisis. Polar bears are fairly common along this Hudson Bay coastal lowland area. Possibly Thompson (1820) *Big Creek*; Copp Clark (1914) *Whitebear River.*

**White Beaver River** (63 A/1) Flows northwest into Berens River. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1902). Presumably albino beavers were seen or trapped here. Fieldwork revealed the local Saulteaux name Wapamik River. **White Beaver Falls** (63 A/1) In White Beaver River. First noted on a Department of Mines map (1938). The local Saulteaux name is Wapamik Falls.

**White Creek** (64 B/5) Flows southeast into Pemichigamau Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Kenneth White of Winnipeg. He served in No. 149 Stirling Squadron.

**Whitecross Lake** (64 O/16) West of Baralzon Lake. Named in 1987 after World War II casualty Flying Officer James A. Whitecross of Winnipeg. He served in No. 50 Hampden Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. **Whitecross Creek** (64 O/16) Flows northeast into Onhauser Lake. Named after Whitecross Lake in 1987.

**White Esker** (64 P/1) North of Meades Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Bombardier Francis White of Grandview. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Whitefish Point** (63 C/15) West shore of Dawson Bay in Lake Winnipegosis. CBGN correspondence (1952; from Fisheries officers) indicated this to be a local name probably stemming from the fact that there were whitefish spawning grounds in the vicinity. These fish are an important resource for area fishermen.

**White Fox Lake** (64 F/1) West of Melvin Lake. Named by Fisheries in 1989 for resource identification purposes.

**White Goose Lake** (53 N/3) East of Knee Lake. CPCGN records (1962) indicated it to be a local name. Fieldwork revealed the Cree names Waweo Lake meaning *snow goose* and Papakan Lake meaning *calling* (i.e., goose calling). **White Goose River** (53 N/2) Flows east into the Red Sucker River and was also named in 1962. Local Cree names included Waweo River meaning *snow goose* (i.e., white goose) and Owl River.

**Whitehead** (62 F/16) Rural Municipality west of Brandon. Named after Joseph Whitehead, a member of the contracting firm of Ryan, Whitehead and Ruttan which held contracts for the construction of the CPR in the Winnipeg region in the 1880s (Douglas 1933). The Rural Municipality was established in 1883 (Garland 1975).

**Whitehead Lake** (64 H/12) North of Wood Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer William A. Whitehead of Winnipeg. He served in No. 207 Lancaster Squadron.

*White Horse Plain* (62 H/13) West of Winnipeg. According to Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation (1985), the legend has numerous variations and may date to the early 18th century.

> One day, a Cree brave entered an Assiniboine encampment on a mission of the heart. He was prepared to pay a spectacular bride-price in order to take as his wife the Assiniboine chief's beautiful daughter. The brave offered his intended father-in-law a peerless and tempting prize: a handsome, high-spirited steed as white as the winter in Manitoba tribal lands. As the Assiniboine were a buffalo-hunting people, such a horse would be of immeasurable value to the chief. He was unable to resist the Cree brave's offer. Well-pleased, he consented to the marriage of his daughter in exchange for the Cree's well-bred, powerful white horse. But many Assiniboines harboured fierce hatred of the Cree, a tribe that had killed many of their relatives. Rumours spread, and a few began to plot against the impending marriage that would further estrange the Assiniboine from their blood relations, the Sioux. A medicine man, who had an abiding grudge against the bride's father, alerted the Sioux to the marriage. Within days, a large band of warriors arrived at the Assiniboine camp. One of these Sioux braves also had asked for the hand of the Chief's daughter, but had been rejected. He was enraged to learn that the Cree warrior's suit had been accepted. The rejected suitor vowed to capture and torture his rival, supposedly by way of reprisal for past wars. Aware of this threat to his son-in-law, the Assiniboine chief saddled the white horse, urging the couple to escape into the vast darkness of the Prairie night. The Cree warrior and his bride mounted the great snowy horse and fled. At daybreak, the Sioux discovered their disappearance and rode from the Assiniboine camp in pursuit. They overtook the couple on the west bank of the Assiniboine River, several miles west of the present site of the St. François-Xavier parish church. Sioux arrows were loosed to find their human targets. The Cree warrior and his bride were killed. The white horse, now unencumbered by his double burden, wildly galloped off across the plain. The Sioux party tried to capture the horse, but could not match his tremendous speed. Subsequently, the magnificent horse roamed the prairie for some years, unhindered by further attempts to capture him. Indian remembrance of the horse's association with the murdered couple inclined district people to let him be. The horse's ultimate fate is a Manitoba mystery. However, at least one Assiniboine medicine man is believed to have assured his people that the horse was reunited with the Cree brave in the world of the Manitous.

*White Horse Plains House* (around 62 H/14) West of Winnipeg. A Hudson's Bay Company post on the north bank of the Assiniboine River near Headingley and near the North West Company's Pine Fort shown on an Arrowsmith map (1856). It was built ca. 1810 and abandoned ca. 1880 (Voorhis 1930). Tyrrell (from Thomas Simpson's Narrative) noted the name as White Horse Plains Post, adding that Simpson was welcomed here by Cuthbert Grant in February, 1840. Named after the White Horse Plain.

**White Island** (64 O/13) Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 John D. White of Hartney. He served in No. 405 Halifax Squadron.

**White Lake** (52 L/4) Locality southeast of Lac du Bonnet. CPCGN records (1973) identified it as a cottage and resort development located on and named after White Lake. The lake was first shown on a SGO map (1913).

**Whitelaws Lake** (62 G/14) Southeast of Neepawa. Land records indicate that Jacob Whitelaw homesteaded NE 30-11-13W in 1887.

**White Lily River** (63 P/11) Flows north into Cuthbert Lake north of Landing Lake. Named in 1920 after this rare flower which grows along the riverbank (Douglas 1933). Fieldwork confirmed that the name was a translation of the Cree name Wapikuna River.

**Whiteman Falls** (53 D/4) In the Berens River west of Family Lake. GBC records (1929) indicated this to be a local name. Fieldwork revealed the Native name Waymeeteekosik Falls meaning *white man*. Perhaps a white trapper lived near here.

**Whitemouth** (52 E/13) Community northwest of Brereton Lake. First noted on the CPR line on a Department of the Interior map (1877). It is a Post Office, School District and Canadian Pacific railway point on 36-11-11E. The Post Office opened in 1880 (Campbell 1972) and was named after the Whitemouth River. **Whitemouth** (52 E/13) The Rural Municipality encompassing the community was established in 1905 and was similarly named (Garland 1975). **Whitemouth Falls** (62 I/1) At the mouth of the Whitemouth River and named by the CPCGN in 1974. **Whitemouth Island** (52 E/5) Whitemouth Lake. This island was named in 1997 at the request of Parks and

Natural Areas Branch staff as an ecological reserve was planned there. Locally known as Whitemouth Lake Island. **Whitemouth Lake** (52 E/4) At the head of the Whitemouth River and presumably named after it. First noted on Dawson (1858) as *White Mouth Lake* and *White Mouth Lac*, and on an 1857 map as *Lac Blanch* (French for White Lake, should be *Blanche*). The one word form was shown on a Dominion Lands map (1890). Napier (1858) *White Lake*; Hind (1860) *White Mud L.* **Whitemouth River** (62 I/1) Flows north into the Winnipeg River. First noted correctly on a Hudson's Bay Company map (1881), on Dawson (1859) as *White Mouth River* and earlier as *White River* on a Farmer map (1829) although out of place. The river received its name from the gushing waters surging over the rocks, forming white billows of foam at its mouth (Hadashville Women's Institute 1970). Dawson (1857) *Riviere Blanche*; Hind (1860) *White Mud River*; Dawson Brothers (1880) *Mud River*; C. N. Bell (1872) *White-mud River.*

*Whitemouth Lake* (52 E/5) On northwest side of Whitemouth Lake. A former Post Office that opened in 1914 on 33-3-13E and closed in 1919. It was named after the lake. Also a School District name on 29-3-13E.

**Whitemud Creek** (62 G/4) Flows northeast into Long River. The river originally flowed northeast into the Pembina River, but the application was changed by the CPCGN in 1974. The name was noted in Douglas (1933) while Palliser (1865) called it *White Earth Creek* and a Department of the Interior map (1881) had *White Mud River* here. It may have been given this name because the salts in the soil gives the mud a whitish appearance (Garland 1975). SGO (1895) *Whitemud River.*

**Whitemud Falls** (63 I/12) In the Nelson River north of Cross Lake. An old and presumably descriptive name first noted by Peter Fidler (1809) as *White Mud Portage*, in 1810 as *Whitemud fall* and correctly on a Topographical Surveys map (1913). Tyrrell (1915) indicated it to be a translation of the Cree name Wapitunusk Powestik. GSC (1878) *White-mud Falls*; Department of the Interior (1883) *White Mud Falls.*

**Whitemud River** (62 J/7) Flows northeast then east into Lake Manitoba. Listed as one word by Douglas (1933) who first noted it on a Palliser map (1865). Alexander Henry (1799) referred to it as Riviere Terre Blanche, meaning *White Mud or Earth River* (Coues 1897). GBC correspondence from a Mr. Garrioch of Portage la Prairie indicated that "White Mud River" derived its name from the colour of the clay and soil along its banks, while GBC correspondence (1905) indicated that it had come from a Native name (not given). The name may refer to nearby alkaline flats or the mud on the lower river which when used for plastering the chinks of log houses turned a greyish-white (Fahrni and Morton 1946). Fieldwork revealed the local names Boggy Creek and Upper Whitemud River. Whitemud River *per se* now starts at Neepawa. Garland (1975) suggested that this was the Musk Rat River or Riviere des Champignons (French meaning *Mushroom River*) shown on a Selkirk map (1817) although it was found that this river flowed southeast into the Assiniboine River west of Portage la Prairie. La Vérendrye (1740) *Riviere du Qocut* and in 1750 *Riviere du Boeuf* (if both not simply fictitious); Jefferys (1762) probably his *Ox River*; Tirion (1769; Dutch) *Ossen R*; (possibly fictitious); Fidler (1808) *White River* and in 1819 *White Mud River* and *White Earth River*; Arrowsmith (1824) *White-earth River*; Hind (1860) *White-Mud River*; Smith (Department of Public Works, 1883 error) *W. Mur River*; Canada Bank Note Company (ca. 1885) *Little Mud River.*

**White Narrows** (64 B/7) Kinwaw Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Thomas C. White of Brandon. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**White Ostrich Muskeg** (53 E/4) Northeast of Hudwin Lake. Local informants indicated that at one time people saw a "white ostrich" (in translation) here. This seems unlikely, but in the absence of the Native name, it is unclear if this refers to an actual bird species or a mythological creature.

**White Owl Lake** (53 E/7) South of Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local name. Apparently a white owl (presumably a Snowy Owl) frequented the area.

**White Peninsula** (64 C/3) McKnight Lake. Named in 1993 after World War II casualty Rifleman Roy White of Novra. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**White Plains** (62 H/13) Locality west of Winnipeg. First noted on the CNR line on a Bulman map (1902). The name was derived from White Horse Plain (Douglas 1933). SGO (1903) *Whiteplains.*

**White Point** (63 I/2) Northeast shore of Molson Lake. Named in 1988 after World War II casualty Rifleman George T. White of Gilbert Plains. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**White Rapids** (64 O/4) North Seal River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Wesley M. White of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**White Rock Creek** (64 P/12) Flows east into Nejanilini Lake. CPCGN records (1974) indicated that it was submitted by Manitoba Mines and Resources staff who visited the area. There is a large exposed area of white quartz on the south bank at the mouth which is clearly visible from the air.

**Whiteshell** (52 E/11) Post Office on West Hawk Lake, southeast of Brereton Lake. The Post Office opened as *Westhawk* on SE 16-9-17E in 1934 and changed to Whiteshell in 1935. Presumably named after the Whiteshell Provincial Park in which it is located, itself named after the river. It serves the area of West Hawk Lake. **Whiteshell Provincial Park** (52 E/14) South of the Winnipeg River on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. Officially named by the CPCGN in 1976, although the park was established in 1962 (Manitoba *Vacation Guide* 1978-79). It was Manitoba's first provincial park. The area was inhabited centuries ago by the Ojibwa and served as a place for their ceremonies. Some traces of their life can be found in the mosaics or "petroforms" on portages between lakes. Many lakes here support luxuriant stands of wild rice. NTS map 52 E (1933) *Whiteshell Forest Reserve.* **Whiteshell River** (52 L/4) Flows northwest into Nutimik Lake. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1913) and earlier called Sturgeon Dam River on a Vandermalen map (1827) although he extended it southeast to Lake of the Woods. According to a Parks and Natural Areas map, the name Whiteshell is thought to have been derived from the small, white [shell] known as the "megis" which is considered sacred. Ojibwa (Anishinabe) belief holds that it was through this shell that the Creator breathed life into the first human. Megis shells are symbolic of both the Creation and the path of life. They are used in healing and initiation ceremonies and worn as a reminder of the origin and history of the Anishinabe people. Fieldwork revealed the local alternate (in part) Twelve Mile Creek, from Jessica Lake to Lone Island Lake. De Smet (1844) Riv Esturgeon; Dawson (1857) *Riviere La Barriere* (French, meaning *Barrier River*); C. N. Bell (1872; 1928) and Department of the Interior (1875) *Barrier River*; Westmacott (in Belden 1876) *Barrier River* (with a distorted application).

**Whiteside Lake** (64 O/9) North of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Edwin E. Whiteside of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Whites Lake** (62 F/15) South of the Assiniboine River. Land records indicate that Albert White homesteaded NW 4-10-25W in 1884.

**White Stone Lake** (64 A/5) East of Baldock Lake. Adopted by the GBC in 1944 and noted earlier on a Topographical Surveys map (1916) as *Whitestone Lake*. The rocky islands in the lake appear white and glistening when the sun shines upon them (Douglas 1933). Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Mistakinoosayo Lake meaning *big (jack)fish.*

**Whitewater** (62 F/1) Community east of Deloraine. Postal records indicated that Whitewater Post Office opened in 1884 on 12-4-21W, changed to Abigail in 1889 and closed in 1920. This conflicts with other Postal records which suggest that Whitewater Post Office opened in 1889 on 8-3-21W, closed in 1964, reopened in 1965 and closed in 1968. This latter location is the present community setting on the CPR line. GBC correspondence (ca. 1905; from Abigail Post Office) indicated that Whitewater Post Office had been established in 1882 and named after nearby Whitewater Lake, itself presumably named for the water's colour and muddy bottom. When the railway (CPR) arrived, officials wanted to name their small community and station Whitewater. The postmaster was asked for an alternative Post Office name and he suggested his wife's name, Abigail. The 1905 Postal Guide listed both Abigail Post Office and Whitewater Post Office – the former on 12-4-21W under Postmaster H. Duncan and the latter on 18-3-21W under Postmaster W. Rolston. The School District name Petersburg was noted near the present location on 8-3-21W on a 1966 municipal map. **Whitewater** (62 F/8) Rural Municipality south of Souris. Established in 1883 and named after Whitewater Lake to the southwest (Garland 1975). Whitewater School District was established in 1884 on SE 35-5-23W (Parkinson 1957) and was named after the Whitewater municipality in which it was then located (now part of the Rural Municipality of Cameron). **Whitewater Lake** (62 F/1) Northeast of Deloraine and first noted correctly on a Westmacott map (1876) and on Blakiston (1858) as *White Lake*. It was so named because the lake is bordered by white alkali deposits in dry seasons when the water is low (Douglas 1933). Canada Bank Note Company (ca. 1885 error) *Water Lake*; Burland (1885) *white Water Lake.*

**Whiteway Lake** (62 N/3) Southeast of Roblin. GBC records (1921) indicated that it was named after E. Whiteway, an axe-man with B. W. Waugh's DLS party in 1921. Fieldwork revealed the local name Lake Five.

**White Whale River** (54 K/11) Flows northeast into Hudson Bay north of Owl River. First noted on a Thompson map (1820). Fieldwork confirmed this name, noting the local Cree name Wapumak River meaning *beluga* or *white whale*. These are present in the bay and at the river mouth. Copp Clark (1914) *Whitewhale R.*

**Whithorn** (63 F/12) Locality and former railway point southwest of The Pas. Located on the CNR line on 29-52-28W and first noted on a Stovel (1911) map. Department of the Interior (1919) and Douglas (1933) *Whitehorn.*

**Whitley Lake** (53 M/12) Northeast of Bear Lake. This lake was named after Captain Whitley, navigating officer on the *Diana* (GBC records 1937). See also Diana Lake entry.

**Whitlock Lake** (52 L/6) Northeast of Lac du Bonnet on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. Named in 1921 after Professor Whitlock of the Department of Natural Science at Victoria University in Toronto (Douglas 1933).

**Whitmore** (63 C/11) Locality northwest of Swan Lake. Located on the CNR line on 23-43-26W. CBGN records (1958) indicated that it was named after George R. Whitmore, Chairman of the Saskatchewan Cement Corporation. A spur line leads to the plant. CBGN (1956) *Whitmore Spur.*

**Whitmore Lake** (64 N/2) West of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Able Seaman Gordon S. Whitmore of Dauphin. He served aboard the HMCS *Naden*. Manitoba Gazette (1964) *Whitmore (Flatrock) Lake*.

**Whittaker Island** (64 I/14) Seal River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Charles R. Whittaker of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Whittaker Lake** (64 P/14) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant John Whittaker of Winnipeg. He served in No. 15 Lancaster Squadron.

**Whittier** (62 H/14) Locality and former railway point in St. Boniface. Located on the CPR line and first noted on a Stovel map (1921). GBC (1928) records indicated that it was named after a poet. This was probably John G. Whittier (1807 - 1892), the American poet who is perhaps best remembered as a vocal advocate of the abolition of slavery. Bulman map (1905) *Whittier Junction* (but to the southeast).

**Whittles Point** (62 I/7) In Sullivans Lake south of Lake Winnipeg. Land records indicate that Edward Whittle purchased SW 16-16-6E in 1900. **Whittles Lake** (62 I/7) Southwest of Forster Lake.

**Whyte Hill** (64 O/7) West of Sandhill Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sapper Bernard C. Whyte of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Whyte Lake** (64 N/1) Northwest of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Able Seaman John W. Whyte of Roblin. He served aboard the HMCS *Alberni*.

**Whytes Creek** (62 O/16) Flows southeast into Lake St. Martin. Land records indicate that J. Forrest Whyte homesteaded NE 34-32-7W in 1914.

**Whytewold** (62 I/7) Neighbourhood within Dunnottar on the southwest shore of Lake Manitoba north of Selkirk. First noted on a Bulman map (1903) as *Whitewold Beach*, a Canadian Pacific railway point. Whytewold Post Office opened in 1904 on 15-17-4E, closed in 1904, reopened in 1905, closed later the same year, reopened in 1910 and closed permanently in 1969. Also a School District on NW 10-17-4E. This area is now considered part of the larger community of Dunnottar (CPCGN n.d.). Douglas (1933) reported that it was named in 1904 after Sir William Whyte (1843 - 1914), second Vice President of the CPR (1904 - 1910) and later Vice President (1910 - 1911). Stovel (1915) *Whitewold*. See also Dunnottar entry.

**Wickdahls Hill** (62 J/12) East of Erickson. Named after Bernt and Gertrude Wickdahl who moved onto NW 2-18-18W in 1911.

**Wicked Point** (63 B/15) Northwest shore of Lake Winnipeg south of Long Point. An old name first noted on a Peter Fidler map (ca. 1810) and earlier as Malign Point on Arrowsmith (1796). Why it was wicked or malign is unknown, perhaps fur traders or explorers encountered shoals or strong winds off the point. Thompson (1813-14) *Wickett Point*.

**Wickes Lake** (64 J/8) South of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Trooper Arnold F. Wickes of Dauphin. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Wicks Island** (53 K/3) Red Sucker Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Philip F. Wicks of Winnipeg. He served in No. 434 Halifax Squadron.

**Wickstendt Island** (63 K/14) In Naosap Lake northeast of Flin Flon. CBGN records (1950) indicated that the island was named after trapper Tom Wickstendt whose trapline encompassed Naosap Lake.

**Wickstrom Island** (53 L/15) Cinder Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Karl J. Wickstrom of Winnipeg. He served with the South Alberta Tank Regiment.

**Wickstrom Lake** (53 E/7) South of Island Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Fred E. Wickstrom of Erickson. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Widgeon Bay** (62 P/14) In Lake St. George west of Fisher Bay. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be a local name. Widgeon (a duck species) were sometimes found here.

**Widlake Lake** (64 N/15) West of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Trooper Thomas H. Widlake of Transcona. He served with the Ontario Tank Regiment.

**Wiebe Island** (64 G/6) McPherson Lake. Named in 1986 after World War II casualty Private Peter D. Wiebe of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Wiebe Lake** (64 J/6) Southwest of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Henry Wiebe of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

*Wieneke* (62 I/3) Southwest of Selkirk. A former Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg railway point on 23-13-2E, first noted on a Stovel map (1921). According to local resident Robert J. Crookshanks (1989), there were two Wieneke farms nearby and Hubert Wieneke farmed SW 22-13-2E. The name was rescinded by the CBGN in 1952. Chataway (1921) *Wieneki*.

**Wiener Hill** (62 G/8) West of Miami. Probably named after John Wiener who bought NE 3-5-7W in 1905.

**Wightman Lake** (64 J/9) East of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman John K. Wightman of Emerson. He served at No. 8 Repair Depot, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Wightman Point** (63 J/1) East shore of Playgreen Lake. CPCGN records (1966) indicated that the point was named by hydrographer J. L. Foreman after his assistant A. F. Wightman during a 1930 survey.

**Wightmans Ravine** (62 G/2) East of Pilot Mound. Land records indicate that William Wightman homesteaded NW 7-3-9W in 1879.

**Wigle Lake** (63 J/3) Northeast of North Moose Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Robert E. Wigle of Winnipeg. He served in No. 33 Hurricane Squadron. CPCGN records (1976) noted it as Bush Lake on a 1974 Manitoba Canoe Route map.

**Wigle** Springs (62 G/13) Southeast of Brandon near the Assiniboine River. Land records indicate that Philip Wigle homesteaded SW 34-9-17W in 1885. The springs are located on Section 28. Known locally as Waggle Springs.

**Wilde** (63 P/10) Railway point east of Thompson west of Nelson River. Located on the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line on 5-78-5W. Named in 1928 after Sergeant W. B. Wilde, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who was killed in the line of duty in 1896 (Douglas 1933). The original name proposed was Ellice, after Edward Ellice who played an important role in the merging of the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company in 1821 (Munro 1978). The proposal was rejected as it conflicted with Ellis, Ontario, also on the CNR line.

*Wild Oak* (62 J/7) Northwest of Portage la Prairie on the west shore of Lake Manitoba. A former Post Office that opened in 1899 on 26-16-9W and closed in 1918. SGO (1902) *Wildoak*.

*Wilford* (62 N/1) Southwest of Dauphin. The Post Office opened in 1903 on 21-24-21W under Postmaster Charles H. Snyder and closed in 1914. Also a School District on NE 15-24-21W.

**Wilkie Lake** (64 J/11) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Nursing Sister Agnes W. Wilkie of Carman, Royal Canadian Navy. She died while on active service aboard the SS *Caribou* when it was sunk by a German submarine in 1942. She was the only Canadian nurse to die due to enemy activity during the Second World War.

**Wilkin Lake** (64 C/12) Southwest of Lynn Lake. Named by the CBGN in 1951 after Lieutenant Colonel F. A. Wilkin, a CPR Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer and later a Civil Engineering Professor at the University of British Columbia. The alternate name Caldwell Lake was noted on a Manitoba geological map (1948). It had been named after an assistant geologist working in this area (1949 - 1950).

**Wilkins Lake** (63 P/2) West of Bear Lake. Named by the GBC (1933) after F. W. Wilkins (DLS) who conducted surveys in Manitoba in 1881. An alternate name was (one of) the Cub Lakes, possibly from its size and location near Bear Lake.

**Wilkinson Bay** (53 K/11) Margaret Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Gordon L. Wilkinson of Brandon. He served in No. 206 Whitley Squadron.

**Wilkinson Island** (53 L/15) Seller Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Einar T. Wilkinson of Gimli. He served in No. 3 Photo Reconnaissance Unit.

**Wilkinson Lake** (64 F/6) Northwest of Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Private Thomas D. Wilkinson of Oakbank. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

*Willard* (62 H/11) Railway point south of Winnipeg. Located on the CPR line on 30-8-4E and named in 1908 after Francis Willard (Douglas 1933). Willard (1839 - 1898) was a well-known suffragette and founder of the of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The Post Office opened in 1920 on 30-8-4E and closed in 1928.

**Willbeach** (54 D/3) Locality southwest of Gillam. Located on the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line on Township 83-16E. Named in 1928 after the late William Beech (sp.), a pioneer who located the townsite of Churchill (Douglas 1933). He homesteaded at the mouth of the Nelson River and did much to make known the possibilities of northern Manitoba (Munro 1978). The correct spelling, however, is "Beech" (see Beech Bay entry). The original name proposed was Isham, after the Hudson's Bay Company Governor at Fort York in 1754, but this was changed because it conflicted with Isham, Saskatchewan, also on the CNR line.

**Willems Lake** (64 K/11) East of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Gunner Elie J. Willems of St. Boniface. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

Willen (62 K/3) Community northwest of Virden. The Post Office opened in 1915 on 11-14-28W and closed in 1970. Douglas (1933) added that it was also a Canadian Pacific railway point, named in 1914 (origin unknown). There is a village of this name on the outskirts of Milton Keynes in England and a Willen Parish in Buckinghamshire.

**William Anderson Lake** (64 F/2) East of Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Squadron Leader William A. Anderson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 407 Hudson Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

**William Brown Lake** (64 A/6) East of White Stone Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Able Seaman William H. Brown of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Stadacona*.

**William Campbell Point** (64 B/9) Baldock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William W. Campbell of Winnipeg. He served in No. 230 Sunderland Squadron.

**William Clarke Lake** (64 C/10) East of Finch Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private William A. Clarke of Selkirk. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**William James Lake** (64 H/13) Northwest of Currie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant William A. James of Grosse Isle. He served with the Durham Light Infantry and was awarded the Military Cross. James Lake (64 G/4) was also named after him.

**William Johnson Hill** (64 N/12) North of Butterworth Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant William H. Johnson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 100 Lancaster Squadron.

**William Johnston Lake** (64 I/13) North of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper William G. W. Johnston of Fork River. He served with the 31st (Alberta) Reconnaissance Regiment.

**William Johnston Point** (63 N/8) Burntwood Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Sergeant William R. C. Johnston of Winnipeg. He served in No. 23 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**William Lake** (62 G/4) Southwest of Pelican Lake. Area residents came here for a picnic in the late 1880s and as there were five men named William in the group, the lake was named accordingly. Three of the Williams were William Shannon, William Ryan and William Armitage (pers. comm. from Mrs. Gertrude B. Wood).

**William McDonald Lake** (54 E/3) West of Whiting Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman William H. McDonald of Deloraine. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**William McKay Lake** (63 O/12) Northwest of Apeganau Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal William J. McKay of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

**William McLean Lake** (64 K/1) Northwest of Chartrand Lake. Named in 1997 after World War II casualty Sergeant William J. McLean of Winnipeg. He served with the Canadian Provost Corps.

**William McLeod Island** (53 L/8) Gods Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal William McLeod of Minnewakan. He served with the Canadian Scottish Regiment.

**William Moore Lake** (63 P/3) East of Sipiwesk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Able Seaman William W. Moore of Cypress River. He served aboard the HMCS *Valleyfield*.

**William Paterson Lake** (53 L/16) South of Semmens Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer William Patterson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 622 Lancaster Squadron.

*Williams* (62 I/3) Within the modern limits of the Town of Stonewall. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on 36-13-1E. GBC records (1928) indicated that it was named after a quarry owner in the area. The name was rescinded by the CBGN in 1953.

**Williams Bay** (64 P/2) West shore of Mullin Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Private Orville H. Williams of Portage la Prairie. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Williams Esker** (64 I/2) Southwest of South Knife Lake. Named in 1992 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Ronald L. Williams of Foxwarren. He served in No. 272 Beaufighter Squadron.

**Williams Falls** (63 N/7) Kississing River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Battalion Sergeant Major (Warrant Officer 2) Lewis J. Williams of Brandon. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Williams Hill** (64 J/5) West of Sprott Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Stanley S. Williams of Dundee, Ontario. He served in No. 413 Catalina Squadron.

*Williams House* (around 62 J/15, 62 O/2) At the Narrows of Lake Manitoba. A Hudson's Bay Company post first noted in a HBC District Report (1818-19) with the suggestion that the house be "moved for matter of convenience."

**William Smith Island** (54 D/6) Nelson River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal William Smith of Mayfield. He served with the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

**William Smith Lake** (63 O/6) Southeast of Apeganau Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private William C. Smith of Winnipeg. He served with the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.

**Williams Narrows** (64 O/12) Nueltin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Cadet Donald L. Williams of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Williamson Bay** (64 N/5) Ibbott Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant John A. Williamson of Brandon. He served in No. 487 Ventura Squadron.

**Williamson Island** (64 O/5) Booth Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Donald Williamson of Dauphin. He served with the Veterans Guard of Canada.

**Williamson Lake** (64 H/1) South of Billard Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Donald Williamson of Roblin. He served with the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.

**Williamsons Lake** (62 K/9) Northeast of Shoal Lake. Land records indicate that Joseph S. Williamson homesteaded beside the lake on NE 3-18-22W.

**Williams Peninsula** (64 C/16) Barrington Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Percy G. Williams of Harrowby. He served in No. 207 Lancaster Squadron.

**Williams Point** (64 J/15) In Copeland Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Gordon I. Williams of Elkhorn. He served in No. 97 Lancaster Squadron.

**Williams Rapids** (53 M/9) Gowan River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Arthur R. Williams of Winnipeg. He served in No. 408 Lancaster Squadron.

*Williams Siding* (62 H/16) West of Brereton Lake. First noted on a Department of Mines map (1921) as a Canadian National railway point around 35-10-10E. Probably named after a landowner.

**William Wilson Lake** (54 E/13) Northwest of Comeau Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private William J. Wilson of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**William Wright Island** (53 N/13) Fox River. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Gunner William D. Wright.

**William Wright Lake** (64 P/14) East of Baralzon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer William J. L. Wright of Kenton. He served in No. 429 Halifax Squadron.

**Willis Bay** (64 J/14) Northwest shore of Clifton Lake. Named in 1989 after World War I casualty Private Frank Willis of East Kildonan. He served with the 8th Battalion, Canadian Infantry (Manitoba Regiment).

**Willis Creek** (53 K/6) Flows north into Richardson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Squadron Leader Frank C. Willis of Winnipeg. He served in No. 421 Spitfire Squadron.

**Willis Island** (53 M/12) Silsby Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Leading Stoker Stanley T. Willis of Dauphin. He served aboard the HMCS *Valleyfield*.

**Willis Lake** (64 C/10) Southeast of Lynn Lake. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Colonel Arthur S. W. Willis. He served with the Royal Tank Regiment and was awarded the Military Cross and Bar. The name Doreen Lake was noted on a Manitoba geological map. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Mistuhe Lake, meaning *big*.

**Willis Peninsula** (63 I/2) Molson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Major Charles J. Willis of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Willis Point** (62 I/12) In North Shoal Lake northeast of St. Laurent. Land records indicate that Morris Willis homesteaded NE 10-18-2W in 1899. Also called Willis Island and Elm Island locally.

**Willis Rapids** (64 P/3) Big Spruce River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Charles Willis of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Willis Ross Lake** (63 I/1) Southeast of Molson Lake. Named in 1988 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant L. J. Willis Ross of Rossburn. He served in No. 115 Wellington Squadron.

*Willow Bank* (around 62 G/10) Northwest of Carman. First noted on a Maingy postal map (1882) as a proposed Post Office on a river (probably the present Boyne) east of Treherne.

**Willow Bay** (63 K/7) Cormorant Lake. Locally known as Denby Bay after a fisherman and Justice of the Peace.

**Willow Point** (62 I/10) Southwest shore of Lake Winnipeg. First noted correctly on a Russell map (1868) while Kempt (1824) showed *Willow Island* here. In 1800, Alexander Henry called it *Presqu'Ile* (Coues 1897). The area behind the point is open and marshy. Dawson (1858) *William Point*; Hind (1858) *Willow Isles* and 1860 *Willow*

*Islands*; Ross (1892) probably *William Island* (placed offshore). **Willow Creek** (62 I/10) Flows east into Lake Winnipeg near Willow Point. First noted on a Dawson map (1858) and later as Osier Creek (French for *willow*) on a SGO map (1904). Following fieldwork, the name was changed back to local usage. GBC correspondence (1906; from the postmaster at Husavik) indicated that "Willow River, ... better designated a creek" was named after Willow Point. **Willow Island** (62 I/10) Southeast of Gimli. This name is well established locally as confirmed by correspondence with the Rural Municipality of Gimli. The name first appeared on a Dominion Lands map (1879).

*Willow Range* (62 H/13) West of Winnipeg. A former Canadian National railway point and Post Office on 14-11-4W. The Post Office was named in 1898 by settlers "on account of the many bunches of willows growing here" (GBC correspondence 1905: from Postmaster A. B. Manning). He added that it was formerly called Blake's Siding after local landowner Michael Blake. The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1977 (see also Fortier entry). Douglas (1933) *Blake Siding*.

**Willowview** (62 I/12) Locality east of Lundar. Named after either the Post Office which opened in 1910 on 12-20-2W and closed in 1931, or the former Willowview School District on SW 18-20-1W.

**Willson Lake** (64 H/6) West of Northern Indian Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Captain William W. Willson of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Willys Point** (63 N/16) East shore of Highrock Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicate that the point was named after Willy Dumas although the precise nature of his relationship to this place is unclear.

**Wilman Lake** (64 P/12) West of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Richard H. Wilman of Carman. He served in No. 440 Typhoon Squadron.

**Wilmot Island** (63 N/12) Sisipuk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Earl D. Wilmot of Winnipeg. He served in No. 625 Lancaster Squadron.

**Wilmot Lake** (64 C/11) Southwest of Lynn Lake. Named in 1947 after World War II casualty Squadron Leader Brian E. Wilmot of Winnipeg. He served in No. 415 Halifax Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and Bar.

**Wilsie Bay** (63 N/3) In the northwest end of Kississing Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to have been named after an early prospector in the area.

**Wilsie Lake** (53 M/8) Northeast of Knee Lake. GBC records (1937) indicated that the lake was named after one of the first prospectors in the district (1928). Possibly the same or related to the Wilsie noted in the previous entry.

**Wilson Bay** (64 J/11) West shore of Clifton Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Sergeant James M. Wilson of Shoal Lake. He served in No. 19 Whitley Operational Training Unit.

**Wilson Channel** (54 D/7) Between Ferris Bay and Stephens Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Robert J. Wilson of Rapid City. He served in No. 424 Wellington Squadron.

**Wilson Creek** (62 J/14) Flows east into Turtle River. Named after a farmer who ploughed a furrow connecting the creek with Black Spruce Swamp.

**Wilson Esker** (53 N/3) North of White Goose Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sapper Douglas G. Wilson of St. Vital. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Wilson Hill** (64 G/14) East of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Private Bruce T. Wilson of St. James. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

**Wilson Island** (52 L/6) George Lake. Named in 1994 after World War I casualty Lieutenant Claude M. Wilson of Winnipeg. He served in the 29th Squadron, Royal Air Force and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

**Wilson Lake** (53 L/11) West of Gods Lake. Named in 1962 after World War II casualty Gunner Alexander Wilson of Sperling. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Wilson Narrows** (64 I/2) Allan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant James A. Wilson of Birtle. He served in No. 23 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Wilson Peninsula** (64 O/16) Baralzon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Leading Seaman Ronald A. Wilson of Griswold. He served aboard the HMCS *Stormont*.

**Wilson Rapids** (64 H/6) Churchill River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Herbert C. Wilson of Winnipeg. He served in No. 420 Halifax Squadron.

**Wilton Lake** (64 P/6) Southeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant Walter T. Wilton of Wawanesa. He served in No. 408 Lancaster Squadron.

**Wilwand Lake** (64 H/15) East of Etawney Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant George A. Wilwand of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Wimapedi Lake** (63 O/4) North of Wekusko Lake. A Cree name meaning *to go around something by car or boat* (as opposed to walking).

**Winder Lake** (64 P/16) Northeast of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer John S. Winder of Onanole. He served in No. 100 Lancaster Squadron.

**Windham Lake** (53 L/1) Southeast of Rochon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant William T. Windham of Cypress River. He served with the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve.

**Windigo Lake** (63 A/2) South of Weaver Lake. A Native name adopted by the GBC in 1933 meaning *cannibal* or *evil spirit* (compare with Wetiko Hills entry). **Windigo Lake** (53 D/11) North of Family Lake. Baraga's (1878) Ojibwa dictionary defined the Windigo as "a fabulous giant that lives on human flesh; a man that eats human flesh." See Wetiko Hills entry.

**Windygates** (62 G/1) Locality southwest of Morden near the International border. The Post Office opened in 1889 on 4-1-7W and closed in 1969. Also a former Canadian Pacific railway point on a spur line here, and a United States - Canada customs point of entry. Burland (1891) showed a Mounted Police Station here.

**Windy Hill** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that the hill was named by the crew building the fire tower on the hill as it was always windy there.

**Windy Lake** (53 L/12) South of Oxford Lake. First noted on a Franklin map (1819; 1919 copy) and on a T. Thompson map (1820). It is a translation of the Cree name Notin Sakahigan meaning Wind Lake (Tyrrell 1915). Taylor (ca. 1827) seems *White Earth L*; Vandermalen (1827) *L Windy*.

*Windy Lake House* (around 63 A/9, 53 D/12) Southeast of Weaver Lake. First noted on an Arrowsmith map (1840) as *Windy Lake Fort* on Windy Lake (now Harrop Lake at the head of the Poplar River which extends east into Ontario). Windy Lake House was a small Hudson's Bay Company post built before 1830 (Voorhis 1930). D. Sutherland (HBC) *Rice Lake* (see Harrop Lake). Garnier (1860) *Ft du Vent* (out of place).

**Wingham** (62 G/16) Locality south of Carman. Named after the former School District established in 1900 on NE 11-9-5W (Baragar 1969). It was named by Tom Simpson who came from Wingham, Ontario. First noted on a 1965 municipal map on SE 27-9-5W.

**Wing Island** (64 N/11) Jonasson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Oscar W. Wing of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Wing Lake** (52 E/14) East of Brereton Lake on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary. CPCGN correspondence (1967) indicated that Wing Lake was named after the daughter of one of the early campers at Winnitoba. Her full name was Olive Marion Pincock, but she was nicknamed "Wing." Campers in the Whiteshell Park traditionally named lakes after girls in their families, and as Olive and Marion were already used, her nickname was chosen.

**Winipak Lake** (54 A/5) West of Black Duck River near the Ontario boundary. A Cree name meaning *muddy water* (compare with Winnipeg entries).

**Winkler** (62 H/4) Town east of Morden. The Post Office opened in 1884 as Schanzenfeldt on 21-2-4W under Postmaster B. Loewin and changed to Winkler in 1893. Presumably it was renamed when it moved to the Canadian Pacific railway point on 4-3-4W in 1892 (Douglas 1933). Schanzenfeld, however, is still a separate community on 21-2-4W (see entry). GBC correspondence (1905; from M. McTavish, assistant postmaster at Plum Coulee) indicated that it was named after Member of Parliament Valentine Winkler who erected the first buildings here. He was also a lumber merchant and was elected to the Provincial Legislature for Rhineland in 1892 (Douglas 1933). Garland (1975; from P. Brown 1959) added that he later became Minister of Agriculture and Immigration (1915 - 1920). The CPR decided to place a townsite here and so bought a one-half interest in a quarter section from Mennonite resident Isaac Wiens, proposing to name the town after him. The early Mennonite churches disapproved of any member selling land to anyone outside their group and allowing a town to be named after oneself would be a sin of vanity. Wiens was in trouble, but Winkler solved the problem by offering to exchange a quarter section he owned for the one the CPR wanted. The settlement was named after Winkler after he granted every second block of land to the railway. Winkler was born in Neustadt, Ontario in 1865, later moved west and was elected first Reeve of the Rural Municipality of Stanley in 1891 (Hambley 1956; from Howard Winkler, son of Valentine Winkler). A Copp Clark map (1906) showed Winkler in two locations, the Post Office on 21-2-4W and a railway point on 4-3-4W about three miles north. Schanzenfeld was described as a "new" Mennonite community in 1876 (Douglas 1933). The name is German meaning *bulwark field* (i.e., a windbreak). See also Schanzenfeld.

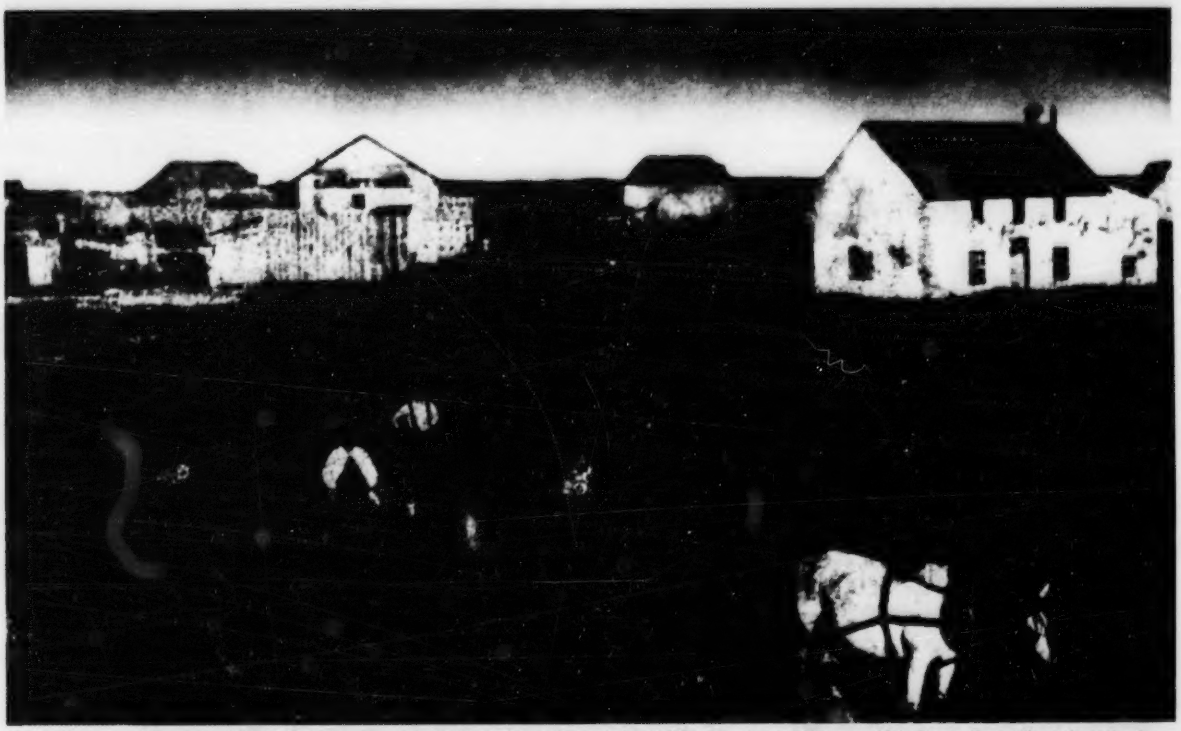

Figure 12. Corner of Portage and Main, 1871 (Courtesy of the Public Archives of Canada PA-51938). The view is ENE across Main Street. Garrett House is on the site of the Lombard Hotel. Manitoba was officially declared a province the preceding year and Winnipeg was to become a city two years later. The wagon in the foreground is carrying settlers from Brussels, Ontario.

**Winnberg River** (64 J/12) Flows northeast into Fergus River. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman Carl Winnberg of Great Falls. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Winnipeg** (62 H/14) City at the junction of the Red River and Assiniboine River. The provincial capital of Manitoba, originally built around Fort Garry (see entry). The Selkirk settlers first arrived in 1812. The first Post Office was called Fort Garry and opened ca. 1870, changing to Winnipeg in 1876 (Figure 12). GBC correspondence (1918; from Manitoba's Provincial Librarian) provided some additional background information. The city name was derived from nearby Lake Winnipeg (see entry) and its application to the present community seemed to have originated with a Dr. Schultz as early as 1866 when it appeared on the title page of the *Nor'Wester* (February 24). The previous edition had called it Red River Settlement. The village was first known as Fort Garry (until ca. 1870). As early as 1864, there was controversy as to whether it was to be called Selkirk or Winnipeg and the issue was an emotional one (Henderson 1966, 1967). The proposed names Assiniboine and Garry were rejected and Selkirk passed first reading in 1872. It was held over until the next session for the final reading, however. It was finally resolved to petition the Legislature of Manitoba at its 1873 session to incorporate the town as the City of Winnipeg and the act was approved in November, 1873. This was the first real recognition of the name for this city. Muskootao was the name given to the Red River Settlement by the Prairie and Swampy Cree (Garland 1975; from D. Seely). The name Red River Settlement originated with the Earl of Selkirk who obtained a tract of land here from the Hudson's Bay Company in 1811 (Palliser 1859). He sent out the original Scottish settlers and entered into a treaty with the Natives at Red River. Several maps (1829 - 1858) showed Red River Settlement divided into parishes and extending along the Red River north to Selkirk and west along the Assiniboine River. The many forts, Post Offices, railway points, neighbourhoods etc. in the metropolitan Winnipeg area are listed individually. Not included are the numerous Sub Post Offices which are simply numbered or lettered or those bearing street names. Turnor (n. d.; HBC) *Winnipeg (Fort Garry)*; Farmer (1829) *Assiniboin Settlement* (on the east side of the Red River with forts on the west); Anonymous (1829) *Red River Settlement*; Hudson's Bay Company (1838) *Red River Colony*; Dawson (1858) Fort Garry; Hind (1858) *Selkirk Settlement*; Vaughan (DLS; 1872) *Selkirk* (at the Forks); British Canadian Land Settlement Company (1874) *Winnipeg (Fort Garry)*.

**Winnipeg Beach** (62 I/7) Town north of Selkirk. First shown on a CPR plan (1901) which identified a sandy beach one and one-quarter miles long. The Post Office was first listed in the 1905 Postal Guide on 34-17-4E under Postmaster George Perring. GBC correspondence (1905; from the postmaster at Foley) indicated that it was a summer resort on Lake Winnipeg and was named by the CPR. No roads existed at that time. CPCGN correspondence (1966) indicated that the area was also called The Beach.

*Winnipeg Junction* (62 H/14) In the Winnipeg area. First noted on a Rand McNally map (ca. 1882) as a Canadian Pacific railway junction in the east end of the city, north of St. Boniface.

**Winnipeg, Lake** also-aussi **Winnipeg, Lac** (63 A/3) North of Winnipeg. A large lake first noted correctly on an Arrowsmith map (1796). It is a Native name meaning *nasty water lake* or *sea* (Douglas 1933). Garland (1975) noted that some travellers thought that they had reached the ocean because the water was not fit to drink. David Thompson called it Sea Lake because of its large size. He added that in a Jesuit report describing the happenings of the year 1640, there was a reference to the Ounipigon or *dirty people*, so called because the word "ouinipeg," the name of the unknown sea from which they came, meant *dirty water* (Douglas 1933). Jeremie (1720) referred to it as Michinipi or *Big Water*. McLeod (Fleming Papers; PAC) provided a more colourful explanation.

> The name Winnipeg is, I humbly protest, not a happy one. The word signifies green waters – dirty green water – from the Cree word Winnipi (Big Waters) and Pacho ... signifying the green weed. Winnipeg, therefore, means literally the big waters with the green weed.

Carver (1974; orig. 1778) met a group of "Killistinoe and Assinipoil" Natives, and from them learned that

> Lake Bourbon (one of the early alternate names) the most northern of those yet discovered, received its name from some French traders who accompanied a party of Natives to Hudson's Bay. [It was] thus denominated by them after the royal family in France.

Tyrrell (1916) added that Winnipeg was an Algonquin name (meaning *bad water*) and properly applied by the Natives to Hudson Bay with its salty, undrinkable water. The original Algonquin name was the Great Lake, while the name Bad Water Lake was probably applied to it through a misunderstanding on the part of the pioneers. Different names were applied to it and these names were also applied to other large lakes, some possibly fictitious. The name Assenipoil was applied to Lake Winnipeg as well as Lake of the Woods, and was probably a term used in other areas where the Assiniboine lived. Alexander Henry the elder (1976; orig. 1775) mentioned that "Lake Winipegon is sometimes called the Lake of the Killistinons or Christinaux" (Cree).

Devine (1878) called it Winnipeg Lake, and listed the alternates Lac des Christinaux, Lake Assiniboels or Bourbon Lake and Ouinipigon L. (at the south end). Stanfords (1884) listed it as *Winnipeg L* with *Lac Bourbon ou Lac des Christinaux* over the north half of the lake, and *Lac des Asseniboels ou Ouinipigon* over the southern half. Some sources showed Little Winnipeg and its variants here where Lake Winnipegosis was probably intended. Similarly, the name Nipigon or variants thereof was applied here. La Vérendrye called it Lake Nipigon and listed the Cree variants (no sources) Winipi or Winnepe, with the additional forms Alepimigon, Vnipigon, Winepic and Winnipeggonesepe (Burpee 1968) presumably referring to the lake, although "sepe" on the last means *creek* or *river*). Positions of all major lakes varied considerably on early maps, making it difficult to assess just what features were intended. For instance, Jefferys (1753) showed "Lakes of Assiniboels," but northeast of his Lake of the Woods in Ontario. Several early cartographers were known to have been inaccurate, to simply to copy information from others maps, or even to add fictitious material to make their maps more pleasing to the eye. La Vérendrye (n.d.; from Douglas 1933) *Lac Ouynipigon*; Anonymous (n.d.; French map) *Lac Winnipeek*; Kitchin (n.d.) *Ouinipique Lake*; Anonymous (ca. 1673; French map) *Lac des assenipoils* placed northwest of Lake Superior; Franquelin (ca. 1678) *Lac Des Assinibouels*; Anonymous (ca. 1682; French map) *Lac des Assinipoualaks*; Jolliet (1684) possibly *Lac limibegon* (not compiled); Hennepin (ca. 1698) *Lake of the Assenepoils*; de Fonville (1699) *Lac des Christinaux* on the present Nelson River; Del' Isle (1700) *L. des Assenipoils* and 1702, *Lac des Assenipoils*; possibly Del' Isle (ca. 1700) *Lac des Asseni*; Anonymous (post 1700; French map) *Lac Bourbon*; Senex (1710) *Lake of Assenipolis*; N. de Fer (1718) *Lac des Assinibouels*; Jaillot (1719) *Lac des Assinipoulacs*; Hennepin (1720) *Lake of the Assenipoils*; La Vérendrye (ca. 1728; 1936 copy) *Lac Ouinipigon*, and ca. 1728 just *Ouinipnon*; Homann (ca. 1729) *Lac Assenipolis*; Moll (ca. 1728 or 1732-34) *Assinipouals L.*; Seutter (ca. 1730) *Lac Assempolis*; La Jemeraye (ca. 1730) *Lac Bourbon* (in the north end) with *Lac Ouinipigou ou des Assinibouenes* (to the south) and on a 1912 copy by O' Leary *Lac Ouinipigon ou des Assinibouenes*; La Vérendrye (1737; in Morin) *Lac Ouinipigon*, ca. 1740, *Lac Bourbon* and *Lac Gouinipigue*; possibly La Vérendrye (ca. 1741) *Lacs Unipigon* and *Lac Bourbon* (over the north end); Nolin (1740) *Lac des Assinipouals* and 1743 *Lac des Assiniboels*; La France (ca. 1739; in Dobbs 1742) *Great Lake Ouinipique*; Anonymous ("Seale sculpsit"; 1748) L. Winipigon; Ellis (1748) *Gt L. Ouinipique*; Galissoniere (1750; in Vickers 1948) *Vnouignon*; Anonymous (ca. 1750; Italian) *Lago degl' Assenipelli*; Hinton (1752-65) *Lake Assinipoels*; Anonymous (1755) *Lake Assenipouals*; Mitchell (1755) *Lake Assenipouls*; "M. de B. de S." (1760) *L. Winnipeg (Assiniboines)*; Rocque (post 1760) *L. Bourbon* (in the north end), *L. Ouinipigon* (around the middle) and *Little Ouinipigon* (in the south), ca. 1762 *L Assinipoels* and *Lake Ouinipique* or *Ouinipigon*; Bowen (ca. 1762) *Lac Ouimpigon*; Jefferys (1762) *Lake Bourbon* and *Lake Ouinipigon*; Bellin (1763) *Lac Gouinipique* and *Lac Bourbon*; Brion (1764) *Lac Ouinipigue*; Carver (1768; in Vickers 1948) *Winnipek*; Parker (ca. 1766-70) *Lake Winipeek*; Tirion (1769; Dutch) *Meir Bourbon* and *Meir Oinipigon*; possibly A. Graham (post 1771) *Frenchman's Lake* or *Little Sea*; Bowen and Gibson (1772) *Lake Ouinipigon* or *Winipick L.*; Dunn (1774) *L. Ouinipigon* or *Winipig*; Sayer and Bennett (1775) and Alexander Henry (ca. 1775) *Lake Winepegon*, *Winipig L* and *L Bourbon*; Pownall (1777) *Lake Ouinipigon* or *Winipick*; Faden (1777) *Lake Winipigon*; Zatta (1778; Italian) *L. Borbone*; Turnor (1778) *Sea Lake* or *Lake Winepeg* and 1779 *Winepeg Lake*; Roberts (ca. 1782-4) *Lake Winipig*; Conder (1782) *L. Ouinipique*; Anonymous (ca. 1784; French map) *Great Weenepiek*; Pond (1785) *Great Winnepeck Lake* and *G. Lake Winipique*, ca. 1787 *Lake Winipique* and 1790 *Lake Winnepeke*; Brion (1786) *Lac Winipigue*; The Gentleman's Magazine (1790; Coverdale collection) *Lake Winiping*; Jarvis (1790) *Lake Winnepeg*; Arrowsmith (1791) *Wennipeg L.*; Hodgson (ca. 1791) *L. Winnepeg*; Russell (1794) *Winnipeg Lake*; David Thompson (ca. 1794-95) *Lake Winipeg*; Souland (1795) *L. Oenepig*; Faden (1796) *Lake Winnipeeg*; probably Thompson (1793; in Mackenzie's Voyages 1801) *Lake Winnipic*; Anonymous (ca. 1802; French map) *Lac Winnipig*; Fidler (1808) *Lake Winnepeg* and *Lake Winnipeg*; David Thompson (1813-14) *L. Winipeg*; Brué (1815) *Lac Winipie*; Sax (ca. 1818) *L. Winipic* and *Winipic Lake*; Lapie (1821) *Lac Ouinipic*; Wyld (1824) *L. Winnipic*; Farmer (1829) *Great Lake Winnipeg*; Brué (ca. 1834) *Lac Winniping*; Lejeune la Haye (1836) *Gd. L. Ouinnipig*; Crown Lands Department (Dawson's Travels 1858) *Winipeg Lake*, and from Thompson's travels *Winnipec Lake*; Butler (1872) *Lake Winnipeg* or *the Great Sea*; Genest (ca. 1875; based on 1760 information) *Lac Ouinnipig ou Lac des Assiniboines*; Quebec government (1918) *Lac Winnipeg*.

**Winnipegosis** (62 O/12) Village on the south shore of Lake Winnipegosis. The Post Office opened in 1896 as Mossy River (after the river) on 10-31-18W and changed to Winnipegosis in 1898. It is also a Canadian National (terminal) railway point and School District name. Named after Lake Winnipegosis. Dawson (1859) recorded *Salt Makers Village* just northwest of the present community while Lionais (1870) called it *Salt Water Village*. Presumably Natives and early traders made salt from the numerous salt springs in the area. A Pond map (1785) labelled a cluster of hills in the vicinity the Salt Hills on his 1775 route along the west side of the lake. A Department of the Interior map noted a Hudson's Bay Company post here which was one of the former sites of Fort Dauphin (see entry). **Winnipegosis, Lake** also-aussi **Winnipegosis, Lac** (63 B/5) West of Lake Winnipeg. Identified correctly on a Codd map (1870) while Hind (1858) mentioned that Winnipegosis was a Cree word meaning *Little Winnipeg* (the suffix sis signifying little). In 1720, Jeremie called it Ouenipigouchib while the correct form (Winnipegosis) first appeared on an 1811 map of Assiniboia (Douglas 1933). La Vérendrye called Lake Manitoba Lac des Prairies meaning *Lake of the Prairies* (Douglas 1933). Most early maps applied this name or Meadows Lake to a large, elongated lake which seemed to include Lake Winnipegosis and the northern half of Lake Manitoba. Lake Winnipegosis and Lake Manitoba are separated by a narrow neck of land, across which ran the Meadow Portage. Thus the two lakes could easily be conceived as one, especially during pre-exploration times. La Jemeraye (ca. 1733) called it *L. des Prairies* as did La Vérendrye (1740; as *Lac des Prairies*), but who definitely appeared to apply it to Lake Winnipegosis and the northern half of Lake Manitoba (i.e., north of The Narrows). Coats referred to it as Lake Nimipigon or Lake Nimipeggon in 1741 (Barrow 1851) and in 1774 Cocking called it the Lesser Sea (Tyrrell 1968). Dobbs (1689-1765; 1967 reprint) noted that "Monsieur Jeremie" (ca. 1720) stated

> … the Extremity of the Lake of Forests, the River Bourbon continues its Course, and comes from another Lake, called the Junction of the Two Seas, because the Land almost meets in the middle of the Lake.

Many of these alternates would probably apply to Lake Manitoba, at least in part. Kitchin (n.d.) Medows L.; d' Iberville (ca. 1724) *Ournipigouchih, c.a. petite Mer* (but seemed to apply it to Lake Winnipeg); La France (ca. 1739-42; from Dobbs 1744) probably *Little Lake Ouinipique* although shown on a river north of *Great L. Ouinipique*; Jefferys (1753) mentioned *Little Winnipika Lake*; Ellis (1748) *Little L. Ouinipique* (separated from *Gt. L. Ouinipique* by a river); Rocque (post 1760) *Meadows Lake* (with Swans Lake, i.e., part of Lake Manitoba to the south); Tirion (1769; Dutch) *Meir der Velden*; Jefferys (1762) *Meadows L.*; Alexander Henry (ca. 1775) possibly *Lake Dauphin* (in the north end with a portage to Cedar Lake); Zatta (1778; Italian) *L. delle Praterie*; Anonymous French map (ca. 1784) seems *Lettle Weenipiek*; Palairet and Delaroche (1784) *Ledons Lake*; Pond (1785) *L. Lake Winipique*, 1785 copy *Little Winepeck Lake*, 1785 *Little Winnepeck Lake* and in 1787 *Little Winnipique*; Faden (1785 *Savana Lake* north of *Swans L.*); Stiles (from Pond 1790) *Little Winnipege*; Anonymous (HBC collection; post 1795) *Lake Wennepegassis*; Anonymous (ca. 1797) possibly *L. dupphine* in the north end, south of *Cedar L*); Arrowsmith (1802) *Little Winnipeg*; Wilkinson (1803) *Little Winnipeg Lake* and 1807 *L. Winipeg Lake*; Lapie (1809) *P. L. Winnipeg*; Lean (Selkirk map of Assiniboia 1811) *Lake Winipegosis* also *Lake Winipigoos*; Thompson (1813-14) *Winipegoos Lake* and 1813-14 (1843 map) just *Winepegos*; Arrowsmith (1814) *Winipigoos L.*; Brué (1815) *Petit Lac Winipie*; Lapie (1821) *Petit Lac Ouinipic*; Arrowsmith (1824) *Winnipigoos Lake*; Franklin (ca. 1825) *Litle Lake Winnipeg*; Vivien (1825) *Winnipigoos Lac*; Anonymous (ca. 1826) *Little Winnipic Lake*; Vandermalen (1827) *Petit Lac Winipeg*; Taylor (ca. 1827) *Winipegasshish Lake*; Brué (ca. 1834) *Pt. Lac Winniping*; LeJeune (1836) *Pt. L. Ouinnipig*; DeSmet (1844) *L. Ouinnipigos*; Bouchette (1846) *Little Lake Winnipeg*; Tucker (1852) *Lake Winepegoos*; Tardieu (1853) *L. Winipigous ou Pt. Winipeg*; Arrowsmith (1857) *Winipigoos Lake*; Dawson (Crown Lands 1858) *Winipegos Lake* also 1858 *Lake Winipegoos*; Hind (1858) *Winnipegoos Lake* and 1860 *Winnipegosis Lake* (with Snake Lake over the bay in the southeast end; Arrowsmith (1859) *Winipegoos Lake*; Hind and Dickinson (1858) *Winnipegoosis Lake*; Kiepert (1860; German map) *Winipigus S.*; Bartholemew (1868) *Winnepegoos L.*; Russell (1868) seems *Winipgoos L.*; Butler (1872) *Lake Winnipegoosis or the Small Sea*; Desbarats (1873) *Winipigoosis L.*; CPR (1874) *L. Winnipegoosis*; Moffette (1888; 1823 route) *Winnipicoos L.*; Quebec government (1918) *Lac Winnipegosis*; Comité France-Amerique (1935) *L. Winnipegost*.

**Winnipeg River** also-aussi **Winnipeg, Rivière** (62 I/9) Flows northwest into Lake Winnipeg. Historic canoe route from Ontario to Lake Winnipeg and points north and west. First spelled in the modern form by Peter Fidler in 1792 who referred to it as the White Water River, Sea River or Winnipeg River. He was *en route* from Cumberland House to York Factory, however, so he was probably referring to the Nelson River. First noted correctly on an Arrowsmith map (1796). Historically, it was called Maurepas by La Vérendrye after Count Maurepas, French Minister of Marine and Colonies, and Ouinipique with multiple variations thereof (Garland 1975). The latter name originates with Joseph La France who descended the river in 1740 (Douglas 1933) after he met Natives of the "Ouinipegon tribe" there. Mackenzie and Harmon called it White River because of the many waterfalls and rapids or "from its foaming Water" (Coues 1897). The French name was Riviere Blanche. Many of the falls and rapids have disappeared with hydroelectric construction. Later, the river was given the name Winnipeg after the lake into which it flows (see entry). Jean La Vérendrye was the first to explore the Maurepas River in 1734 (Seaman 1920). Many of the early French maps showed Lake Winnipeg, but positioned it horizontally, with various real and imaginary rivers flowing in and out. La Vérendrye (ca. 1728-29) identified the river between Lac des Bois (Lake of the Woods) and Lac Ouinipigon (Lake Winnipeg) as "Riviere ou fleuve d' Ouest," with the river exiting from the opposite end of the lake as Fleuve de l' Ouest, leading west through uncharted territory to the "montagne de pierre brillante." This was La Vérendrye's fabled and fictitious route to the western ocean which he had hoped to find throughout his explorations west of the Great Lakes. None of the literature examined served to connect this Riviere d' Ouest with any real river in Manitoba. La Jemeraye (ca. 1733) *R. Maurepas*; La Vérendrye (1737; accompanying a letter to Beauharnois) *R Winipegue*; Nolin (1743) *Riviere de l' Ouest* (from Lake Winnipeg to Lake of the Woods); Jefferys (1762) *Onessipi or Maurepas R*; Rocque (ca. 1762) *Ouinipique River*; Anonymous (post 1760) *Ounessipi or Maurepas River*; possibly A. Graham (post 1771) *Winepeg River*; Dunn (1774) *Onesipi R.*; Alexander Henry (ca. 1775) *Winepegon River*; Sayer and Bennett (1775) *Onesipe*

*River*; Condor (1782) *R. Ouinipique*; Anonymous (ca. 1784; French) *Winnepeek R.*; Pond (1785) *River Winipique* and *Winnepeck River* and in 1787 *R. Winnipique*; Anonymous (Coverdale collection; 1790) *Winiping River*; Soulard (1795) *R. Oenipig*; Faden (1796) *Mourepas R*; Henry (1800; in Coues 1897) *River Winipic* and (n.d.) *Winipigon River*; Thompson travels (1793; in Mackenzie 1801) *Winnipec River* and *White R* (from Lac du Bonnet to Lake Winnipeg) and Mackenzie's travels (ca. 1810) *White River*; Lean (1811) *Winepic R* and (seems) *Winipie R*; Thompson (1813-14) *Winipeg River* and in 1813-14 (1843 map) and Tiark Papers (ca. 1824) *River Winepeg*; Bouchette (1815) *Wild Riv* (south of Lac du Bonnet) and *Winnepeg R* (east of Pointe du Bois); Sax (1818) *Winipic R.* and *R. Winipic*; Napier (1858) *River Winipeg*; Copp Clark (1870) *La Barriere R*; Department of the Interior (1876) *River Winnipeg*; Quebec government map (1918) *R. des Anglais* (presumably intended English River to the east in Ontario).

*Winnipeg River* (62 I/1) Locality south of Lac du Bonnet. A cottage area located along the Winnipeg River on 5-14-11E.

**Winnitoba** (52 E/14) Locality and former railway point southeast of Brereton Lake. CPCGN records (1961) first noted the name on a Department of the Interior map (1913). The Post Office opened in 1923 on NW 34-11-17E and closed in 1927. The name is a combination of **Winni**peg and Mani**toba**.

**Winship Lake** (53 D/3) North of Family Lake. GBC records (1928) indicated that the lake was named after a Canadian airman here on a photographic survey (probably on the Manitoba - Ontario boundary). Fieldwork revealed the local Native name Nachasatakani Lake (meaning unknown).

**Winslow Lake** (62 J/12) Southwest of McCreary. CPCGN records (1961) indicated that the lake was named after the owner of a sawmill located on the lake. It is now within Riding Mountain National Park.

**Wintering Lake** (63 P/5) North of Sipiwesk Lake. First noted on a Bell map (1879). David Thompson (1793) referred to it as Chatham Lake and "called by the natives, Methyhinawatim Sakahagan." Tyrrell (1915) recorded the Cree name Opipunupuwi Sakahigan meaning *wintering lake*. Fur traders may have wintered here or local Natives may have moved in to live around Chatham House during the winter (see entry). Fidler (1806) *Methyminawatim L.*; Thompson (1814-14; 1843 map) *Methy Point Lake*; Carter (1886) *Winter Lake*. **Wintering River** (63 P/12) Flows north into Partridge Crop Lake nearby and was named after the lake in 1933. Department of Railways and Canals (ca. 1908) *Wintering Stream*.

**Winter Island** (63 N/13) Bonald Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Edward M. Winter of Winnipeg. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Winters Bay** (64 K/9) Cantlon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Arthur E. Winters of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

*Winterton* (62 K/8) Southeast of Shoal Lake. A former School District on SE 18-15-19W established in 1892 on land owned by homesteader Allan Winterton (Basswood and District Centennial Back Home Day Committee 1970).

**Winthers Creek** (62 O/8) Flows southeast into Mantagao Lake. Land records indicate that Martin Winther homesteaded SE 36-27-5W in 1930.

**Wintonick Lake** (64 O/16) Southwest of Baralzon Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Corporal William B. Wintonick of Winnipeg. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Wintoniw Lake** (64 N/3) Northeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Rifleman Michael Wintoniw of Zhoda. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Wipanipanis Falls** (53 L/12) In the Hayes River between Windy and Oxford Lakes. First noted by Tyrrell (1915) as a Cree name meaning *angiing*. This stretch of the Hayes River (see entry) was called Wipanipanis (and variations thereof) on many early maps. GBC records (1928) listed it as Heponnapanis Falls (from a 1913 Ontario Department of Mines map) noting the spelling of Wepinapanis on a Franklin map (1823) but probably referring to the river. The name means *trawling*. Dawson Brothers (1880) *Wepapanus Rapids*. **Wipanipanis Portage** (53 L/12) Around the falls. Adopted by the CPCGN in 1977, which noted it (also as Wepunipanis Portage) was the name used by Tyrrell while Ermatinger (1827) called it *Weepinapanis Portage*. Thompson (1820) probably *Lower Portage*.

**Wise Lake** (54 L/3) Southwest of Churchill. Named in 1948 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Richard A. Wise of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and was mentioned in dispatches.

**Wishart Lake** (64 H/13) Northeast of Southern Indian Lake. Named in 1963 after World War II casualty Rifleman Henry M. Wishart of Russell. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Wisla** (62 K/9) Locality northeast of Shoal Lake. The Post Office opened in 1916 on 1-19-22W under Postmaster Joseph Dziwin, moved to NW 36-18-22W in 1939 and closed in 1954. Named after Wisla School District in South Dakota which, in turn, was named after the Wisla River in Poland (Douglas 1933). The first settlers arrived ca. 1900 and named the district Wisla, a Polish word meaning *valley view* (Strathclair Centennial History Committee 1970). Wisla School District was established in 1906 on SE 1-19-22W. The school was destroyed by fire in 1921 and was rebuilt and named Prince of Wales.

**Witchai Lake** (63 P/15) Southwest of Split Lake on the Grass River. First noted correctly on a GSC map (1902) and as Stinking Lake on most maps (from Hearne 1775; in Tyrrell 1968) to a Hudson Bay Railway map (1913). It is a Cree name meaning *stinking* (Douglas 1933). Fieldwork revealed the local Cree pronunciation as "wechai." Turnor (1794; in Tyrrell 1968) *Whichahagan Jackahagan*; Arrowsmith (1796) *Stink Lake* and *Stinking Lake*; Fidler (1806) *Weechagun L*; Vandermalen (1827) *Lac Puant* (French for *Stinking Lake*); Bell (1879) *Witchie* or *Stinking Lake*.

**Witchekat Creek** (54 F/15) Flows east into Hudson Bay north of Owl River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be named after trapper William Witchekat, formerly of Nelson House.

**Wither Lake** (64 I/15) Northeast of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1957 after World War II casualty Staff Sergeant David A. Wither of Charleswood. He served with the Veterans Guard of Canada and was awarded the British Empire Medal. Fieldwork revealed the local Chipewyan name Bekenoohlan Lake meaning *where there are many islands*.

**Withers Island** (63 N/5) Kipahigan Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Joseph A. W. Withers of Winnipeg. He served in No. 487 Ventura Squadron.

**Withers Lake** (52 M/14) Northeast of Hutch Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Sergeant Reginald P. Withers of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Witt Lake** (64 P/1) Northeast of Meades Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Ernest M. Witt of Winnipeg. He served in No. 405 Lancaster Squadron.

**Wityck Lake** (64 P/5) South of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Peter Wityck of Brandon. He served in No. 405 Wellington Squadron.

**Wivenhoe** (54 D/3) Community southwest of Gillam. Located on the Hudson Bay Railway (CNR) line on Township 83-15E and named in 1928 (Douglas 1933). GBC records (1930) indicated that it was originally named Wavero, but changed to Wivenhoe – the name of the Hudson's Bay Company vessel which made a voyage here in 1670. It in turn, had been named after a town in Essex, England. The ship had been on loan from the Royal Navy (Rudnyckyj 1970). It made two trips in 1669 and 1670. The 1669 trip under Captain Stannard was unsuccessful but in 1670, the *Wivenhoe* and *Prince Rupert* became the first ships to make the voyage under the Hudson's Bay Company charter (Munro 1978). The name Puskow, a Cree word meaning *barren* had earlier been proposed. GBC (1930) *Waveno*.

**Wiwsianski Lake** (64 P/8) Southwest of Caribou Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Michael Wiwsianski of Hilbre. He served in No. 432 Lancaster Squadron.

**Wizard Lake** (63 N/4) West of Kississing Lake. Natural Resources staff confirm that this name has long been in local use.

**Wojnarsky Lake** (64 J/8) South of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private John Wojnarsky of Elphinstone. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Wokes Sloughs** (62 G/1) Southwest of Morden. An old family name.

**Wolf Bay** (53 L/7) Southwest shore of Gods Lake. CPCGN records (1967) indicated that the name was submitted by district Conservation Officers. Wolves from nearby Touchwood Lake always crossed here on an old bombardier portage into Gods Lake. They also hunt along the ridges in the area. In 1975, officers submitted the local Native name (phonetically) Wah-pis-kay-metos Wasah-how meaning *white poplar bay*.

**Wolfaert Lake** (53 M/11) Northeast of Ransom Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Corporal Prosper Wolfaert of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

*Wolfe Creek* (62 K/7) Northeast of Shoal Lake. A former School District on NE 24-17-23W which was established in 1894 (Strathclair Centennial History Committee 1970). It was first called Harey Hill because of the many rabbits (hares) here, but was renamed at the first school meeting. Wolfe Creek was felt to be more appropriate, as there was a lot of wolf(e) willow (*Elaeagnus commutata*) in the area. The School District was dissolved in 1959.

**Wolfe Creek** (62 K/7) Flows southwest into Oak River. Named in 1977 after the School District (see previous entry).

**Wolfe Island** (64 P/5) Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner Esfeld Wolfe of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Wolfe Lake** (64 N/4) Northwest of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Corporal Jacob H. Wolfe of Morden. He served with the Lincoln and Welland Regiment.

**Wolinsky Lake** (64 J/3) Northeast of Big Sand Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Private Lone Wolinsky of Winnipeg. He served with the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment.

**Wolk Lake** (64 N/12) Southeast of Kasba Lake. Named in 1961 after World War II casualty Private Walter Wolk of The Pas. He served with the Royal Montreal Regiment.

**Wolochatiuk Lake** (64 P/1) Southwest of Caribou Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private John T. Wolochatiuk of Ethelbert. He served with the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

**Woloski Lake** (63 N/4) Southwest of Kississing Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Gunner William Woloski of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Wolowiec Lake** (64 C/3) Northwest of McKnight Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Joseph M. Wolowiec of Ashern. He served in No. 1661 Stirling Conversion Unit.

**Wolverine River** (64 I/14) Flows south into Seal River. First noted on a GSC map (1936) draining Baralzon Lake. Fieldwork revealed the local Chipewyan name Naneeya ordezza meaning *wolverine river*. Fidler (1809) recorded it as *Neggeethgonelleene dezza*. **Wolverine Rapids** (64 P/5) In Wolverine River. Named by the CPCGN in 1974. Fieldwork revealed the local Chipewyan name Barlzoa Rapids meaning *(winter) steam*. White frost can be seen between two hills here and it looks like a hole in the land. See Baralzon Lake entry.

**Wood Bay** (62 G/7) Locality northeast of Pilot Mound. The Post Office opened in 1887 on 5-4-10W and closed in 1977. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmistress Mrs. Mary Campbell) indicated that the Post Office and the Canadian Pacific railway point were named after the School District (on NE 6-4-10W on a 1965 municipal map). The School District had been named in 1882 by Charles Kemp because it was situated in a bend of the Pembina River and was almost completely surrounded by a belt of woods. Gosnell (1968) added that the School District operated from 1883 - 1966, and provided a variation of the origin. Early settler James Kemp observed that the prairie which extended into bush land resembled a bay of water and so he called it Wood Bay. SGO (1902) *Woodbay Post Office* on SW 5-4-10W and *Woodbay Junction* about one mile southwest on 31-3-10W.

**Woodcock Creek** (54 F/2) Flows east into Port Nelson northwest of York Factory. First noted on a British Admiralty chart (1906). Tyrrell (1915) recorded the Native name Owunikwanao Sipisis meaning *woodpecker*, or *cock of the woods*. Garland (1975) however, noted the Cree for woodcock (a small snipe-like bird) was Onokonao. Papastao or papasao was the name for the woodpecker. Considering the lack of forest here, the bird in question is probably the woodcock.

**Woodcock Lake** (64 F/2) Northwest of Barrington Lake. Named in 1981 after World War II casualty Rifleman Kenneth J. Woodcock of Bethany. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Woodcock Point** (54 M/14) West shore of Crave Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Gerald H. Woodcock of Minnedosa. He served in No. 78 Halifax Squadron.

**Wood Creek** (64 P/6) Flows southeast into Lewis Creek. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Keith R. Wood of Cypress River. He served in No. 51 Halifax Squadron.

**Wood Esker** (53 L/1) Southwest of Rochon Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private George V. Wood of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Wood Falls** (62 P/1) In the Manigotagan River. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1902) as *Woods Falls*. GBC records (1920) noted both Wood and Woods Falls on maps. Here in 1919, B. Waugh (DLS) expressed the view that Wood Falls was so named as this was the site of an old sawmill as evidenced by ruins nearby and piles of sawdust. Garland (1975; from P. Olivier 1973), on the other hand, suggested that the falls were named after John Wood who was the first settler in the Manigotagan district in 1876. A field informant indicated that Wood operated a sawmill here with a Mr. Boulette.

*Woodfield* (62 I/6) Southwest of Gimli. A former Post Office that opened in 1905 on 30-16-4E and closed in 1925.

**Woodfield Lake** (64 G/6) Southwest of McPherson Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Donald E. Woodfield of Winnipeg. He served in No. 45 Hudson Squadron.

**Wood Hill** (64 K/16) South of Stevens Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Arthur L. Wood of Bradwardine. He served in No. 644 Halifax Squadron.

**Wood Lake** (62 F/1) South of Whitewater Lake. Possibly named after Thomas Woods who homesteaded NW 30-1-22W in 1894.

**Wood Lake** (64 H/5) East of Southern Indian Lake. GBC records (1944) indicated that the lake was named after an employee of the Manitoba Air Service who had helped during the survey of the 23rd Base Line in 1940.

**Woodlands** (62 I/4) Community southwest of St. Laurent. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1874) with the additional name Porter's Farm. Also a Canadian National railway point and School District name. The Post Office opened in 1874 on 10-14-2W (Douglas 1933). Bulman (1918) placed the Post Office on Section 10 and the railway point on 22-14-2W – the present community location. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster G. Broadfoot) indicated that the Post Office was named by D. Porteous who had come from Peterborough, Ontario. Apparently the name was descriptive of the "lay of the land," as it was surrounded by bush to the north, east and west. Russell (1878) *Woodland*. **Woodlands** (62 I/4) Rural Municipality around the community and presumably named after it. Approved in 1933.

*Woodlea* (62 G/13) East of Lake Manitoba. Douglas (1933) reported that this was a municipality east of Lake Manitoba named in 1918. The higher elevations here are wooded and the lowlands are hay meadows. The community is currently known as Ingelow (see entry).

**Woodlots Ravine** (62 G/2) Southeast of Pilot Mound. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local name for this feature on the west side of the Pembina Hills. The name derives from the fact that the ravine was once surveyed into woodlots for use by designated local farmers.

*Woodman* (62 H/14) West of Winnipeg. A former Canadian Pacific railway point on 21-11-2E. Named in 1913 after J. M. Woodman who was at one time Superintendent of Terminals and later General Superintendent of the New Brunswick lines of the CPR (Douglas 1933). Rescinded by the CPCGN in 1974. Chataway (1926) *Woodman Station*.

**Woodmore** (62 H/2) Locality northeast of Emerson. The Post Office opened in 1902 on 20-2-5E (Douglas 1933). GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmistress Mrs. B. Batten) indicated that it was named by a farmer after two local men (**Wood**head and **Moore**). Also a School District on SE 25-2-4E.

**Woodnorth** (62 F/11) Community southwest of Virden. The Post Office opened in 1884 on 10-9-27W under Postmaster Joshua Pickering (Douglas 1933), closed temporarily in 1975, and permanently in 1977. Also a Canadian National railway point and School District on 9-9-27W. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster William Hill) indicated that he had no idea why it was so named, since there was "nothing, no one here to identify with it." The area was settled in the early 1880s and the School District was established in 1910 (Clingan 1957). Department of the Interior (1884) *Woodworth*; Rand McNally (1912) Woodnorth with *Woodnorth Station* nearby.

**Wood Peninsula** (64 H/2) South shore of Fidler Lake. Named in 1986 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Thomas P. Wood of Winnipeg. He served with the Calgary Highlanders.

**Wood Point** (54 D/6) North shore of Stephens Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Private Wilfred Wood of Lac du Bonnet. He served with the Loyal Edmonton Regiment.

**Wood Rapids** (64 I/8) South Knife River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Alfred W. Wood of Miami, Manitoba. He served with the Loyal Edmonton Regiment.

**Woodridge** (62 H/8) Community northeast of Caliento. A Post Office and Canadian National railway point on 3 and 10-4-10E. Named in 1899 because of a wooded ridge nearby (Douglas 1933). The School District was named Lafortune. Post Office (1903) *Woodbridge*.

**Wood River** (64 I/9) Flows northeast towards North Knife River. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant William J. Wood of Winnipeg. He served in No. 102 Lancaster Squadron and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

**Woodroyd** (62 I/6) Locality southeast of St. Laurent. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1890). Postal records indicated that the Post Office opened in 1891 on 30-15-1E, moved to 24-15-1W (near the CNR point) in 1914 and closed in 1928. GBC correspondence (1905; from former Postmaster John Cook) indicated that he had named the Post Office in memory of his home near Low Moor in Yorkshire, England where there were numerous "royds" understood to mean parcels of land (cleared of trees). He lived on Woodroyd Road there and since his homestead here was well wooded, he gave it this name.

**Woodside** (62 J/2) Community northwest of Portage la Prairie. First noted on a Department of the Interior map (1874), the year the Post Office opened (Douglas 1933). GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster John Sharp) indicated that the Post Office (then on 16-14-10W), the Canadian Pacific railway point and School District were all named because of "all the trees of various kinds here." It was formerly called Second Crossing (of the Whitemud River) and Stoneyford because stepping-stones were used to ford the river. The School District of Woodside was on NE 9-14-10W while Fahrni and Morton (1946) mentioned Second Crossing as a School District. Douglas (1933) *Stonyford* and *Second Crossing*.

*Wood Siding* (62 J/3) Southeast of Neepawa. First noted on a Stovel map (1923) on the CNR line just southwest of Berton (now Helston).

*Wood Siding* (62 I/8) Southwest of Pine Falls. First noted on GSC map (1931) on the CNR line. Department of the Interior (1909) seems *Woods*.

**Woods, Lake of the** also-aussi **Bois, Lac des** (52 E/3) In the southeast corner of Manitoba. A large and historically important lake full of bays and islands. Mainly located within Ontario with portions extending into the United States. First noted correctly on maps by Hinton (ca. 1752-65) and Mitchell (1755). Douglas (1933) gave a good account of this name.

> The first white man to reach the lake was Jacques de Noyon of Three Rivers, Quebec, who ascended the Kaministikwia River from Lake Superior in 1688, and reached Lake of the Woods the following spring. Noyon calls it "lac aux Iles" and also "lac des Assiniboiles" and "lac des Gens de la Pierre-Noire." This information is contained in a memoir by the Intendant Begon, 12 November, 1716. The name "lac des Bois" French for "Lake of the Woods," is applied to the lake in a report by La Vérendrye annexed to a letter to Beauharnois of 10 October 1730. The significance of this name is unknown. Buache's map of 1754 called it "L. Minittic ou des Bois." Minittic is the Indian word for "islands" in French, îles. The Lake of the Woods is a water system with four divisions. Bigsby (1850) gives the Indian name of the northern division as "Kaminitik" or islands, and of the southern portion as "Parpequa wungar" (a simpler spelling is Pekwaonga) or Lake of the Sand Hills, from the sand hills near the mouth of Rainy River; he adds that the eastern division is known to the Indians as Whitefish Lake. G. M. Dawson states that the northwest division, where the water is clear and deep was known as Clearwater Lake (now Clearwater Bay) and that "lac Plat" or shallow Lake, the great rice ground of the Indians west of Clear Lake may be counted another division.

Note that *lac Plat* is an alternate name for Shoal Lake, a western extension of the lake and named separately. Anonymous (n.d.; Spanish) *L.o de los Bosques*; Del' Isle (ca. 1708) placed *Lac des Assenipoils* about here; La Vérendrye (ca. 1728-29) *Lac des Bois*; La Jemeraye (ca. 1733) *Lac des Bois ou Lac Minittic*; La France (in Dobbs ca. 1742) *Lake of Woods or of Iles*; Ellis (1748) *L. of Woods*; Bowen (1763) seems *La Minity ou des Bois*, *Woods Lake* and 1772, *Lake Minitti* or *Woods Lake*; Marshall (1776) seems *Nemipigon Lake*; Faden (1777) *Woods L.*; Zatta (1778; Italian) *L. dei Boschi*; Pond (1785) *Lac du Bois* or *Wood Lake*; Delamarche (ca. 1790) *L de Woods*; Hodgson (ca. 1791) *L. Dubois*; Wilkinson (1804) *Minitigon or L. of the Woods*; Clark (1805; 1951 copy) *Lake of the Wood*; Fidler (1808) *Woody Lake*.

**Woods Island** (64 G/15) Trout Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Ordinary Signalman Norman G. Woods of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *Otter*.

**Woods Lake** (52 M/4) Northwest of Bissett and first noted on a GSC map (1923). Fieldwork indicated that it was named after an early trapper who built a birch bark shelter here.

**Woods Point** (64 I/12) South shore of Pott Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Trooper Lloyd A. Woods of Winnipeg. He served with the South Alberta Tank Regiment.

*Wood Spur* (62 I/6) Southwest of Gimli. First noted on a Rand McNally map (1912) as *Woodspur* and correctly on Stovel (1914) on the CPR line between Teulon and Komarno.

*Woodstock* (62 K/11) South of Russell. A former School District on 3-20-28W established ca. 1895 by a group of settlers in the area around the Binscarth Colony Farm (Russell Women's Institute 1967). It is assumed that this name was chosen because a number of settlers had originally come from Woodstock, Ontario.

*Woodville* (62 F/14) Northwest of Virden. A former School District on SE 16-11-29W. Named after William Wood, an early settler in the area (Whiteford and Moody 1970).

*Woodville* (62 I/6) South of Gimli. First noted on a CPR map (1912) as a settlement on 31-16-4E. It is not listed Postal Guide of the time. Perhaps Wood Spur to the west (see entry) was intended.

**Woodward Bay** (64 P/2) Spruce Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Flight Lieutenant John A. Woodward of Winnipeg. He served in No. 432 Halifax Squadron.

**Woodward Island** (52 L/4) In the Winnipeg River southeast of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Cyril S. Woodward of St. Vital. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Woodward Lake** (64 O/6) East of Calder Lake. Named in 1989 after World War II casualty Private Kivil C. Woodward of Lavenham. He served with the Royal Canadian Regiment.

**Woodworth** (62 F/15) Rural Municipality east of Virden. Douglas (1933) reported that it was named after Joseph E. Woodworth who represented Brandon in the Manitoba Legislature (1883 - 1886). The Rural Municipality was surveyed in the years 1871 and 1873 (Vipond 1967) and established in 1883 (Garland 1975).

**Woody Point** (63 G/6) Northwest shore of Lake Winnipeg. An old name first noted on a Fidler map (ca. 1809). Fidler (1810) *Wood's Point*. **Woody Point Creeks** (63 G/6) Three creeks that flow east into Lake Winnipeg, merging just west of Woody Point.

**Woody River** (63 C/10) Flows northeast out of Saskatchewan and into Swan Lake. A descriptive name, reflecting the vegetation along its banks.

**Wooffindin Lake** (64 P/5) South of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Walter Wooffindin of Brandon. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force and was awarded the Military Medal.

**Woolgar Island** (64 N/3) Thachuk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant James H. B. Woolgar of Winnipeg. He served in No. 61 Lancaster Squadron.

**Woolgar Lake** (64 J/11) West of Tadoule Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flying Officer William F. Woolgar of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1667 Halifax Heavy Conversion Unit.

**Woollard Lake** (52 L/11) West of Flintstone Lake. Named after the Robert B. Woollard family which arrived in Canada in 1906 and homesteaded in the Lac du Bonnet area. He served at Fort Osborne Barracks during World War I.

*Woolson* (62 N/1) West of Dauphin. A former Post Office that opened in 1893 on 16-25-20W under Postmaster Charles Hicks and closed in 1901. Its origin is unknown, but it may have been named after Constance Fenimore Woolson (1840 - 1894) who authored numerous poems, pieces of historical fiction and travel narratives between 1870 and 1894. Many of these focused upon the fur trade period in the Great Lakes.

**Woolverton Lake** (53 M/12) South of Split Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Alan W. Woolverton of Winnipeg. He served in No. 428 Lancaster Squadron.

*Woonona* (62 I/5) Southeast of St. Laurent. The Post Office opened in 1885 on 10-15-2W and closed in 1917. GBC correspondence (1905; from Postmaster W. Vidal) indicated it to be a Native name assigned by the Post Office in Ottawa. Proctor (1960), however, claimed that it was (also) a School District name on Township 15-2W, an area formerly known as Five Head Township as there were only five people living there. The name Woonona was suggested by William Fraser who had come from Woonona, U.S.A. in 1880. Westmacott (1876) *Fivehead*.

**Woosey Island** (63 J/13) Wekusko Lake. First noted on a Department of Mines and Resources map (1941). It was named in 1940 "after a man reported to have lived on the island." **Woosey Creek** (63 K/9) Flows south into Reed Lake and was first noted on a Department of Mines and Resources map (1947). It was named after the island.

**Woosey Lake** (63 K/16) Northeast of Reed Lake. First noted on a Topographical Survey map (1920) and as *Little File Lake* on a Fidler map (1806). GBC records (1919) indicated that it was named by geologist F. Alcock after prospector R. Woosey. CPCGN correspondence (n.d.) mentioned a Mr. Dick Woosey, who along with G. Bartlett, Bill English and Joe Kerr first staked claims at Chisel Lake (to the northeast) in the early 1920s. Presumably this is the same individual. Department of the Interior (1921) *Wooser L.*

**Worby** (62 G/14) Locality northeast of Glenboro. The Post Office opened in 1950 on NW 3-10-12W and closed in 1971. It was named after the nearby Canadian National railway point. The latter was named in 1929 by the CNR after C. H. Worby, CNR Superintendent in Winnipeg. Arizona (see entry) was adopted as a separate name and is considered an alternate or former name.

**Worden Lake** (53 K/4) West of Red Sucker Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Arthur C. Worden of Crystal City. He served in No. 51 Halifax Squadron.

**Work Lake** (53 D/12) Southwest of Shallow Lake. Named in 1979 after World War II casualty Leading Aircraftman Cyril G. Work of Winnipeg. He served in No. 124 Bolingbroke Squadron.

**Worm Lake** (64 B/1) Northeast of Nelson House. CPCGN correspondence (1972; from a local Conservation Officer) indicated that the name was descriptive as the lake was "full of worms." Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Munichoos Lake meaning *worm*.

**Woronchuk Lake** (63 I/9) West of Opiminegoka Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Rifleman Eugene J. Woronchuk of Brandon. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Worthington Lake** (64 F/2) South of Wells Lake. Named in 1994 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Robert F. Worthington of Winnipeg. He served in No. 156 Lancaster Squadron.

**Wotton Bay** (53 L/11) Munro Lake. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Private Thomas B. Wotton of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Wotton Island** (64 F/1) Barrington Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal George Wotton of Brandon. He served with the Canadian Scottish Regiment.

**Wotton Lake** (63 K/16) North of Reed Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Lyall W. Wotton of Flin Flon. He served with the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.

**Woytowich Lake** (64 N/4) North of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Frank Woytowich of Howden. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Wozniak Lake** (64 I/13) East of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Gunner Peter Wozniak of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Wrathall Lake** (52 L/11) Southeast of Bissett. CPCGN records (1975) indicated that it was named after prospector James Wrathall who staked claims nearby and recommended that staking be done on this lake as well. He apparently discovered gold at Gem Lake in 1925. He formed the Redstone Syndicate and the area was staked by S. McDonald and D. Foster in 1926.

**Wrays Lake** (62 G/6) East of Pelican Lake. Land records indicate that Joseph Wray homesteaded SW 2-5-14W in 1882.

**Wren Lake** (64 N/12) Southeast of Kasba Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Major John G. Wren of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Wright Bay** (63 K/12) East shore of the northern arm of Athapapuskow Lake. Named in 1984 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Andrew R. Wright of Flin Flon. He served in No. 75 Lancaster Squadron.

**Wright Creek** (63 O/6) Flows north into Wimapedi River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Trooper Charles W. D. Wright of Griswold. He served with the Fort Garry Horse.

**Wright Esker** (64 I/13) North of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private John B. Wright of Fisherton. He served with the Lake Superior Regiment.

**Wright Hill** (63 N/1) East of Craik Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer James R. Wright of Brandon. He served in No. 156 Lancaster Squadron.

**Wright Island** (64 C/5) In Kamuchawe Lake on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. Named in 1966 after World War II casualty Flying Officer John E. Wright of Denholme, Saskatchewan. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Wright Lake** (63 N/11) North of Kississing Lake. CPCGN records indicated that this was named in 1974 to commemorate pioneer aviator W. W. Warwick "Tubby" Wright, a well-known radio operator who joined Western Canada Airways in 1927. He worked in various locations throughout Manitoba until 1970.

**Wright Lake** (64 I/10) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Lieutenant George B. Wright of Winnipeg. He served aboard the HMCS *St. Croix*.

**Wright Narrows** (53 L/6) Stewart Anderson Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Fredrick D. Wright of Winnipeg. He served at No. 2 Construction Maintenance Unit, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Wright Peninsula** (63 N/7) Guthrie Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Company Quarter Master Sergeant Eric D. Wright of Winnipeg. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Wright Point** (64 O/9) Croll Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Archibald J. S. Wright of Bowsman River. He served in No. 158 Halifax Squadron.

**Wright Rapids** (64 B/8) On an unnamed river which drains Pakwaw Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Private Roland F. Wright of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Wright Rock** (62 I/9) In Traverse Bay at the mouth of the Winnipeg River. Named in 1926 after a trader living nearby (Douglas 1933).

**Wrong Lake** (63 A/9) On the Poplar River east of Lake Winnipeg. First noted on NTS map 63 A (1928). The GBC (1933) indicated that the local name was (and still is) Drunken Lake which was first noted on a Department of the Interior map (1881) and on Arrowsmith (1821) as *Dunken Lake*. Fieldwork revealed the local alternate Leo Lake, after the swing boss on the Svein Sigfusson Tractor Train. He was the first to cross the lake on the new winter road. Ham (1980) raised the possibility that it was so named because some surveyors arrived here by mistake, but as she points out, there is no documentation to support this.

**Wucheestoone Lake** (63 I/2) South of Molson Lake. A Native name meaning *nesting (place)*.

**Wuchistoon Point** (64 F/13) North shore of Reindeer Lake. A Cree name meaning *nest*.

**Wuchusk Lake** (63 H/10) Northwest of Gunisao Lake. CPCGN records (1974) indicated that the name was Cree meaning muskrat. Compare with the forms Watjask and Wachusk.

**Wuchuskonikap Portage** (53 L/15) West shore of Knee Lake. A Cree name meaning *muskrat portage*.

**Wunechegahda Creek** (63 H/2) Flows southwest into North Poplar River. CPCGN records (1974) indicated this to be a Saulteaux name meaning *lost*.

**Wuneekwineema Lake** (53 F/13) East of Island Lake. A Native name meaning *son-in-law*.

**Wunneeheegunyap Lake** (53 D/14) Southeast of Gunisao Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated this to be a local Native name meaning *chain*, referring to the steel chain of a leg-hold trap.

**Wunwie Lake** (53 E/5) Southwest of Island Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Native name meaning *cheek*.

**Wupanukamik River** (64 C/9) Flows south and then northeast into the Hughes River. A Cree name meaning *stop at the narrows on the lake*.

**Wupas Lake** (63 N/16) Northeast of Nelson Lake. A Cree name meaning *narrows*.

**Wupau Lake** (64 G/6) Southeast of Big Sand Lake. A Cree name meaning *narrows*.

**Wupaw Bay** (64 B/14) Southern Indian Lake. A Cree name meaning *narrows*.

**Wuskatasko River** (63 J/13) Flows southeast into Grass River. First noted on a Department of Mines map (1920) and earlier on a Tyrrell and Dowling (GSC) map (1902) as *Wuskatasko Brook*. Tyrrell (1915) reported that the name was Cree meaning carrot (see Carrot River entry). Anonymous (n.d.) *Wastasko Brook*; Department of Railways and Canals (1914) *Waskatasko Brook*.

**Wuskowakichiwunus Narrows** (64 C/7) Granville Lake. A Cree name meaning *moving water flows by the wind*.

**Wuskutumoo Lake** (53 K/16) Northeast of Gods Lake. CPCGN records (1975) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *water lily*. Submitted (phonetically) as Waskiko Lake.

**Wuskwatim Lake** (63 O/10) West of Paint Lake on the Burntwood River. First noted correctly on a GSC map (1902) and earlier on Arrowsmith (1796) as Beaver Dam Lake. Tyrrell (1915) identified the Cree name Wuskwatim Sakahigan meaning *Beaver Dam Lake*. David Thompson called it Coskootim Lake in 1793 and on his 1813-14 (1843) map he called it *Ooskootim L*, noting that a Mr. Robert Thompson was killed here at the north end. Fidler (1806) *Oscuttim Lake*; Department of the Interior (1883) *Ooskootin L*; Bishop Company (1890) *Ooskotin Lake*; Department of the Interior (1902) *Waskwatin L*; Hudson Bay Railway map (1914) *Waskatin L*. **Wuskwatim Brook** (63 O/10) Flows northwest into Wuskwatim Lake and was named in 1932. **Wuskwatim Falls** (63 O/10) On the Burntwood River east of Wuskwatim Lake. First noted on a GSC map (1902) as *Wuskatim Fall* and correctly on a Department of Railways and Canals map (1914).

**Wuskway Bay** (64 F/13) North end of Reindeer Lake. A Cree name meaning *birch*.

**Wuskwiatik Lake** (64 A/13) Northwest of Waskaiowaka Lake. A Cree name meaning *birch narrows*. **Wuskwiatik Narrows** (64 A/13) Between Askasukaw Lake and Wuskwiatik Lake.

**Wuskwi Bay** (64 H/3) At the mouth of Gauer River on Thorsteinson Lake. A Cree name meaning *birch bark*.

**Wutupe Lake** (63 P/14) Northeast of Thompson. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *small root*.

**Wye** (52 E/12) South of Brereton Lake. First noted on a Stovel map (1917) on 1-8-14E on the Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway near Glenn. The name seemed to be descriptive of the line here which formed a back-up point along the railway shaped like the letter "Y." The name was also recorded as Mile Eighty during fieldwork.

**Wye Lake** (64 C/14) West of Lynn Lake. Named by the CBGN in 1947 which noted it on a mining claim map. The name is a phonetic representation of the letter "Y," and was one of an alphabetical series of names (Garland 1975; from L. Moore, Lynn Lake Administrator). Fieldwork revealed the Cree name Nootutikwayo Lake meaning *he hunts caribou*.

**Wylie Island** (53 E/15) Island Lake. Named in 1998 after Korean War casualty Private Lloyd K. Wylie of Winnipeg. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Wylie Lake** (52 L/11) South of Black Lake. Named in 1982 after World War II casualty Corporal Albert A. Wylie of Winnipeg. He served with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

*Wyndham* (62 N/5) Northwest of Roblin. A former School District built in 1904 on SE 13-27-29 (McKenzie 1963). It was the first school in the Deepdale district and was named by storekeeper Mr. Douk after his hometown in Ireland.

**Wynne Lake** (64 N/2) Northeast of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Charles Wynne of Fort Garry. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

*Wynona* (62 K/3) Northwest of Virden. A former School District on NW 33-13-27W. It was established in 1900 and is a Native name meaning *first daughter*. This was a reference to the first daughter of resident Robert Stuart (Arrow River and Miniota Women's Institutes 1967). The school closed in 1958. In Ojibwa mythology, Winonah was the daughter of Nokomis.

**Wytincks Hill** (62 G/6) Southeast of Glenboro. A local family name. **Wytincks Lake** (62 G/6) Northeast of the hill.

**Wyton Lake** (63 N/7) Northeast of Takipy Lake. Named in 1988 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Arnold E. Wyton of Newdale. He served in No. 90 Stirling Squadron.

*Wytonville* (62 G/13) East of Brandon. A former Canadian National railway point on 10-10-17W. GBC records (1941) indicated that the former name was Shilo (1913), but as it conflicted with the railway point of Shilo Camp on the Canadian Forces Base nearby, it was changed to Wytonville in 1941. Wyton was the name of an early settler in the area. Rescinded in 1977. See also Shilo entry.

**Yaap Lake** (62 N/6) Northeast of Roblin. Land records indicate that Fred Yaap homesteaded SW 24-26-27W in 1906.

**Yakaw Island** (54 C/7) Gods River. A Cree name meaning *sand*.

**Yakawosis Creek** (53 N/14) Flows north into Misayakow Creek northeast of Sisipuk Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to be a local Cree name meaning *small sand*.

**Yakaw River** (54 G/3) Flows north into Hudson Bay west of Cape Tatnam. A Cree name meaning *sand*.

**Yakushavich Island** (63 N/3) In Kississing Lake. Named after trapper and prospector "Red" Yakushavich. He worked with Joe Zuk after whom Zuks Island (63 N/4) was named.

**Yakymiw Lake** (63 K/16) West of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Joseph Yakymiw of Zbaraz. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Yalteebekaynatay Lake** (64 O/8) Northeast of Munroe Lake. A Chipewyan name meaning *where the priest broke his moccasins*.

**Yankoski Lake** (64 P/16) North of Caribou Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Anthony Yankoski of Russell. He served in No. 22 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Yaremkewich Lake** (64 K/14) East of Lac Brochet. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Private Peter Yaremkewich of Fisher Branch. He served with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons.

**Yaremko Lake** (64 O/12) South of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Nestor Yaremko of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

**Yaroway Lake** (64 H/10) Southwest of Etawney Lake. Named in 1978 after World War II casualty Private Peter Yaroway of Fork River. He served with the Lanark and Renfrew Scottish Regiment.

**Yarush Lake** (63 K/4) North of Rocky Lake. Named in 1983 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Fred Yarush of Grandview. He served in No. 420 Halifax Squadron.

**Yawningstone Lake** (63 K/7) Southwest of Reed Lake. First noted on a GSC map (1902). Named after a cliff here which resembled a wide open mouth (Douglas 1933). Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Tawutewasinne Lake meaning *open your mouth stone*. Anonymous (early 1900s) *Yawingstour Lake*; Department of the Interior (1921) *Yellowstone Lake*.

**Yekitowaw Lake** (63 N/14) West of Highrock Lake. **Yekitowaw Point** (63 N/10) At the junction of the North and South Channels of the Churchill River. CPCGN records (1978) indicated this to be local Cree name meaning *forks*. Presumably this refers to the fork in the river.

**Yelland Lake** (54 F/3) Northeast of Dewar Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Horace G. Yelland of Winnipeg. He served in No. 144 Blenheim Squadron.

**Yellowback Island** (53 K/13) Gods Lake. CPCGN records (1976) indicated that the island was named after resident Mike Yellowback.

**Yellow Quill Provincial Park** (62 G/16) Southwest of Portage la Prairie. Named in 1997. The name derives from Chief Yellowquill who negotiated on behalf of the Portage Band for lands during and after the signing of Treaty No. 1 in 1871.

**Yeo Lake** (63 H/1) Northeast of Weaver Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant John L. Yeo of Winnipeg. He served in No. 16 Hampden Operational Training Unit, Royal Canadian Air Force.

**Yeoman Lake** (64 O/9) West of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal William R. Yeoman of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

**Yonkers Lake** (64 I/14) East of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 1 Zenon Yonkers of Winnipeg. He served in No. 78 Lancaster Squadron.

**York Bay** (64 P/2) McCann Lake. Named in 1996 after World War II casualty Private Leslie S. York of Birtle. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**York Factory National Historic Site** also-aussi **York Factory, Lieu historique national** (54 F/1) National historic site at the mouth of Hayes River. This Hudson's Bay Company trading post site was chosen in 1682. A Thornton map (1685) called it Hayes Fort, but it became York Factory almost immediately. It was named after James, Duke of York and later King James II of England and Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company from 1683 to 1685. It was the Hudson's Bay Company's principal depot from which furs were shipped to England (Garland 1975). The French captured it several times and the English recaptured and rebuilt it several times. Under the terms of the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, it was acknowledged to be British territory. The post continued to operate until 1957 (the Hudson Bay Railway was built to Churchill instead) and it became a National Historic Site. Voorhis (1930) provided a chronology of events which helped to explain its name changes and locations – information varied somewhat with sources. As early as 1670 (the year the Hudson's Bay Company was formed), a short-lived HBC establishment was erected at Harts Creek at the mouth of the Nelson River. In 1682, Governor Bridgar (HBC) erected a fort at Woodchuck Creek on the Nelson River. This was seized by Radisson in 1683 and "in the interest of the French," the fort was destroyed and Bridgar taken prisoner to Fort Bourbon. Later that year, Radisson built a fort about 15 miles up the Hayes River above present York Factory (then called Fort Bourbon). This was the site of the later York Factory and above the present one, on the opposite side of the river. Radisson was then acting in the interests of the "Compagnie du Nord." The Nelson River was called Bourbon by the French at the time, and the Hayes River was called Ste. Therese. In 1684, Radisson, now with the HBC, returned and seized Fort Bourbon for the Hudson's Bay Company. It was renamed Fort Nelson and later York Fort. In 1690, Governor Phipps destroyed this fort to save it from the French. The following year, York Fort was rebuilt by the Hudson's Bay Company about four miles from the Nelson River mouth on the south side of Marsh Point. This fort stood almost 100 years until it was burned by the French in 1782. In 1694, the fort was attacked by d'Iberville and it surrendered to the French. It was renamed Fort Bourbon (and the Nelson River became Bourbon, and the Hayes River, Ste. Therese as the fort was captured on Ste. Therese Day). In 1696, the fort was surrendered to the English and in 1697 it was attacked by d'Iberville and surrendered to the French. It was held by them until 1774 when it was handed back to the Hudson's Bay Company under the terms of the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht. It was again attacked by the French in 1782, captured and destroyed. The Hudson's Bay Company rebuilt it in 1783, but in 1788 - 1793 it was moved one-half mile upstream to its present location to avoid floods. Its Cree name was Kechewaskihekun, meaning *Great, or Big House* (Garland 1975). For both French and English posts, varied locations: Anonymous (n.d., Spanish) *Factoria York*; possibly A. Graham (n.d., pre 1800) *York Fort*; Franquelin (1688) seems *Fort Des Francois*; Del'Isle (ca. 1696) *Fort de Bourbon*; Vion (ca. 1697) *fort bourbon*; "Bibl. serv. Hydr." (ca. 1700) *F Bourbon*; Del'Isle (ca. 1701) *Fort Bourbon*; Lahontan (ca. 1703) *Fort Nelson* and ca. 1706 *Fort de Nelson*; Thornton (1709) *York Forte*; Anonymous (HBC; 1716) *York Fort*; Moll (ca. 1732) *Fort of Port Nelson*; Buache (1742 or 1752) *F York, f Bourbon*; Rossi (ca. 1746; Italian) *Forte di Yorc*; Vaugondy (1750) *P Bourbon f Yorck*; Jefferys (1753) *York F*; Bellin (by "M. B." 1753) *Fort d' Yorc*; Rocque (ca. 1762) *Duke of Yorks Fort*; Brion (1764) *F d' Yorck*; Bonne (1780) *Ft d' York*; Mansuy (1782) *Fort d' Yorck*; Pond (1785) *York*; Nolin and Denis (1785) *F de Nelson*; Thompson (1813-14) *York Factory*; Devine (1878) *Fort Bourbon, Fort York, Fort Nelson*.

**York Landing** (64 A/1) Community south of Split Lake at the mouth of the Aiken River. CPCGN correspondence (1973; from area Conservation Officers) indicated that this was a local name derived from the fact that several people from York Factory moved here, "landing" here to build their homes. Some 150 people lived here and plans were underway to establish a new Indian Reserve to be called York Landing Indian Reservation 3. Post Office correspondence (1977) confirmed that the Post Office opened here in 1977. **York Landing** (64 A/1) Indian Reserve south of Split Lake. Established in 1989 for the use and benefit of the York Factory Band.

*Youill* (62 J/2) Northwest of Portage la Prairie. A former Canadian National railway point on 26-12-9W. Douglas (1933) contended that it was named in 1899 after early settlers. Youill Carryer was the name of a chainman on the 1872 survey of Township 5-5W to the southeast (Baragar 1969). The name was rescinded by the CPCGN in 1977. The School District of Image Creek was on SW 27-12-9W about one mile away.

*Young* (62 G/13) Northeast of Brandon. A former School District on NE 34-11-18W. The first school meeting was held in 1883 in the Young family home (Elton Historical Committee 1973). It dissolved in 1912 upon consolidated with Justice School District. Brownlee (1884) *Youngs School House*.

**Young Bay** (64 O/9) Procinsky Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Henry K. Young of Winnipeg. He served in No. 426 Lancaster Squadron.

**Young Creek** (64 B/3) Flows west into Rat Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Bombardier Robert W. Young of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Younger Lake** (64 O/15) East of Nueltin Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Robert L. R. Younger of Winnipeg. He served in No. 19 Wellington Operational Training Unit.

**Young Esker** (64 I/10) Southwest of Lovat Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Sergeant William H. Young of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Young Hill** (63 N/12) South of Sisipuk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Gunner John F. Young of Minnedosa. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Young Island** (53 K/4) Red Sucker Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant James O. Young of Winnipeg. He served in No. 429 Halifax Squadron.

**Young Lake** (64 C/10) Southwest of Lynn Lake. Named by the CBGN in 1957 after W. J. Young, a mining promoter from The Pas.

**Young Peninsula** (63 N/10) Highrock Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lieutenant Hugh J. Young of Winnipeg. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Young Point** (63 F/14) Community south of The Pas. CPCGN records (1973) indicated that the point was named after Joshua Young, one of the original settlers. It is also known as Youngs Point.

**Young Rapids** (64 I/8) South Knife River. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Captain Norman A. T. Young of Fort Garry. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Younie Lake** (64 P/6) East of Nejanilini Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer William A. Younie of MacGregor. He served in No. 158 Halifax Squadron.

**Yowney Lake** (64 O/7) Northeast of Sandhill Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Myron Yowney of Sherridon. He served in No. 61 Lancaster Squadron.

**Yudell Lake** (64 I/12) South of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Warrant Officer 2 Isador N. Yudell of Morden. He served in No. 104 Wellington Squadron.

**Yuffe Lake** (52 L/6) East of Lac du Bonnet. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Hymie Yuffe of Winnipeg. He served with the Royal Canadian Regiment.

**Yuill Lake** (64 H/15) East of Etawney Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Sergeant Kenneth F. Yuill of Winnipeg. He served in No. 22 Wellington Operational Flying Unit.

**Yukon Lake** (63 J/13) East of Wekusko Lake. With an old cabin on this lake and indications of gold deposits in the vicinity, it seems likely that the lake was optimistically named by a prospector in reference to the Klondike gold rush of 1897 - 1898.

**Yunsko Lake** (63 J/13) East of Wekusko Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Walter Yunsko of Winnipeg. He served in No. 424 Halifax Squadron. Also called Round Lake locally.

**Yurkiw Lake** (53 M/12) South of Split Lake. Named in 1985 after World War II casualty Private Joseph Yurkiw of Dauphin. He served with the Royal Regiment of Canada.

**Zacharius Bay** (53 L/10) In Gods Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to have been named after local resident Zacharius Chubb.

**Zadorozny Lake** (64 J/13) Southeast of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Stanley E. Zadorozny of Sanford. He served in No. 432 Halifax Squadron.

**Zadworny Lake** (64 I/16) Northeast of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Rifleman Edward Zadworny of Pine Ridge. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

*Zalicia* (62 N/9) A former Post Office northwest of Winnipegosis. The Post Office opened in 1915 on 3-32-21W under Postmaster August Kaczkowski and closed in 1946. Also a former School District on NW 26-31-21W. The Post Office was named after the former home of the postmaster who had come from this village in East Galicia (Douglas 1933).

**Zangeza Bay** (64 K/4) In Reindeer Lake on the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary. First noted on a Topographical Surveys map (1925). GBC records (1925) indicated it to be a local Chipewyan name, submitted as *Tzangezza*. Fidler (1809) recorded the name "Janghezza – a large shoal bay." Fieldwork confirmed the name, noting it as the Chipewyan word for *bay*. One portion of this feature is locally called Zangeza Azay meaning *small bay* while the portion west of Cumines Island is Zangeza Nethay meaning *big bay*.

**Zanyk Lake** (62 N/11) In Duck Mountain Provincial Forest. Named by Forester R. C. "Bob" MacKenzie in the late 1950s after Sylvester Zanyk who worked for him as a timber cruiser. Mr. Zanyk was a high school student at the time and lived in Pine River (1992 correspondence from A. Wlock).

*Zant* (62 O/1) Southwest of Ashern. A former Post Office that opened in 1912 on 14-25-8W and closed in 1948. It was named after John Zant, the first and only postmaster (Douglas 1933).

**Zaste Island** (63 I/9) Andronyk Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Corporal Philias Zaste of Ste. Rose du Lac. He served with the Fusiliers Mont-Royal Regiment.

**Zaste Lake** (62 N/15) Southeast of Swan River. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Willard Zaste of Barrows. He served with the Calgary Highlanders.

**Zastre Island** (64 P/2) Spruce Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Lance Corporal Antoine J. L. Zastre of Guynemer. He served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

**Zastre Lake** (64 I/4) West of North Knife Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Rifleman Philip Zastre of Ste. Rose du Lac. He served with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

**Zayets Creek** (63 H/2) Flows northwest into the Mukutawa River. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Stephen Zayets of Winnipeg. He served in No. 428 Halifax Squadron. Zayets Lake (following entry) was named after his brother.

**Zayets Lake** (64 I/14) Northeast of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Sergeant Peter Zayets of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1666 Halifax Heavy Conversion Unit. Zayets Creek (previous entry) was named after his brother.

**Zbaraz** (62 I/14) Locality northwest of Gimli. The Post Office opened in 1913 on 15-23-1W and closed in 1955. It was named after Zbaraz in Ukraine, the former home of one of the early settlers (Rudnyckyj 1970). The nearby School District was shown as Barrie on SW 23-23-1W on a 1965 municipal map.

**Zdan Island** (63 I/7) Lawford Lake. Named in 1995 after World War II casualty Pilot Officer Benjamin H. Zdan of Somerset. He served in No. 111 Mitchell Operational Training Unit.

**Zdan Lake** (63 N/2) East of Kississing Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Russell T. Zdan of Somerset. He served in No. 428 Halifax Squadron.

**Zeavin Lake** (63 J/16) East of Setting Lake. Named in 1972 after World War II casualty Flight Sergeant Max Zeavin of Winnipeg. He served in No. 426 Wellington Squadron.

**Zedan Lake** (64 I/5) South of Shethanei Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Michael Zedan. He served with the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

**Zed Lake** (64 C/14) Northwest of Lynn Lake. GBC correspondence (1947; from Sherritt Gordon Mines) indicated this to be a local name. The name is a phonetic representation of the letter "z," one of several alphabetically named lakes in the area (Garland 1975; from L. R. Moore, Lynn Lake Resident Administrator). See also Ex Lake and Wye Lake. Fieldwork revealed the local Cree name Wasataywaykow Lake meaning *little bright sand*.

**Zeglinski Lake** (64 P/9) North of Caribou Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Private Philip Zeglinski of Vidir. He served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

**Zelana** (62 N/9) Locality southwest of Winnipegosis. CPCGN records (1977) indicated it to have been named after the former School District on 4-30-20W. Alternate names for the area included Ward (see entry), Dry River and Windleshaw (a former Post Office). The origin is unknown, but it may have been intended as Zelena, a Russian word meaning *green* (see next entry).

**Zelena** (62 N/6) Locality north of Roblin. The Post Office opened in 1925 on SE 15-28-28W and closed in 1970. GBC records (1925) indicated that the Post Office was named after a hill of that name on the Shell River. The name means *green* in Russian (Douglas 1933). Possibly so named because a green hill dominated the area (Ham 1980). It was also a School District (location unknown).

**Zeller Lake** (62 K/9) Northeast of Shoal Lake. The lake was named in 1921 after J. J. Zeller, the cook on a survey party (Douglas 1933).

**Zero Point** (63 C/10) North shore of Swan Lake. CPCGN records (1977) indicated that the point had been named by Natural Resources staff working here in the early 1930s. This point was the "0" or base point for timber cruisers working here (presumably conducting a forest inventory).

**Zhoda** (62 H/7) Locality northwest of Caliento. The Post Office opened in 1911 on NE 20-3-8E and moved to SE 12-4-7E in 1969 (CPCGN records). Rudnyckyj (1970) claimed that it was a Ukrainian-Canadian "neologism" meaning *agreement, harmony, concord*. Fieldwork revealed the former name Vita Corner. The School District on SW 21-3-8E was named Franko.

**Zimmer Lakes** (62 K/14) Southeast of Lake of the Prairies. Named after a local landowner.

**Zimmerman Lake** (52 E/13) West of Brereton Lake. Recorded during fieldwork (1975) as an old family name in the area. Cranberry Lake is a locally used name which reflects the profusion of cranberries growing here. Shown incorrectly on NTS map 52 E/13 (1977) which placed it about six miles east.

**Zoratti Lake** (63 N/1) Southeast of Sherridon. Named in 1970 after World War II casualty Flying Officer Victor Zoratti of Winnipeg. He served in No. 1666 Halifax Heavy Conversion Unit.

**Zoria** (62 N/8) Locality northwest of Dauphin. The Post Office opened in 1912 on 34-27-21W and closed in 1936. GBC records (1928) indicated that the name was Ukrainian meaning (*morning*) star, while Douglas (1933) identified it as the Russian word for *réveillé or tattoo*.

**Zuba Island** (64 G/8) Southern Indian Lake. Named after Mat Zuba, a fisherman from Lynn Lake.

**Zubek Lake** (52 E/14) Southeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1974 after World War II casualty Gunner William R. Zubek of Stonewall. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

**Zubriski Lake** (64 O/5) North of Egenolf Lake. Named in 1975 after World War II casualty Sapper Frank Zubriski of Shorncliffe. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

**Zuks Island** (63 N/4) Kississing Lake. CPCGN records (1978) indicated it to have been named after Joe Zuk, a trapper and prospector who worked with Red Yakushavich.

**Zytaruk Lake** (52 L/3) Northeast of Brereton Lake. Named in 1973 after World War II casualty Private Metro Zytaruk of Fort Garry. He served with the Cape Breton Highlanders.

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